PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 79 PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good refer-ences, wants a situation at general housework. Wages moderate. Address, care of Mrs. Cooper, Harmon street. 1-3

FOR SALE—A 52-inch nickel plated Star bicycle, entirely new. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of A. A. Wright, 135 Madison avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

WILL EXCHANGE—Electric batteries, Electrical Gynæcol gical and Surgical instruments, Laryngoscope, books, cow, incubators, brooders, etc., for horse, harness and two-seated covered carriage. Apply 46 Jackson avenue. 28-5

TO LET—Pleasant rooms, with board in private family. Terms reasonable. Address P. O. Box 516. 9-5

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front Street, comprising five rooms. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 29 Front street. 5-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between trace lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 18 East Front street. 11-tf

Special Notices.

WHEREAS, It is understand that some one is soliciting money in behalf of Mount Olive Church in this city, be it known that no one is authorized to so solicit aid for said church. The public is hereby warned.

J. W. MITCHELL, Pastor.
ED. MAYNARD,
B. FISHER, Deacons.
31-8

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade, Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 11-tf

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musicial Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 1-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1302, Plainfield. 1-10tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street. 1,30tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 114. 6-20 3m

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m. 1 to 3 p m. 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 28.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A.A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 9-13-30

Educational.

CRAYON PORTRAITS. Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Rand's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received. 2-6-6

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box. 1381.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,

And all the New Novelties in Decorations.

PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorised to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	56	6 a. m.	57
9 a. m.	67	9 a. m.	66
12 m	75	12 m.	74
3 p m.	82	3 p. m	80

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.26 a.m	Sunrise	5.26 a.m
Sun Sets	6 36 p.m.	Sun Sets	6 36 p.m.
Moon Rises	10. 0 p.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

John Bunyan died, 1688.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow the weather promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—The eighth anniversary of the W. C. T. U. is to occur October 8th.

—The Fire Board will hold their regular September meeting one week from to-night.

—Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1, will hold their regular September meeting to-morrow evening.

—Zephyr Hook and Ladder No. 1, will hold their regular September meeting this evening.

—A number of cases is to come up before the Somerset County Courts at its session this month.

—The Warren "boys" are anxiously awaiting the arrival of their steamer. It was to have been shipped to-day.

—The Summer left yesterday for a change of air, but the absent is not grieved after in such delightful weather as was that of to-day.

—Some of the residents of this city still display emblems of mourning in honor of Gen. Grant. The draperies on the council chamber are still up.

—Men were engaged to day digging a cellar for a brick building to be erected on East Front street, nearly opposite Ford and Stiles undertaking establishment.

—The stalls for the horses in Zephyr Hook and Ladder Cos'. house have been repaired, new posts replacing the old ones. It is a much needed improvement.

—James Quimby of Bordentown, a brakeman on No 809, freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while coupling cars at Metuchen, had his left leg so badly mangled Saturday that amputation at the knee was necessary.

—Judge Demeza has removed from Somerset street to No. 10 Water street. His change of residence from Somerset to Union County makes a vacancy in the Justice-of Peace-ship of that county. His kindling wood business will be continued at the latter place.

—Eugene Laine has determined not to be outdone, and at his new hair-cutting place at No. 14 North avenue, is cutting a shine, with a new pole of gold and black, which is truly gorgeous to behold. There is said to be nothing like it on the face of the earth, in the heavens above, nor in the waters under the earth. It is intended to be a sign in the highest style of the art, to accord with the proprietor's ideas in doing business.

—The W. C. T. U. have arranged for a course of lectures at Reform Hall, during the coming winter. The course will consist of six entertainments, and will include lectures by prominent speakers as well as concerts. The W. C. T. U. will aim to have this course one of the best ever presented before Plainfield audiences. The tickets for the entire course will be but $150, an average of twenty five cents for each entertainment, a course ticket entitling the holder to a reserve seat.

—Child Labor Inspector Fell is now sending out circulars calling attention to the child labor law, the compulsory education law and the general factory act passed last winter. Under the compulsory law of children between the ages of seven and fifteen years will be compelled to attend some public or private school for a stated period each year. Section six of the same law directs mayors of cities and police authorities, with the co-operation of the different boards of education, at the request of the Inspector of factories and the school superintendents, to appoint one or two more truant officers. Under sections fifth of the compulsory law children between the ages of seven and fifteen years who loiter about the streets or in public places during school hours will be juvenile delinquents and subject to the penalties of the act.

—The Postmaster at New Market, Mr. Abner S. Corlell, father of Mr. S. G Corriell, of this city, has held the office for 24 years, and all through that time has given the Government and the people perfect satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. He says he expects nothing else than to be relieved of his office, but will retire with the consciousness of having done his duty and being as strong a Republican as ever. There are some half dozen candidates for the position, the most prominent and persistent being Mr. Charles Ward, a grocer, and Dr. Nelson. The latter is said to be backed by Miles Ross, and the former, who stands the best chance, by County Clerk Vosseler, who was one of the electors on the Cleveland Presidential ticket.—New Brunswick Home News.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A Description of Kanucks, Horses and Houses, and of their Peculiarities.

(By a Plainfield Tourist.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—"Distance lends enchantment to the view;" recapitulation sometimes brings lasting memories to the mind. By your permission I will further descant upon things generally and the Canadas in particular. Quebec, as we have said, is an ancient and historic city. In entering it one feels that he is entering a city of a foreign land, it is so quaint and strange. Its high old stone buildings, some over 200 years old, look as if they might tumble together and bury us in her narrow streets. But the fine horses of the 'buss paw and scratch, making lively business dragging us up the mountain, while fire flashes under their feet striking upon the paving stones of the street. It seemed cruel for the horses, but the driver said they were used to it; and so they rush on up to the St. Louis Hotel, well up the mountain, where we put up. As we near, and, at the right, we observe the majestic new Legislative Hall, now well under way, being built of stone, now up to its fourth story. We cast our eyes up to see the workmen, and while we observe men, we also observe horses clear up on the fourth story, working round and round, as if grinding bark, or pulling at the sweep of an old cider-mill. It looks strange to us, and we wondered how they were ever got up there, and how they could ever get down again. We visited the place and found that this was the French way of drawing up their building stone, instead of working the horses on the ground, as we Yankees do. These horses were trained to climb a plank ladder as deliberately as the men did, going up in the morning, taking their lunch and nooning on top, and returning at evening.

Well, they have fine horses in that country, and some seem more intelligent than their drivers. They cart nearly everything on one horse drays, and strange, looking things they are. The shafts are long sticks of timber, 20 to 25 or 30 feet long, attached to the cart axle, the horse being ten or fifteen feet ahead of the wheels. This gives plenty of room to pile on tremendous loads, and sometimes the second horse is hitched ahead. Out in the farming country we never see a two-horse wagon for farmers' use; they do everything with the one-horse cart, arranged for drawing hay and grain, and they pile on a ton or more until the horse is nearly out of sight under the load. On market days hundreds of loads of hay and straw on these carts can be seen on Market square, arranged in rows as square as a brick, so true and well bound are they on the carts.

The custom of building in the country is almost invariably to front their buildings North and South, regardless of the direction or the angle of the street or road, and the buildings are quite uniform in size and shape, built of stone. And houses, barns and fences often are white-washed, roofs and all.

Often little villages along the Colonial road presents a novel sight. As the road runs northeasterly, the houses being built fronting North and South, make the sides of the streets look like saw teeth, while the little front yards are three cornered, the one corner of the house coming up to the street. These yards are usually cultivated to flowers, onions or other vegetables, or tobacco, according to the tastes of the occupants. It is said that this method of building was of early origin, when time-pieces were unknown. Each house standing square North and South, had its moon mark by the shadow of the sun in the front or rear door; and thus the time of day was marked off on the floor. Some of your readers may remember when this method of time of day was kept in this country. But such things have passed away in the land of the free and the home of invention and Connecticut clock manufactories. The pleasure vehicle of many a Frenchman is a sort of two-wheeled "chaise" (as the Yankee would say), half cart and half chaise, the back seat high up and the driver's seat apparently on the dashboard. The timber of each of these vehicles is heavy enough for an American ox-cart. It is said they are easy to ride in; but we preferred the buss or coach transportation from the States.

The two Canadas are like two separate nations in appearance and customs. Upper Canada is much more Americanized, as the saying is, adopting largely the manners and methods of the States, and one feels much more at home in Montreal than in Quebec. Montreal and the surrounding country is much more mixed in nationality and language than Quebec. It is said the people are about one-third French and the two-thirds made up of Canadians, Indians, English and Americans. Bank presidents and cashiers, and teachers and have emigrated to their domain, may be numerously found in Quebec and all along the borders. It was told us that the American States were largely represented across their lines during our rebellion, about the time of the draft. It is said at Montreal that the Canadians, French and Indians have largely intermarried and mixed their different dialects or languages until they have no special language that other nationalities can readily understand. The question of compelling all classes to educate their children in the English language is generally discussed. The Canadians find it now impossible to run their courts without several interpreters, while at their churches, the language seems more like the cackle from a hen-coop save in the English or Canadian churches proper. The Notre-Dame cathedral is a wonderful structure. Its two towers ascend upward to the height of 220 feet. In one of these the church bells are located. The bells are the heaviest in the Dominion, weighing over 10,000 pounds. This is the largest church edifice on the Continent, and has a capacity to seat 10,000 people. There is a sort of enthusiasm about the worship, but we could not tell whether they were wailing over the torments of the damned, or shouting for glory over the redeemed. More Anon.

Missing Mrs. Thompson Found.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., Mrs. Wm. H. Thompson, wife of a prominent resident of Passaic, N. J., left town with the intention of visiting her parents in Metuchen. After she had been absent a week without communicating to her husband, he became anxious and sent a letter of inquiry to her parents, who replied that she had left Metuchen for Passaic on Tuesday, August 18. Mr. Thompson heard that she had expressed an intention of visiting Coney Island, and he searched for her there three days in vain.

In the meantime the matter had got into the newspapers. Various causes were assigned for her disappearance, but interest in the affair was beginning to subside when Mrs. Thompson suddenly appeared in Passaic last evening, accompanied by a strange man. Five minutes after her presence had been discovered and before she had time to walk a block, a crowd was collected which grew so rapidly that the sidewalk was blocked. The police arrived and arrested the man, and Mrs. Thompson, weak and tottering as if she had an attack of palsey, was led home to her husband. The man was taken before Police-Justice Norton, and gave his name as Frank Jackson and his occupation that of a waiter in the Grand Union Hotel, Coney Island. He was shabbily dressed. He explained that the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Ferguson, instructed him to accompany the woman home, and furnished the money to pay his travelling expenses. Mrs. Thompson was so weak that he found it necessary to assist her in getting on and off the train. They left the island yesterday afternoon.

When asked when Mrs. Thompson arrived at the hotel and why she was detained there, Jackson pleaded ignorance, and explained that he was only a waiter. As there was no evidence against him, Mrs. Thompson refusing to testify, he was discharged, and started immediately for New York. Mrs. Thompson is too ill to give any explanation, and her friends cannot tell whether she has been the victim of foul play or was taken suddenly ill while alone on the island.—Trenton Times, Aug. 29.

Curiosities of Population

The total population of this State in 1850 was 489,333, of which the foreign element was about 60,000. The popular vote in 1852 was 83,196—about one-sixth of the probable population. In 1855 the total population of the State was about 570,000 (foreign born, 103,063).

In 1860, total population	672,017
In 1870, total population	903,046
In 1880, total population	1,131,116
In 1885, total population	1,276,825

Showing an increase of 145,709 during the last five years. The largest increase has been in Hudson county (52,388), Essex over 23,000. Passaic over 14,000 and Camden over 13,000. Hunterdon, Sussex and Morris have grown backward. Probably because the young people have gone West or gravitated to the large cities. Hudson and Essex counties combined now contain almost as many people as the entire State had in 1850. The ten largest cities in the order of their population, are Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Camden, Trenton, (if suburbs be included), Hoboken, Elizabeth, Orange (including East Orange), New Brunswick and Bridgeton.

The G. A. R. at the Encampment.

About thirty members of the Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, G. A. R., left this city yesterday morning on the 8 40 train for the G. A. R. Encampment, which began Friday at Schutzen Park, Hudson County. The park was visited by Posts from all over the State and an enjoyable time was experienced. The Plainfield Post spent the day in and around the camp, some of them taking part in the games. The principal feature of the day was the sham battle, in which a number of the Plainfield Post took part, one of them having the honor of capturing one of the opposing army as a prisoner during the battle and taking him into camp. The Plainfielders arrived home about seven o'clock last evening, delighted with the day's sport. On Sunday there was a sacred concert and divine service which was largely attended.

He Hit Him with a Bad Egg.

Yesterday Ephriam Carman sent a young lady to Pruden's grocery store to purchase three eggs for him and upon her returning them to him he found that two of them were bad. He thereupon went to the store and demanded two good ones in their stead. The clerk, Edward Crater, said that he could not comply with his request. Ephraim said that if he did not he would throw one of them in his face, and suiting the action to the word did so. Officer Lynch was called and Ephraim was arrested and taken before Justice Nash who held him in $50 bail to appear before the Grand Jury. Frank Day became responsible for his appearance.

The Trotting Meeting.

The races which are booked to take place to-day at the trotting meeting on the grounds formerly owned by the Union and Middlesex Counties Agricultural Societies, were the 2.40 class, in which there were four horses entered. The three minute class in which there were 17 entries, and the 2.30 class of 10 entries. Visitors are arriving by every incoming train from both directions, and the stages and hacks were kept busy transferring people from this city to the grounds. Everything points to making this the most successful meeting yet held.

—We cull the following from an exchange in this county, the editor of which judging thereby, must be clean gone: "Women are just too lovely in newly-laundered lawn dresses. When fresh from the close communion with toilet soap and crystal water she has the ripe peach fragrance of paradise. When a fellow passes to the windward of a lovely woman who is filling the air with sweetness and purity as she gracefully trips along, he delicately sniffs the air as if he had got a snatch of heavenly perfume. God bless the women—if there were none on earth bald headed men would be scarce."

PERSONAL.

Edward Ward, is visiting at Edward Rammonettis, on North avenue.

Miss Ella Philpitt of North Plainfield, is spending a few weeks with friends in New York.

Mr. P. M. French, of Somerset street, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel, Asbury Park.

Ex-Mayor Maxson of Plainfield is making a short visit at the Grand Central.—Asbury Park Journal.

John Cameron and family have returned to their home in this city from a visit to Coney Island.

Mrs. F. H. Miller and son of Peace Street who have been absent all summer in England, have returned to the joy of her husband and friends.

Mrs. Wm. P. Scott of Franklin Place who has been summering at Sea Girt for some time past changed her place of abode to Spring Lake.

Miss Nettie Mattison, who is absent at summer resorts for a change of air, expects to resume her work of instructing in music on Sept. 8th.

Mrs. Louise Adams of West Front street, a few weeks ago accompanied Sheriff Stites and wife to Atlantic City, and was taken sick, the place not agreeing with her. She has been under the doctor's care since her return and confined to her bed until yesterday, when she was able to get down stairs. It was at first supposed that she was suffering from malaria, but the doctor says she was in the incipient stages of typhoid fever, broken up by timely attendance.

Justice Nash's Court.

The case of the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company vs. Jacob Naylor, an action for debt came up for trial before Justice Nash yesterday. Ex-Mayor Wm. B. Maxson appeared for the Plaintiff. The Justice gave a judgement of $37.50 for the plaintiff.

Suit was begun to-day before Justice Nash, by William Moore, the owner of the City Hotel, to dispossess Maurice Daly, the present occupant of the premises, for the non-payment of rent. The defendant is allowed five days to prepare for trial which will bring the case up on Monday.

A liveryman from Rahway named Hetfield, of the firm of Brown & Hetfield, went before Justice Nash's yesterday and complained that a man named G. H. Underhill, living in the vicinity of the Fair Ground, had a wagon belonging to the firm and would not surrender it. It appears that a party from Rahway were out driving and when near the Fair Ground collided with another wagon damaging the Rahway wagon so that the parties could proceed no further with it. They placed it in the care of Mr. Underhill, but upon calling after it he refused to surrender it. Justice Nash told Mr. Hetfield that he had no jurisdiction in the matter it being out of the city limits and referred him to City Judge Ulrich as an attorney. Judge Ulrich went to Mr. Underhill's house with Mr. Hetfield and he agreed to return the wagon, but upon Mr. Hetfield's returning after it he again refused to give it up. Judge Ulrich then served him with a notice that if he did not return the wagon to its owner a suit for trover and conversion would be brought against him.

—Sunday evening about half-past nine a small fire was discovered in the sheds at the rear of a house owned by Mr. Hart, at the corner of Front and Elm streets. The fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water before doing much damage.

—The funeral of the late Ephriam Runyon, which took place at New Market Sunday at the Baptist Church, of which deceased was almost a life long and an honored member, is said to have been the largest ever seen there, and was attended by relatives and friends from New Brunswick, Somerville, Stelton, Piscataway and New Market, as well from this city, of which latter place a son of deceased is a resident.

—Health Inspector Platt says he is not aware of any new cases of typhoid fever, and that his inquiries in the Benner case reported yesterday, result to the effect that it is a case of inflammation of the bowels. The Board of Health must be notified of all contagious cases within twenty-four hours, under a penalty of a city fine of $50 and a State fine of $100. He further says that John Benner's place has been examined, as well as the entire neighborhood, and that no want of cleanliness on the part of Mr. Benner was observed.

—Councilman Whiton was elected to fill the vacancy in the Third ward occasioned by the resignation of Councilman West, whose term would not expire until the end of 1886, which would have made Councilman West one of the members who hold over, but Councilman Goddard in a communication calls our attention to the fact that Councilman Whiton by Section 10 of the charter does not hold over. The section referred to reads as follows: Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That in case of a vacancy happening in any office created and made elective by this act, by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, except in officers of election, it shall be filled by the said Common Council within thirty days thereafter, and the said appointment shall continue until the next annual election, and no longer.

Patrick Connolly, age forty-five, of No 173 Germania ave., Jersey City, is lying at the city hospital with a fractured skull and a broken leg and it is feared that he will die. Connolly on Sunday attempted to stop a fight in which his son was engaged, and he was struck on the head with a heavy stone. The blow knocked him down and in falling his leg was broken. No arrests were made, as it has not been ascertained who threw the stone.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y.

Union and Middlesex Ag'cul'ral Society
Trotting Meeting
AT PLAINFELD, NEW JERSEY
SEPT. 1, 2 & 3,
$2,300.00
For Speed Premiums.

Tuesday Sept. 1.
No. 1—Purse $150. 2.40 Class. For horses owned in Union or Middlesex counties or in the Township of North Plainfield.
No 2—Purse $300 3 minute class.
No. 3—Purse $300. 2.30 class.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.
No. 4—Purse $300. Trotting Pairs, made up or otherwise. Note—Any person may enter three horses and start any two of them.
No. 5—Purse $300. 2.35 class.
No. 6—Purse $300. Free for all. Pacing.

Thursday, Sept. 3.
No. 7.—Purse $350. 2.45 class.
No. 8—Purse $400. Free for all.

W. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary
Plainfield, New Jersey.
ADMISSION - - - - 50 Cts.
CHILDREN - - - - - 25 "
CARRIAGES FREE.
POOLS WILL BE SOLD ON GROUNDS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LINE OF
EXTRA Large Towels
TO SELL FOR
18 and 25 Cts.
That CANNOT be beat in the city.
POPE BROS.

HOT COFFEE : FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK,
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-28-2-w

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 26, 1885.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July August, and September of 1885, will be held by the board of Health to be nuisances. All persons who may own or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to securely muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large in said city during said months, under penalty of prosecution for every violation thereof.

By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Mayor.

Carpets! Carpets!

We have Just received several pieces of extra heavy Rag Carpet which we sell for what it would cost to have it woven.

CANTON FLANNEL! CANTON FLANNEL!

14 yards of heavy unbleached Canton Flannel for $1.00.

Dress Ginghams and Prints

A full line of desirable patterns and colors, for Fall wear.

Linen Towels! Linen Towels!

We keep a large assortment of these goods, from a good heavy towel at 5c, up to the finest damask.

Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM.
All Flavors.

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Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
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PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

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T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinsville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

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Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street,

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE *Plainfield*	ARRIVE *New York*	LEAVE *New York*	ARRIVE *Plainfield*
3 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m.
5 40 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 14 "
6 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 29 "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 37 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 19 "
8 03 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	11 59 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 p. m.
9 50 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 16 "
10 37 "	11 55 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	4 34 "
1 27 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
2 25 "	3 00 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 12 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 38 "
7 30 "	8 20 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 40 "	11 00 "	8 15 "	9 09 "
11 [illegible]	12 30 a. m.	9 00 "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 22 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8 [illegible] 8 41, 10 33, 11 37 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 3[illegible], 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., [illegible] m 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 7 00 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 [illegible]5, 7 45, 8 45, 9 15, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 [illegible], 3 35, 4 00 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 3[illegible], [illegible]5, 9 50, 11 3[illegible] p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, [illegible]10, 5 35, 7 10, 9 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 [illegible], 11 59 a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays [illegible] 22, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 6 20 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

Unless upon proof of fraud, the retiring member of a partnership that subsequently became insolvent cannot be held liable *for any firm debts contracted after his retirement*, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Penn National Bank vs. Furness.

A cause of action given by statute to the personal representative of a deceased person to recover damages *for the negligent* killing of such person after the death of the wrong-doer, cannot be continued against his representatives, according to the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the case of Hegerich vs. Keddie.

An instrument in the usual form of a negotiable promissory note, except that it provides for the payment of "interest at 10 per cent. per annum from date until paid, 7 if paid when due," in legal effect calls for interest at 7 per cent. from date till paid, and is therefore a negotiable promissory note. So held by the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of Smith vs. Crane.

In the case of Geier vs. Shade the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that the obtaining of money by false and fraudulent representations was an offense which might lawfully be settled by an agreement between the parties after the institution of a criminal proceeding, and that a promissory note given to the prosecutor to abandon the prosecution of such an offense was founded upon a valid consideration.

In construing a statute prohibiting the employment of children in a "business or occupation dangerous to life or limb," the New York Court of Appeals recently said (Hickey vs. Taafe): We think that "business or vocation," to be within the purview of the statute, must be an employment either vicious in itself or one wich partakes of the character of an amusement, and that it has no application to productive industries or useful or necessary business or occupation.

In an action to recover damages for personal injuries, a medical book, although shown to be a standard authority, is inadmissible in evidence to prove the nature of the injuries sustained by the plaintiff and their probable effect, though books referred to by a medical expert to sustain the opinions which he has expressed, *may* be admitted in evidence to contradict or discredit him. So held by the Supreme Court of California in the case of Gallagher vs. Market Street Railroad Company.

A correspondent of the Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, writing from Messina, says: "A bottle of bromine left in a closed room all night with the stopper out destroys all infection and insect life. I have cleared places which were infected with vermin many times. It is far more effectual than the vapor of burning sulphur."

A TEXAN'S BULLET.

IT KILLS TOM DAVIS, NOTED GAMBLER AND SPORTING MAN.

J. T. Holland, After Purchasing $10,000 in Counterfeit Money from Davis, Discovers that Blank Paper had Been Substituted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Tom Davis, sport gambler and crook, was shot and instantly killed by James T. Holland, of Abilene, Texas, in an office in the third story of 113 Reade street at ten minutes before 2 o'clock. Holland was arrested in the street just after the affair by Policeman Cornelius Sullivan. The pistol was found in his possession. He refused to make any *statement, but he did* not deny the act.

The only witness of the murder was Theodore Davis, a brother of Tom. Theodore was in an adjoining room. Theodore Davis says his brother had several meetings with Holland at a hotel, either the Merchants' or Continental, for the purpose of selling him some counterfeit money, and the shooting was the close of the negotiation. Tom Davis had counted out $10,000 in counterfeit money, put it in a valise, and laid it on a desk. Theodore Davis in an adjoining office changed the contents of the valise. Holland saw the change, and immediately shot Tom. Then he sent a bullet through the partition, but he didn't hit Theodore, who escaped with the money, and subsequently gave himself up at the Leonard street police station. The valise, the contents of which had been changed, contained when it was taken to the station three packages of paper cut the size of bank bills! Theodore had already changed the counterfeit money that had been in the valise.

Holland and another Texan came to New York last week from Texas, and registered at the Continental hotel as James T. Holland, of Abilene, Tex., and J. P. Johnson, of Colorado, Tex. They were assigned to room 6, which they occupied on the *night of* their arrival. The next day they paid their bill and went to the Merchants' hotel in Cortlandt street. They gave there the same names, and slept together in room 87. On Friday morning they left the hotel, and the same evening they registered themselves again at the Continental, and were assigned this time to room 48. While at this hotel Johnson left with the clerk for safe keeping a package of money. The men saw Davis and his brother frequently, and said they would *buy* of him a *large* amount of counterfeit money, which they were to take back to Texas with them. Tom Davis, it is said, grew tired of visiting the hotel trying to negotiate with the two Texans, and had about concluded that he could *not attempt to deal* with them at all. Yesterday morning he received at his office, in Reade street, a letter from Holland, in which Holland said he wanted to see him at the Merchants' hotel as soon as convenient. Davis went to the hotel about noon and had a talk with Holland. The amount of counterfeit money that was to be bought was agreed upon, also the price that Holland was to pay for it. Holland was told by Davis to come to his office early in the afternoon, when the transaction would be completed. He asked Holland to bring with him a satchel to carry the money in. About 10 o'clock Holland left the hotel to go to Davis' office, leaving his companion to await his return. Davis was in his office when Holland got there. He sat in the *single chair in* the office, and counted out $10,000 in counterfeit money on the desk before him, while Holland stood up, between Davis and the door. Holland paid Davis $500 for the counterfeit money he was to receive. After Davis had finished counting *out the* bogus money he said, as he closed the valise:

"We have to be very careful in doing this, and I will take the precaution to keep the money out of sight until you depart with it. I do this to protect you as well as myself."

Davis set the satchel on the desk, and shoved it along until it was out of Holland's sight under a ledge. While the men talked Theodore Davis, who was in the dark room, *opened the false back of the desk*, took the satchel, emptied it of the counterfeit money, and put in its place the three packages of blank paper.

This was all done very skilfully. The movement of the satchel made no noise and the false door worked perfectly on oiled hinges. The Texan's eyes were sharp, however, and while he was talking he saw a hand on the satchel and noticed that the satchel was being carefully moved forward from the adjoining room toward the spot on the desk where Tom Davis had left it out of view of an ordinary person in the room.

He must have been expecting something of the sort. *Otherwise* he would not have been likely to see the sly movement in the dark shadow of the ledge.

"I'm onto your game," he said. "Give me back my money."

He whipped out of the waistband of his trousers a big Colt's revolver, and covered Davis with it.

"You would not shoot an unarmed man," said Davis, hastily rising. "You see I have no weapon."

Davis, as he spoke, *wheeled around*, threw open his coat, and showed by striking his hands on his broad chest that he was defenseless. Theodore heard the talk through the false panels of the desk. He had to stand and hear it. He felt that any movement from that room would be considered hostile by the man who he knew from his brother's talk held a cocked pistol in his hand. He was not kept long in suspense. He heard a shot and a body fall. Then a second shot tore through the partition of the room near the false panel of the door where he was standing. It was a narrow escape for himself. He ran from the room by the door, locking it after him, and hurried past the door of the room of the shooting, and down three flights of narrow stairs to the street. It is singular that Holland and Theodore Davis did not meet. Holland, almost as soon as he had shot Davis, rushed out of the room to the door of the adjoining room, where he knew Davis' confederate was. He found the door locked. It made him feel certain that some one was inside, and, throwing his whole weight against the door, he broke the lock and fell almost headlong into the room. He must have been surprised to find the room empty of all save the swindlers' traps that lay scattered around over the floor. He did not remain in the room long but went down to the street. He walked to West Broadway and turned down. He passed Policeman Cornelius Sullivan, who stood on the northeast corner of Chambers street and West Broadway, and started up Chambers street toward Broadway. He quickened his pace upon turning the corner. He had passed the Cosmopolitan hotel when Theodore Davis approached, running up West Broadway, and stopped in front of the policeman.

"Arrest that man!" he said, pointing to Holland. "He has shot a man! Run and catch him!"

Sullivan overtook Holland half way up to Church street. He told him, as he laid his hand on his shoulder, that he had been asked to arrest him for murder. Theodore Davis came up, and Holland glanced at him.

"These men were robbing me," said Holland, with perfect self-possession. Sullivan led him behind Theodore, who acted as guide, to the room of the crime. Holland sat down on a chair, the one Davis had occupied. Davis lay dead on the floor in front of him. Holland looked at the body, but said nothing.

"Is this yours?" the policeman asked him, taking up from from the desk the satchel that contained the slips of paper.

"Yes, it's mine," he answered. "Please keep it for me."

Sullivan took his prisoner to the Leonard street police station.

Just after the shooting Dr. George Holden of the Chambers Street hospital had been called in, but he had left just before the policeman entered with Holland. A colored man who had been directed by Thee. Davis ran into the Chambers Street hospital and said that a man had been shot at 113 Reade street. The distance to go was so short that Dr. Holden started off on foot, leaving word to have the ambulance follow him. He found Davis lying flat on his back. There were some signs of life, but he was dead in a few minutes.

Policeman Walsh, who had come in from the street, and the surgeon were the only *ones in the room when Davis breathed his* last. The doctor found that a bullet had struck Davis in the left breast one and a quarter inches to the left of the nipple, hit the fifth rib, went through, and had come out of the back between the eighth and ninth ribs, at the edge of the right shoulder blade. The bullet, after passing out, had struck the edge of a map of the United States that hung on the south wall of the room, and in front of which Davis must have stood when the shot was fired. Dr. Holden said the bullet touched Davis' heart. Policeman Walsh found the bullet on the floor below the map. It had hit the wall and dropped down. It was 48-calibre, the largest kind made.

MUST RETURN HIS MONEY.

Important Decision by Judge Van Vorst of the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A long decision has been rendered by Judge Van Vorst in the supreme court, special term, upon the demurrer interposed by the firm of Winslow, *Lanier & Co., bankers, to the complaint of* Alfred A. Cohen, the San Francisco lawyer, who brought suit against them to set aside a sale by them to him of $200,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad company, for which he paid $150,000, and to compel the repayment to him of that sum, with interest from August, 1883, when the transaction took place. Mr. Cohen was a depositor of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and he was induced to make *the purchase of* the bonds by fraudulent representations as to the condition of the company. At the time he joined in the agreement he was ill and unable to inquire into the merits of the enterprise, and depended upon the bankers entirely, who had information respecting *the* solvency of the company which they concealed from him, and that they had a special interest in the sale of the bonds. As the bonds did not turn out to be as represented, Mr. Cohen brought suit to have the agreement set aside and his money refunded.

Winslow, Lanier & Co. put in a demurrer upon the ground that the complaint did not show facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The supreme court, special term, gives judgment for the plaintiff. The court says: "When a court of equity has jurisdiction of a cause it is not wanting in power to order the payment of money to which a complaining party is entitled upon the rescission of a contract. * * * * As the plaintiff's money cannot be followed into the hands of the insolvent construction company, nor any recovery be had of it, the defendants having funds, fruits of their negotiations, should make restitution to him."

POSTAL AND UNITED LINES.

It is Thought that These Lines are to be Consolidated.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The first preliminary step toward a consolidation in this city of the offices of the Postal and United Lines Telegraph companies was taken last night, when the executive officers of the *Postal company in New York* telegraphed instructions to the local manager here to notify the operators and all others that their services would not be required after this date, and to close up all the branch offices, keeping the main office open only, and that just for the present, to be used as a test office. While nothing was said in the order relative to prospective amalgamation with the United Lines company, and notwithstanding the fact that the latter company's officers in this city have received no notice of such a union, it is the opinion of nearly all telegraph people that it is but the initiative of consolidation. Manager Spriggs accordingly dismissed the postal employes and then hastened to the receivers, Messrs. S. Snowden and Judge Dobbin, who were appointed by Judge Phelps last June to take charge of the company's property in Maryland and in whose hands it still remains. It is learned that Mr. Spriggs was given *to understand* by them that he was subject to their orders and forbade him to heed the order telegraphed from New York. The *result* was that the notice given the operators and others was recalled and they were notified to report for duty as usual.

Disgraceful Scene in a Synagogue.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—A most disgraceful scene took place in the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue at the annual meeting of the congregation for the election of officers and the reception of the annual report. It appears that there are two factions, the orthodox and the more advanced thinkers; and when some remarks in the report derogatory to the belief of the latter were made, one of them attacked the chairman, hammering him unmercifully with a stick. A free fight ensued. The belligerent Hebrew was ejected from the synagogue, and at a subsequent meeting was expelled from the congregation. The fracas has caused great excitement in Hebrew circles, and will be the subject of much litigation.

Smallpox Still Raging.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—Twenty-five new cases of smallpox were reported, twelve of which were authenticated. Seventeen deaths occurred Saturday and Sunday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Acting Postmaster General Stevenson has entered into a contract with the Chemical Paper company, of *Holyoke, Mass.*, to furnish wrapping paper for facing for use in the railway mail service. The price of the paper under this contract is $1.18 per ream, as against $1.95 under the contract made by Judge Gresham for last year.

Chief Clerk Pickerell, of the office of the commissioner of railroads, has returned *from an official trip, collecting data for the* official report, which will be submitted in October. He reports the bonded Pacific railroads in fair condition, with less business this year than last. The Union Pacific has added much to its rolling stock and improved its road bed. An examination of the Central Pacific books show that the government owes that road a total of $600,-300.

MORPHINE FOR QUININE

A CARELESS HOBOKEN DRUGGIST MAKES A FATAL ERROR.

His Remorse at the Terrible Mistake Which Caused the Death of a Young Lady—Attempted Suicide of the Wretched Man.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Charles F. Holtz is a member of the firm of Holtz & Koenecke, wine merchants, of No. 349 Broadway, New York, and in a long, prosperous business career he has accumulated a fortune estimated at $1,000,000. His home is at No. 230 Hudson street, Hoboken, a handsome brownstone building in the aristocratic part of the city. With his three daughters—Marguerite, aged 19 years; Ella, 16, and Tillie, aged 12—and his son, the youngest of the family, Mr. Holtz went early in the season to the Catskills for rest and recreation. The mountain air did not seem to agree with them, and when they returned to their home in Hoboken the young ladies complained of headaches and *lassitude* and other symptoms of malaria.

Dr. Loewenthal, a prominent young Hoboken physician, who was paying attention to Miss Marguerite and expected soon to lead her to the altar, visited the family on Sunday. His prospective bride detailed the symptoms of her indisposition to him. He regarded her complaint lightly, but, unwilling to treat her himself, he advised her to call in Dr. Conrad, of Lexington avenue, this city. Dr. Conrad prescribed three grammes of muriate of quinine in four powders—making about ten grains to the dose. The prescription was sent to Charles G. Am Ende, a druggist of Seventh and Washington streets, Hoboken, to be compounded. Mr. Am Ende has a diploma as a practical chemist, and among men of his profession, enjoys the reputation of being one of the most competent chemists in the state. It was for this reason that all prescriptions desired by Mr. Holtz's *family* were sent to him for preparation.

Mr. Am Ende was behind the counter *himself when the servant called. He mixed* a drug and handed it to the servant, who hastened away. Miss Ella was suffering in much the same way as Miss Marguerite, and when the servant reached the house with the medicine both the young ladies swallowed a powder. Dr. Loewenthal was still with the family. It was then 10 o'clock, however, and soon afterward he kissed his prospective bride good-night and the house was shut up.

At 1 o'clock Miss Ella was heard groaning as though in great agony in her room. The household, aroused, hastened to her bedside. Mr. Holtz dispatched a servant for Dr. Loewenthal, and when he arrived he found Miss Marguerite at the bedside of her suffering sister, nursing her. He thought the symptoms so serious that he did not care to act, and the elder Dr. Kudlich was taken to the house in hot haste. He observed the contracted eye pupils and the sudden suspension of respiration.

"I wonder if this isn't morphine!" he said, as he picked one of the powders from the *mantel and examined it. Both drugs look* alike, and it is impossible to tell one from the other.

"There are all the symptoms of morphine here," the doctor observed.

The suggestion was enough for Dr. Loewenthal. He leaped down the staircase, flew out of the door, and ran with all the haste of a frightened man to Am Ende's drug store. The door was fastened, but his nervous ringing of the night bell quickly brought Am Ende to the front. The two hastened back to the house. The druggist showed signs of excitement the moment he observed the suffering girl, and finally he confessed that he had put up morphia in mistake for quinine. The family was prostrated by the horror of the revelation, and the druggist was permitted to leave the apartment without protest.

Miss Marguerite had taken one of the powders, and anxious eyes watched her every movement as soon as it was learned that they were filled with deadly poison. But she continued bravely to administer to her sister's relief till, after an hour, she was seized with sharp pains that prostrated her at once. She was removed to her room, and messengers were hastened in all directions for physicians. Drs. Kudlich, Jr., Stegman, Fisher and Conrad were promptly on hand. Miss Marguerite had been growing rapidly worse, and they quickly concluded that there was no hope of saving her. *Dr. Loewenthal* prayed them to exert their best skill for her, and sat by the bedside of his promised bride watching every little movement and drawing hope from every favorable symptom he observed, but in vain. She sank into coma and easily into death.

During the day there were signs of encouragement in the condition of the sister whom the girl had been tending. But at 3 o'clock Miss Ella, too, sank into unconsciousness, and for several hours remained in that state. About 10 o'clock, however, she began to rally, and the doctors thought she would recover.

Police Sergeant Edmonston knew Druggist Am Ende to be a man of easily excitable temperament, and as soon as the facts became known he sent an officer to guard the house and see that the druggist did himself no harm. Am Ende was in his private office. He was pressing his hand to his forehead and seemed to be in great mental agony

"You had better prepare to come with me *to the station house," said the police ser*geant.

"Well," returned the druggist, with a despondent air, "go and get a carriage."

"It would be as well to take a horse car," the sergeant answered.

"What is the feeling in the city?" the druggist asked.

The officer tried to cheer him with assurances that public sympathy was with him.

"My God!" he exclaimed, "my heart is broken. Why," he hurriedly added, "I took one of those powders at 3 a. m. to try its effects."

The officer sent for a physician while Am Ende retired to an adjoining room to put on his hat and coat. Mr. Heinrich Steinberg, an *intimate friend*, entered in the meanwhile. He had been but a few moments in the room before he sounded an alarm.

"Great God!" he shouted, "the doctor has swallowed poison."

"It's death before dishonor," the druggist said, with tragic excitement. "Miss Holtz dies of morphia; I kill myself with its antidote."

It was learned that he had taken a dose of atropine, an alkaloid obtained from belladonna. It is said to be an antidote to the fatal powders he had made up for the Misses Holtz. Information of the attempted suicide was sent to police headquarters, and County Physician Converse, with others from the bedside of Miss Ella Holtz, hurried to his apartments. They prescribed for him. He lapsed into unconsciousness, and his life was despaired of for some time. Later, however, he was pronounced out of danger. The police are in charge of his establishment, and if he recovers he will be taken into custody. He is a bachelor, and has accumulated a handsome fortune.

An inquest will be held in the case at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening.

SPORTING NEWS.

Racing at Chicago and Brighton Beach—Hanlan and Ross—Baseball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The races at Brighton Beach were well attended, and although there had been considerable "scratching" the fields were comparatively good.

First race—Consolation purse; one mile: Hot Box won, *Harry Morris* second, Diamond third. Time, 1:50¾. Mutuals paid $19.

Second race—Three-year-olds and upward; *three-quarters of a mile: Ten Fellow* won, Rushbrook second, Patapsco third. Time, 1:21¼. Mutuals paid $119.20.

Third race—Selling purse; seven furlongs. Cardinal McCloskey won, Montauk second, Broughton third. Time, 1:34. Mutuals paid $27.75.

Fourth race—Three-year-olds and upwards; one mile. Barnum won, Swift second, Mary Hamilton third. Time, 1:47. Mutuals paid $15.15.

Fifth race—All ages; mile and a quarter. Favor won, John Sullivan second, Myrtle third. Time, 2:19¾. Mutuals paid $6.85.

Sixth race—*Welter weights*; hurdle race; one mile and a quarter. Harry Mann won, Jack second, Quixote third. Time, 2:29. Mutuals paid $11.25.

Racing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The autumn running meeting at Washington park opened under favorable conditions. There was a large attendance.

First race—One mile. Jim Douglas first, *Tartar second, Irish Lass third.* Time, 1:43½.

Second race—Palmer house stakes, mile and a quarter. Troubador first, Glendelia second, Bootblack third. Time, 2:17¾.

Third race—Purse $400; all ages; one and one-eight miles. Slipalong first, Powhatan second, Gold Bar third. *Time*, 1:51¼.

Fourth race—Purse $400; 2-year-olds; three-quarters of mile. Adrian first, Cuban Queen second, Linda third. Time, 1:18¼.

Fifth race—One mile and a quarter, over five hurdles. Ascoli won, Lord George second, Claude Brannon third. Time, 2:21¾. Bill Sisty fell at the fifth hurdle, breaking his shoulder, and was shot.

Hanlan and Ross at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Manhattan Beach Improvement company looks upon the race between Ross, Hanlan and Lee, which takes place on Sheepshead bay next Friday, as a kind of test of the value of Sheepshead bay as a rowing course and as a point to which vast crowds will be brought from New York. *Next year it is the* intention of the company to give a number of rowing regattas on Sheepshead bay, with prizes aggregating about $100,000, one prize alone to be $20,000. To accommodate the people who will be gathered at the regattas, a grand stand, holding 50,000, will be built, and there will be *standing room for 50,000* other persons.

Baseball.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 5.

At Chicago—Chicago, 16; Detroit, 6.

At Boston—Boston, 6; Providence, 1.

At New York—Metropolitan, 1; Athletic, 4.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 6.

Explosion of Natural Gas.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—A frightful explosion of natural gas occurred at Marvin's wholesale cracker bakery, on Liberty street. The engineer, Samuel Stafford, and foreman, James G. Higgins, were engaged in regulating the flow of gas in the pipes leading to the ovens. *The engineer, under the* impression that the fluid was still burning in the ovens, turned on the gas. In some way, probably from a burning torch, the gas ignited, exploding with terrific force. The shop was full of employes, men and women, busily at work. All were stunned by the force, and considers it miraculous that any escaped alive. The agonizing cries of Engineer Stafford and Foreman Higgins, whose clothing was ablaze, brought speedy assistance, but not until they had been horribly burned. Physicians are under the impression that they inhaled the flames, and that their recovery is doubtful. Six others were more or less seriously burned. William Clark, baker, side of face burned; William Krebs, machinist, face and arms burned; Mary Charles, packer, arms, shoulders and hair burned, suffering the most. Little or no damage was done to the shop or ovens.

Opening the Campaign in Virginia.

ACCOMAC, Va., Sept. 1.—The announcement *that Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, the Democratic* candidate for governor of Virginia, would open his canvass here, drew together the largest crowd that ever assembled on the Virginia end of the peninsula. By noon every road leading to the court-house was completely blocked with vehicles of every description *from* the steer car of ante-bellumists to the handsome barouche of to-day. When ex-Congressman Garrison introduced Gen. Lee at 1:16 o'clock, the crowd almost shouted themselves hoarse. Gen. Lee, in opening, thanked those present for the honor paid him, and reviewed at length the present situation of affairs in Virginia. When he concluded there was another wild shout from his hearers. He was followed by Col. R. W. Aylette and Col. L. D. Stark. The Republicans also held a meeting here, Attorney General Frank S. Blair being the speaker. Colored men predominated at this meeting.

Sure to Be Caught.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—The Buffalo men, about thirty in number, who participated in the Baker-Slattery fight about a week ago and who fled to Canada to avoid arrest, went on a rampage in Fort Erie Saturday night. They caught a negro and stripping him of his clothing, compelled him to fight. Two of the men were arrested and locked up. The remainder later on determined to release their imprisoned companions and repairing to the homes of the constables forced them to give up the keys. They then locked the constables up in the place of their companions. The rioters then took small boats and crossed to this side of the river. As an official expressed they are now between the frying pan and the fire, and their chances of being gobbled by the police are good.

Funeral of A. D. Swan.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 1.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Albert D. Swan, who was shot dead in his office by Henry Goodwin, took place at his late residence, only his nearest relatives and friends being present. Prayers were offered by Rev. Henry A. Cook, of Boston, and Rev. Fred M. Gardner, pastor of the Second Baptist church in this city. The body was encased in a solid mahogany casket with rosewood handles, tipped with bronze and trimmed with cream thibet. The floral tributes were numerous.

A Desperado Killed.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Sept. 1.—Bonney Connor, a notorious desperado, long a terror to all good citizens in this community, was shot and killed by Marshal Clemons, while resisting arrest. He was wanted on a warrant for shooting with intent to kill, and has been wanted for a long time, but he had barricaded his house and defied the officers to take him.

CANON FARRAR.

ANXIOUS TO SEE THE GREAT CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

He Sails This Week for America—George, the Ex-Amateur Runner, Easily Defeats Cummings—Success of the Munster and Leinster Bank.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Farrar, canon and archdeacon of Westminster, who is about to start for a two months' tour of America, granted an interview to a cable news correspondent at the little village of Yowya, Wales. The famous divine and author has been quietly resting for a few days at this obscure but picturesque retreat perched high among the Cambrian hills, and recuperating from his London labors of the past season including his splendid eulogium upon Gen. Grant at the memorial service in Westminster Abbey on the 4th ult. He appeared to be in splendid health and spirits, and he said: "I anticipate my visit to America with the greatest interest and pleasure. I am booked to sail from Liverpool for Quebec on the steamer Sardinia which sails next Thursday. I expect to devote one week to Quebec and Montreal. Then I will travel leisurely westward, stopping at Niagara Falls, Toronto and a few other points and occupying perhaps a week on the way to Chicago where I will arrive probably on Sept. 26. *I will be able to make only a short* stay in Chicago then, although there are so many points of interest in that wonderful young grant among cities that I shall try to arrange another visit in October. Not later than Sept. 30 I must hurry eastward for I am announced to make the opening address of the session of the Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore on Oct. 1. Next I am to deliver three lectures on theology to students in Philadelphia, and thence I will go to Washington. I am invited to attend the church congress at New Haven, and afterward to become the guest of Mr Cyrus W. Field at New York, and of the Rev. Philip B[illegible]ks at Boston. I shall try to accept all these invitations. My plans for the remainder of the trip are unsettled, and will depend entirely upon the amount of time which I find at my disposal. I shall, however, feel disappointed if I am unable to pay suitable visits to that great trio of western cities, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago.

There were fully 15,000 spectators at the *first race between George and Cummings at* the Lillie Bridge athletic grounds. It is estimated that 3,000 of the spectators were dead heads, having forced their way past the ticket taker at the various gates and especially at the main entrance on Brompton road, where the rush from 3 to 6 p. m. was tremendous. The long, straight stretch of road from Piccadilly was crowded during the afternoon with drags, carriages and vehicles of every description. All the younger members of the stock exchange seemed to be on hand. Most of them drove their own teams down to the grounds, and all were wildly enthusiastic for the ex-amateur, George. An enormous amount of money changed hands, and the jubilation of *the gentlemen from the city knew no bounds* when their favorite won as he pleased and in the excellent time, considering the heavy track, of 4 minutes 17 2-5 seconds. By this achievement George beat his own best time by 2 2-5 seconds, and he only failed by 1 2-5 seconds of breaking the record.

Mr. Gladstone and his party returned to British soil, landing at Wick, on the south-eastern coast of Scotland, from Sir Thomas Brassey's yacht, the Sunbeam. The great commoner looks robust and sunburnt, and has obviously enjoyed and been benefited by his cruise to Norway. Sir Thomas Brassey informed a cable news correspondent at Wick that Mr. Gladstone's health was entirely restored, but that his voice is still doubtful. A day or two will decide the momentous question whether he will or will not be able to lead the Liberal hosts in the electoral campaign.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The success of the Munster and Leinster Bank, the corporation organized for the purpose of carrying on the business of the wrecked Munster Bank, exceeds all *expectations. Creditors* representing nearly one-half the total liabilities have consented to the new arrangement within the five days since the books were opened.

New England Fair and Horse Show.

BANGOR, Sept. 1.—The combined New England and eastern Maine fairs opened here. The weather was rainy up to the middle of the afternoon, and the races of the first day were necessarily postponed, as were several other features, but thousands of persons were on the grounds. The exhibition of fine stock is the finest ever seen in Maine. Besides all the attractions on the forty-acre expanse of Maplewood parks, three large halls and many *pavilions are filled with products of* New England manufacturers of every kind, art galleries, etc. Every hotel and boarding house in the city is crowded, and thousands are yet to come. The crowd includes farmers, horsemen, various sight-seers, pugilists and crooks of every description, the latter class being looked after by a large force of detectives and police. The entries in every department are very full, and the best horses of eastern Maine will start in the races. The fair will continue five days, and the number of visitors at its height will not be less than 20,000. It is the biggest thing that Bangor ever saw.

Courtney Ready to Row Hanlan.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 1.—To a reporter at Union Springs, Courtney said that he and Conley were ready to row Hanlan and Lee a double scull race for any amount, and that after such a race he would be prepared to talk further business.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The strike on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad is to be settled by arbitration, pending which the men will resume work.

Bristol & McArthur, printers and binders, of St. Paul, made an assignment. Liabilities, $25,000; assets, $35,000.

Patrick Sheridan's planing and moulding mill on East Grand street, Elizabeth, was totally destroyed by fire; estimated loss, $25,000.

Advices from Herat say that the czar will visit Merv in 1886 in the autumn, and will thence go to Samarcand to be crowned emperor of Central Asia.

Col. Robert Bruce, inspector-general of the Irish constabulary, has retired from that office and has been created a companion of the Order of the Bath.

Mrs. J. W. Maddox, of Washington, Ga., in cleaning a spring chicken, found in its gizzard a silver thimble. It was as bright as when it came from the jeweller.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the French government has requested England to investigate the circumstances attending the alleged murder of Olivier Pain by British officers in the Soudan.

The earnings at Sing Sing prison for the month of August were $19,924.46, and the expenditures $13,919.97, making a profit of $6,004.49. The expenses at Auburn prison for August were $9,100.93, and the earnings $1,212.30, leaving a deficit of $7,888.63.

AN INFURIATED ELEPHANT.

O'Brien's Empress Breaks Her Chain, One Man Badly Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—John Kimberline, aged 19 years, an attache of O'Brien's circus, had the uncomfortable experience of the classical "Tim Baggs, dealer in rags," when he was tossed in the air by the elephant Empress. The great pachyderm broke from her moorings, and while raising dust generally caught up the young fellow and bowled him to a distance of several feet. Kimberline was severely injured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania hospital, where he now lies suffering severely from internal injuries sustained by being crushed in the animal's trunk.

The elephant is a very large one and has been in Mr. O'Brien's possession for several years. She is of furious temperament, very excitable and liable to an outbreak, it is said, when there is a crowd near. Her keeper has complete control over her, but as that functionary cannot always be on hand she has had several outbreaks lately, causing the circus employes to fly in all directions. When nobody but the watchman was astir, she had one of her fiercest outbreaks. She snapped the chain which held her in the stable, and rushing around the menagerie, tore down posts and wreaked her fury on the cages. Kimberline was sleeping under one of the cages when he was caught around the body by the pachyderm and dragged from his sleeping place. He was badly crushed and then tossed a distance of several feet. The other employes scattered and armed themselves with whatever they could find. The keeper was awakened, and with great difficulty succeeded in securing the infuriated beast.

THE WALKUP INQUEST.

The Coroner's Jury Believe that Mrs. Walkup is the Murderer.

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 1.—The Walkup inquest, which began Saturday, Aug. 22, is closed. When the jury met Coroner Frost read the certificate of analysis, which was accepted as a final decision of the question as to whether or not Mr. Walkup had died of poison. The jury then proceeded to take the testimony of Charles Ryder, druggist, who sold *Dr. Jacobs the subnitrate* of bismuth, which was used in the case of Dr. Gardiner, who analyzed part of the same can and pronounced it free from arsenic, and of Dr. Jacobs and the county attorney who each swallowed sixty grains of the drug without ill effect. All the testimony concurred that the article used by Dr. Jacobs was of the purest and absolutely free from arsenic. The jury next examined Eben Baldwin, of Lawrence, in regard to Mr. Walkup's illness on the steamer last December, on the passage to New Orleans, and the manner in which Mr. Walkup became acquainted with Miss Minnie Wallace. The jury adjourned, and at 5 o'clock returned the verdict that J. R. Walkup came to his death by arsenical poisoning, and from all the evidence the jury believe that the poison was administered by his wife, Minnie Wallace Walkup. Mrs. Walkup has been arrested, charged with the murder of her husband. She will be brought up for a preliminary hearing. Her mother, who has arrived, has entire confidence in the innocence of her daughter.

Thinks Sullivan the Best Man.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 1.—William Tate, the referee in Saturday's fight at Chester park, says that Sullivan had the best of the fight from the beginning; that Sullivan had the opportunity to knock out McCaffrey, but for some reason did not take advantage of it. He does not know whether Sullivan agreed to knock McCaffrey out in six rounds or not; if that was the agreement he did not do it. His decision is in favor of Sullivan. He thinks that Sullivan can do the clever little man every time. The decision was on the merits of the fighting.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Acting upon the decision of the *referee—that Sullivan had* the best of the fight—George Campbell paid over to the champion his share of the gate receipts. The backers of McCaffrey are very much worked up about it, and claim that no decision has been officially rendered, and they propose to carry the matter into the courts.

An effort is being made to have the Sullivan-Ryan fight come off here instead of Baltimore.

The Court of Alabama Claims.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Controller Durham said that there were no new developments in the case of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims. The accounts of the court are being closely examined. Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson called on the controller in behalf of the attorneys who practice before the Alabama court and asked to be given an early hearing in regard to the pending question. They represent that they rigid enforcement of the controller's ruling that most of the present force of the court were illegally employed would work great hardship to many deserving persons having claims which could not be finally considered if the court is to be crippled in its clerical force to the extent reported. The controller said he was perfectly willing to hear them and would reverse his decision if shown any warrant of law for the employment of the force in dispute.

League for the Protection of Masons.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The Masonic lodge of relief, composed of masons of high rank from the various states in the Union, met in Masonic hall for the purpose of forming a national league for the better protection of the craft and the disbursement of Masonic charity. The organization relieves traveling Masons in distress and is a safeguard against imposition by pretended objects of such relief, who may be detected by means of the relief lodge, as tramps in the guise of members of this order. J. S. Tyson, grand master, on the part of the grand lodge, and Mayor Latrobe, on behalf of the city, welcomed the lodge in addresses. Governor Lloyd sent a letter of regret. A round of excursions, banquets and other hospitalities has been arranged for the visitors the rest of the week.

A Tramp Runs Amuck.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Two tramps, James Murray and Joseph Martin, had an altercation in the Dougherty Hotel, when Murray drew a revolver and shot Martin, the bullet taking effect over the latter's right eye, plowing through the skull and inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound. Murray ran down the street and was pursued by a large crowd. He turned and fired several times, hitting a brakeman named Herrington, the ball taking effect in the latter's groin and making a very dangerous wound. Murray was finally captured, and the officers had all they could do to keep the crowd from lynching him. He was lodged in jail and denies all knowledge of the shooting.

Fall River Mills Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 1.—The Wampanoag mills are shut down for one week, and the Mechanics mills for two weeks. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the King Phillip weavers on account of the management reducing wages indirectly by changing the style of goods manufactured. The change is equivalent to a cut down of 10 per cent.

OUR GARMENTS.

PHILOSOPHY OF CLOTHING AND FACTS IN REGARD THERETO.

The Facility with Which Various Kinds of Goods are Traversed by Heat—Count Rumford's Experiments—The Warmest Clothing.

[La Revue des Deux Mondes.]

The lightest veil is something of a vestment, as it serves to moderate the loss by radiation from a naked body. It is in the same way that a cloudy sky protects the earth from being too much cooled; the dew will only fall when the clouds are absent. In putting on numerous coverings we succeed in diminishing the radiation from our bodies, as if by a series of stopping places or relays. Our linen underclothes and our cloaks make up numerous artificial epiderms. The heat that is given off by the skin goes to warm the superimposed clothing; the worse the conductor the slower the heat will pass through; when it arrives at the surface it goes off, but without our perceiving it, as in direct contact of the air we should, since it is not we, but the clothes, that get cold. What renders our clothes a protection to us is their being wadded with a layer of warm air, the temperature of which is maintained at between 20 degrees and 30 degrees C. Each of us thus has his own little atmosphere that follows him everywhere and renews itself without getting cold. An animal, in its fur, has its couch of air in the interstices, that increases the protecting power. Furs, soft stuffs and feathers owe their warmth to the air that they contain.

It is evidently a question of great interest to determine by experiments the facility with which the various stuffs used as clothing are traversed by the heat. The celebrated Count Rumford was the first who particularly studied these experiments. He used a glass ball with a diameter of 0.04m., surmounted by a tube through which he introduced into a ball a thermometer surrounded by the substance to be examined. The ball was first put in boiling water and then into a cooling mixture, and he noted the time it took the thermometer to descend from 70 degrees R. to 10 degrees R., to lose 60 degrees R. (75 degrees C.) When the thermometer was bare, it cooled in 9.5 minutes. When it was covered with linen it took 13 minutes. Covered with other kinds of stuffs it took periods of time longer and longer to cool; flax or cotton thread, 14 to 15 minutes; silk or woolen thread, 15 to 16 minutes; flax, lint, cotton wadding, 17 minutes; sheep's wool, 18¼ minutes; raw silk, 21 minutes; eider down, hare's fur, 23 minutes. These experiments were made in 1798. The most recent experiments were made by Dr. Krieger. With coverings of flax, cotton, flannel, silk, M. Krieger noted the absorption of heat in the proportions as shown by the following numbers: 90, 100, 102, 108. The influence of color was much greater; for cotton stuffs differently tinted he found the following numbers, White, 100; straw color, 102; yellow, 140; light green, 155; dark green, 168; Turkish red, 165; light blue, 198; black, 208.

To have an idea of the part played by the conductibility of tissue, M. Krieger ascertained in what measure the loss of caloric was diminished by doubling the various stuffs placed around the iron cylinder. He found that satin, cotton stuffs and fine linen only diminished the loss from 3 to 6 per cent. For buckskin, flannel and rather thick cloth, the loss was lessened from 10 to 30 per cent. The clearest result of these experiments is that the resistance offered by these various stuffs does not depend so much on the conductibility of the textile fabrics that form their substance as on their thickness, volume and texture. A coat that is wadded is much warmer when new than it is after the wadding has been flattened by its use, as it is thus rendered a better conductor. If the doubling of the coverings of the cylinder has little influence when they are wrapped tightly around, it is very different when a space of one-half or one centimeter, has been left between the two layers. We find, in deducting for the conductibility of the two layers a retardation of the cooling amounting to 30 to 35 per cent, that is caused by the interposed layer of air, as it *is independent of the nature of the covering.*

From this it follows that, in certain cases, a garment will keep us warmer if it is large than if were tight; we know that tight gloves or shoes protect us badly against the cold. But in this reasoning we suppose that a layer of air is immovable, a large, flowing garment is really cooler, being favorable to the circulation of the air. The most serious obstacle that the propagation of heat can encounter in a body is the discontinuity of its elements. In the manufacture of the various tissues, destined to clothe us, these principles are profited by, more or less, unknowingly. *Very warm clothes are obtained* from stuffs that are light, spongy and loose, because they can contain a large volume of air in the interstices between the fibers; I said contain, but it would be more correct to have said allow to pass. Indeed, the warm air that surrounds our bodies is not immovable; it is renewed by filtering through the coverings that we think are destined to isolate us from the surrounding medium.

A condition that is essential for a good garment is that it allows of ventilation. The warmest stuffs allow the air to pass through them more freely than those that are considered the coolest. M. Pettenkoffer has demonstrated the proof of this in measuring the volumes of air that passed through a series of tubes, closed with different kinds of stuffs, the same pressure and time being allowed for each kind of stuff. The following numbers will give an idea of their relative permeability: Flannel, 100; linen, 58; silk, 40; heavy cloth, 58; buckskin, 51; glazed skin, 1.

Flannel is 100 times more permeable than a glazed glove, yet we know that it is infinitely warmer. *In using double layers* the volumes of air were only slightly modified. Thus we see that our clothes are continually aired, and the activity of the exchange depends on the exterior temperature, the agitation of the atmosphere, and on the porosity of the tissues; what is essential is, that the exchange should be made so slowly as to be imperceptible.

The warmest garment is a fur pelisse; but it is not only the skin; it is above all, the hair that keeps the heat, even if its mass should be comparatively insignificant; the heating efficacy of this kind of apparel is due, above all, to the interposed air. Air-tight garments are in general unhealthy, being an obstacle to the aeration of the clothes underneath. They are useful to protect us from rain, but they excite perspiration and prevent it from vaporizing.

The Cleverest on Feet.

[Boston Globe.]

A Chicago woman, while seated on a wharf fishing, fell asleep. Waking suddenly she caught sight of a reflection of one of her feet on the water, and, thinking it was her husband's dory, jumped in and was drowned.

Somerville Journal: Speech is certainly silver at the telegraph office. Ten words for a quarter.

TEA PLANTATIONS IN INDIA.

Government Leading the Way—Scotch Gardeners—Work and Wages.

[Quarterly Review.]

Of late years much attention has been given to the growth of tea and coffee in India. The soil and climate in many parts have been found very favorable in their production. During years of residence in the hill province of Kumaon we had tea plantations all around us. The government led the way in this enterprise. Chinamen, trained in their own country to grow and manufacture tea, were brought to the province, and under their management tea of excellent quality was produced. The government gradually retired and left the field open to private enterprise. Many plantations are now in the province, a few belonging to individuals, but the greater number to companies, orginated and sustained mainly by European capital.

The management of some of the largest plantations has been intrusted to experienced Scotch gardeners, who have soon made themselves acquainted with the process of tea-growing and tea-making, and have dispensed with the services of the Chinamen, most of whom have returned to their own country. The entire work is now done by natives of the province under European direction. Most of the gardens are laid out on tracts of mountain and forest which had been the property of the government, and the land has consequently been acquired with an ease which would not have been practicable had it belonged to natives, who in such matters are manceuvring to a degree which few Europeans can follow and haggling to an extent the most patient can scarcely bear.

Of the many thousands of pounds laid out on these plantations a large portion has gone to the workmen in the shape of wages. We have often seen the people in the fields and in the factory, and we do not remember to have seen them once subjected to the whip or the stocks. They are well looked after to prevent them from shirking work and from stealing tea, but we have observed no instance of cruel treatment. In fact they know well that if cruelly or unjustly treated they have only to go to the authorities to obtain a patient hearing. The sick are supplied with medicine.

We have occasionally approached a tea plantation on a Saturday afternoon, and we have seen them trooping away merrily to their homes—which, we were told, were miles distant—with their week's wages to spend the Sunday with their families and return on Sunday night to the plantation to resume work on Monday morning. Among tea plantations there is no doubt the diversity which is found in every class, but if we can judge from what we have seen—and we have seen much—of their relation to their workmen, we can say the relation is as pleasant as can well be found between employers and employed.

Can Unset Diamonds be Identified?

[New York Star.]

Wanting to buy a few precious stones to distribute among my friends before I get my life insured and go to the seaside, I interviewed a diamond merchant down-town, and while we were comparing the gems the conversation turned upon the difficulty of identifying diamonds. Some people assert that they can recognize a certain stone as accurately as other people can recognize a certain man. You take your diamonds to be cleaned or reset and you are sure that you receive the same stones again, although others less valuable, or even paste imitations, *may have been substituted. But the* experts are sure that they can never be deceived unless the stone has been recut. Upon this point the diamond merchant told me a good story.

One day another firm in the same business—call it Smith & Jones—sent him a diamond, which was very fine and very cheap. It was set in a ring, so that he could not weigh it; but after examining it carefully be concluded that its cheapness must be caused by some defect, and so he returned it to the owners. The next week an agent called with another fine, cheap stone, which my friend concluded to purchase. Before binding the bargain he thought he would take it over to Smith & Jones and see what they said about it. They praised it enthusiastically. "Why it's a bargain!" cried Smith, and so my friend bought the diamond.

"Aha!" said Jones, when they met the next day, "you did buy our stone after all, and you paid $50 more for it than we asked for it originally."

This was gall and wormwood. My friend hurried back to his office and looked at the diamond. Sure enough, it was the stone which Smith & Jones had sent to him. The clever firm had angled for him through an agent and caught him nicely. He matched the diamond, had a pair of ear-rings made and bided his time.

At last be gave the ear-rings and his price to an agent and sent him out to sell them. The agent came back and said: "Smith & Jones want one of these stones. Will you split the pair?"

"Yes," said the diamond merchant, "sell them this one," and he took one of the stones out of its settings; "the price is so much a carat, as the color is very fine."

When the agent returned with the check my friend sat down and wrote Smith & Jones the following note:

"Quits! You have bought back your own stone and given me $97 profit. I prefer Pommery Sec."

It was a case of diamond cut diamond, and it confirmed my doubts as to the possibility of identifying unset stones.

Death of a Humorist.

[New York Cor. Chicago Journal.]

Death is a solemn thing even when it comes to a professional funny man. Stanley Huntley, the writer of the "Spoopendyke papers," was pathetically humorous to the last. He had been ill for months, and his last notable achievement—that of getting elected chief of an Indian tribe which had once formally adopted him, while he was in their country as a newspaper correspondent—gave an opportunity which he utilized by writing a comically grave official letter of amity to the president. Huntley was one of the few wags of the press who personally enjoyed his own fun. He was an able reporter, and yet so reckless in his style of writing—so given to ridicule and joke in his treatment of serious topics—that he never rose above $35 a week, to stay there, until he began to write the domestic episode in the Spoopendyke family. Thereafter his income was about $100. He responded to calls for copy until a few days before his demise, when lying abed so ill that he could not hold a pen, and was compelled to dictate the matter to an amanuensis. His final paragraph is now going the rounds. The doctor called on him, and, during a careless conversation, remarked that he thought of making children's diseases a specialty.

"Ah, yes, I see," said Huntley; "and as you gain experience with little things, you will gradually become able to attend older people. That's right. Begin at the bottom and work your way up."

That was the substance of a witticism that he put on paper a few minutes later. "And poor rot it is," he feebly exclaimed, as he fell back on his pillow. "I guess it is time for me to quit." He did, within an hour.

DOSING WILD BEASTS.

DIFFICULTY IN ADMINISTERING PHYSIC TO ANIMALS IN THE ZOO.

Camels the Greatest Sufferers—Dieting an Indisposed Puma—A Chimpanzee with a Cold—Trouble in Giving Medicine.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Visitors to the Zoological garden during the recent hot spell have been struck with the general air of debility among most of the animals. Nearly all of them either moved about listlessly or else moped in corners and refused to move at all. The chimpanzee kept her blanket tightly drawn around her shoulders all through the week and no dainty could tempt her to leave her favorite corner. Even the monkeys were less clamorous for favors and the toothsome peanut palled on their usually insatiable appetite.

The large animals, and especially the carnivora, suffered even more than the little animals. The lions and leopards stopped their ceaseless promenade and lay all day long with their noses between their paws watching events through their half-open eyelids. Superintendent Brown explained this state of apathy among the animals.

"There has been more sickness among the animals during the past week than at any time in the history of the garden," he said. "Contrary to the rule there was very little suffering among them during the heated spell which ended about a week ago, but as soon as the break-up came and the mercury took such a terrible tumble nearly every animal felt the effects of the change and almost a majority of them were taken sick. *The* camels were the greatest sufferers. Every one in the garden was prostrated with dyspepsia and a general derangement of the alimentary canal.

"One of them is still very ill and it is not expected that he will recover. Three or four of the carnivora are sick, and one of the pumas was very ill with cholera morbus. He refused to take any nourishment, and the only thing he could be induced to take was an occasional swallow of water. We tried for two days to give him a dose of bismuth and opium, but we had to give it up. The medicines were diluted with water until it was impossible for the human palate to detect their presence, but the puma discovered it at the first sniff and refused to touch it. He didn't eat a morsel for five days, but he is coming around all right now.

"Last night he consented to eat a nicely broiled spring chicken, and I think he will be himself again in a few days. Another puma was greatly prostrated, and I am afraid he is too old to rally. Bennett's wallaby, a variety of the kangaroo, caught a severe cold at the time of the sudden change and died, after a brief illness of pneumonia. One of the sea lions was prostrated by the heat just before the cold wave came, and probably died of congestion of the brain. I made a post-mortem examination of his body, and could find no other cause of death. The chimpanzee was also severely affected by the change. She caught a cold in her head and refused to eat anything except an occasional piece of banana or orange.

"We have had her *for* three *years*, and this is only the second time that she has been ill. During these spells of sickness we treat her the same as any human invalid. We never try to force her to eat, but simply wait until nature asserts itself and then tempt her returning appetite with any little delicacy she might crave. At one time she went three weeks without tasting a morsel, except a few pieces of fruit, but when her appetite returned she ate like a pig. Many of the small animals are seriously indisposed, but most of them are simply suffering with disordered stomachs and loss of appetite.

In caring for sick animals we generally rely on the ordinary veterinary treatment. We use very little medicine, beyond an occasional tonic, astringent or laxative. In many cases the administering of medicines works more harm than good. I find our best reliance to be in careful watching and dieting. Aside from the harm the medicines might do a wild animal there are other considerations against administering them that are much more important. In the first place it is hard to tell what is the matter with a wild animal when it is simply off its feed. It is not practicable to feel its pulse, listen to the beating of its heart, and do various other things usual in diagnosing a case in a human being.

"It is generally a wild guess in determining what ails a wild beast. When you have decided what ails it, however, the next question is, 'What shall I give it?' Drugs have a different effect on different animals. A dose that would kill one animal will have no effect on another. But, even if you knew what to give it, the next and most serious question arises, 'How shall I administer the medicine?'

"The greatest difficulty, of course, is met with in giving medicine to the larger animals. The process is always attended with danger, and in many instances the patient dies either from fright or shock to its nervous system. In order to administer a dose of medicine to a wild beast *it is* necessary to bind it down with ropes, and when it is firmly secured drench it in the way practiced in dosing horses. This treatment always results in a great shock to the animal's nerves, and frequently produces death. A wild animal will not permit itself to be handled like a domesticated animal. It will always lash itself into a fury, and in this lies the danger of overcoming it by rough measures; and still this is the only way that it can by do-ed.

"Their sense of taste is so perfectly developed that they can detect any foreign substance on the instant, and will refuse to touch their food. Of course it is often necessary to throw animals for the purpose of cutting their claws or paring their hoofs or making any surgical operation, but we always employ a great deal of care in securing the animal.

"*Recently* we had occasion to throw a zebra, and it took seven men to accomplish it without injury to the animal. Then, again, we must have regard for the safety of the men. A full-grown camel can kick as hard as a whole train of government mules. Many animals we can't handle at all. For instance, you can't lasso a polar bear, as his neck and ankles are larger than his head or feet, and the rope would naturally slip off as fast as you could throw it on. The elephant is the hardest beast to throw, but is less subject to nervous shock than the other wild animals."

Taking Pictures of Public People.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"My experience in taking pictures of public men," said Gutekunst, the photographer, "is that they are not vain. They think little about their dress. Forrest always wore his necktie awry. You will find in all the pictures he ever had taken that his necktie is half way around to his ear. Actors are harder to please as a rule than other men. Statesmen, men of letters and men who are given to deep thought are, as a rule, careless about their appearance. Many public men are very sensitive about having their pictures taken, and do not like to see them displayed in shop windows."

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—A sad case of suicide and attempted shooting took place at the Newman Spring Hotel, a summer resort near Red Bank, last evening. About three weeks ago George Curry, a son of Mr. Orrin Curry, a well known resident of Red Bank, become acquainted with a young lady stopping at Red Bank. Acquaintance ripened into a warmer feeling. The girl's name is Susie Westcott, and Curry became infatuated with her, but found that he had a rival in the person of Mr. Stevens, bookkeeper for Messrs. W. A. French & Co., who had supplanted him in the young lady's affections. Last Night Curry asked Stevens if he were going to the hotel. *Stevens replied in the negative, and Curry* then remarked that he would go and started to walk away. As soon as Curry was out of sight Stevens procured a wagon and drove up to the hotel, thereby reaching it in advance of his rival. It is surmised that Stevens had advised the young lady as to Curry's coming and probable intentions, and when Curry arrived he and the girl soon after started for a stroll around the grounds. Shortly after a pistol shot was heard, quickly followed by a second shot. The first shot was fired by Curry at Miss Westcott, the ball striking one of her corset steels and glancing harmlessly. The pistol was then pointed by Curry at his own head and the shot proved fatal. He died almost instantly.

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The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.

"This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

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F. J. Hall, Manager.

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On and after July 26th,

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[Drug store will be closed]

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To

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

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Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
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Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

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Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

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Dress Cutting, Room 18 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

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Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
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Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
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T. E. Morgans,
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P. O box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
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James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
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THE OLD HOME.

[Sarah Doudney in Good Words.]

"Return, return," the voices cried,
"To your old valley, far away;
For softly on the river tide
The tender lights and shadows play;
And all the banks are gay with flowers,
And all the hills are sweet with thyme;
Ye cannot find such bloom as ours
In yon bright foreign clime!"

And still "Return, return," they sang,
"With us abides eternal calm;
In these old fields where you were young,
We cull the heart's-ease and the balm;
For us the flocks and herds increase,
And children play around our feet;
At eve the sun goes down in peace—
Return, for rest is sweet."

For me, I thought, the olives grow,
The sun lies warm upon the vine;
And yet, I will arise and go
To that dear valley dim with pine;
Old loves are dwelling there, I said,
Untouched by years of change and pain;
Old faiths that I had counted dead
Shall rise and live again.

Then I arose and crossed the sea,
And sought that home of younger days;
No love of old was left to me
(For love has wings and seldom stays);
But there were graves upon the hill,
And sunbeams shining on the sod,
And low winds breathing "Peace, be still;
Lost things are found in God."

NOT A LOST ART.

Different Processes of Embalming the Dead—Chemicals Used.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

"How do you embalm now; what chemicals are used?"

"Oh, there are a number of processes," replied the undertaker. Dr. Chandler had the body thoroughly emptied and washed in water and kept it saturated in corrosive sublimate. The salt gradually combines with the flesh gives it firmness and prevents decay, and in process of time the flesh becomes as hard as wood.

"There is another method known as Gounal's. He injected the veins with a concentrated solution of sulphate of alumina, and Dr. Ure used a solution of chloride of mercury and wood vinegar. M. Falconi recommended sulphate of zinc prepared with different degrees of strength. An injection of a gallon would preserve a body. Most undertakers to-day use what is known to the trade as Clarke's preparation, and zinc largely enters into this. During the war there were several processes invented, some of which kept bodies tolerably well for quite a space of time. One consisted of injecting a strong solution of creosote or carbolic acid into the veins and arteries, and sometimes removing the contents of the abdominal viscera. A strong solution of alum and sugar of lead was used, and sometimes chloride or sulphate of zinc. One of the latest plans I have seen is to inject with carbolic acid and camphor dissolved in petroleum and colored with vermilion."

"What is your method; to inject the arteries?"

"Well, no. I inject the nasal parts, and should inject the veins, as I believe that when death ensues the arteries contain no blood except perhaps a little venous, while the veins are surcharged with dark blood. It is not necessary to remove the brain and viscera."

"The Egyptians were not the only nations who practiced embalming, were they?"

"Oh, no. The old Mexicans understood the art, for bodies of their kings and queens are found, perhaps thousands of years old, in perfect preservation. The dry climate, however, perhaps had something to do with it. Then the old Persians used to use wax, the Assyrians honey; the Jews embalmed their kings with spices, with which the body of our Lord was also anointed. Alexander the Great was preserved in wax and honey, and the old inhabitants of the Canary islands, used an elaborate process, about which we know nothing."

Mrs. Victoria Morosini-Schelling.

[New York Cor Brooklyn Eagle.]

A great change has come over Miss Victoria Morosini, or, as she now insists upon being called, Mrs. Schelling, since her memorable escapade with her father's coachman. It might reasonably be supposed that it took a girl of considerable character to leave a millionaire father and run off with a $2 coachman. I saw her once or twice during the excitement which followed her runaway match, but I did not think that she would so soon bloom into the self-reliant woman that she is to-day. I never had much sympathy with any of the Morosini family, but least of all for the old man, who put on such tremendous airs about his "blood," but who had nevertheless been a servant, and a menial one at that, a very few years before Victoria ran away with one of his servants.

If sympathy was ever expended upon Miss Victoria it may be said that there is but little need of it now. She has blossomed into a magnificent looking woman, tall, self-asserting and full of repose. When I saw her the other day she wore a bright Hussar jacket and a dainty little cap from which her eyes flashed without a trace of diffidence or nervousness. She towered a full head above her husband and did all the talking while he stood meekly by. He looked more like a small clerk in a very small shoe store than anything else I can call to mind. His eyes have an appealing look, his head hangs forward, and he defers to his wife's will with absolute submission. He has a small head, with little strips of black whiskers on his cheeks, and dresses neatly.

Mrs. Schelling has been engaged by the Casino, and not at very extraordinary terms, either. She commands just as much money as a handsome woman with a good voice would under ordinary circumstances, but she says that she is ambitious and that she is bound to win her way to the top of the ladder.

For After-Dinner Speakers.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

A San Francisco genius has invented a machine that will tell you in a jiffy the equivalent of any amount of dollars and cents in pounds, shillings and pence; the amount of exchange for a draft on London; the interest for any sum for any length of time; the total of your taxes, if the assessment is given, etc. The instrument is not larger than a city directory, and is worked by a lot of little nickel slides.

This convenient little instrument suggests the possibilities of further improvements. Why cannot a pocket instrument be perfected for the use of after-dinner speakers. Knowing in advance the sentiment to which he would respond the speaker could eat his dinner without the slightest sense of responsibility, and when his time came, all he would have to do would be to give his instrument the proper twist and turn out slide after slide with appropriate phrases and sentences printed on them.

A Welcome Visitor.

[New York Sun.]

"Tell your mother that I am coming to see her soon," said a lady on Austin avenue to Mrs. Snively's little boy, who was playing in front of the gate. "I am glad you are comin' and ma will be glad to see you, too." "How do you know she will be glad to see me?" asked the lady. "Because I heard her say yesterday, she would be glad to see somebody who didn't come here to collect a bill."

LIFE WITH THE LAPPS.

PECULIARITIES OF THE PEOPLE, AS NOTED BY A TRAVELER.

Sophus Tromholt's Experience Under the Rays of the Aurora Borealis—Tent Life—Dogs and Reindeer—A Lapp Wedding.

[Globe-Democrat Book Review.]

Of course the author could not live among the Lapps for a year without noting many peculiarities of their daily life. All live in tents, there being no such things as articles of furniture, the ground supplying the place of chair, table and bed, men, women, children and dogs all lying together.

"It is obvious that life in such a tent is not very refined or well regulated. There are no fixed meals, caused chiefly by the circumstance that members of the family have each to take their turn in guarding the reindeer. A large kettle hangs always over the fire, and when a Lapp wants to eat he dives with his hands into the pot, fetches out a piece of meat, which he devours by the aid of the knife always carried at his side, the fingers serving as forks. During the winter reindeer meat and milk, the latter either frozen or in the form of cheese, and melted snow, constitute the food and drink of the Lapp, in addition to which, he will, when obtainable, consume a large quantity of coffee. Any one sharing in a Lapp's meal must not be disgusted if he finds a certain amount of reindeer hair in the food, as the latter sticks to every object—kettles, spoons, forks and hands. It is almost impossible to get rid of them, as by the slightest rubbing they become electrical and adhere still more. The dogs stand by when food is being consumed and watch every morsel from hand to mouth with intense attention. In the night they crawl about the tent, selecting the warmest of the company for a couch.

It is rare that the entire family is at once collected in the tent, as the herd always requires their attention day and night. Men, women, boys and girls all share in this task, being relieved twice a day. Each one brings his own dogs, which only obey his commands, while those relieved take back their hungry ones. Often, therefore, eight or ten dogs walk over the sleeper to find a snug corner. And they certainly need rest, considering that they are in constant activity during the day guarding the flock. On them depend the well-being and safety of the herd, and by them alone is the flock gathered and moved from one place to another.

"As soon as Lapp children can walk they are dressed as grown-up people, and look very funny by their dwarfish appearance. But the babies have no clothes at all, being swaddled in sheepskin and moss in a sort of half basket, half cradle formed of wooden ribs, in the shape of a little trough, covered with leather, its size being adapted to that of the baby. For the protection of the baby's head there is a wooden disk at the upper end, similar to that on cradles. When the child is packed away, the mother throws the sustaining strap over her shoulder and thus supports it. When the child is packed, it is not only easier to handle, but is also safer when left to itself, and the cradle is often stuck on end in the snow while the mother goes into the hut. The games and amusements of Lapp children consist chiefly in make lassoes and pulks and practicing their use.

When Lapp children enter school, they are like unbroken colts; either they are defiant or seek safety in excuses. "They are indifferent to their parents and entirely neglect them if property or other egotistical considerations do not influence them. Only unwillingly do they take care of their parents in old age and more from a sense of shame than from any feeling of affection. Old and decrepit people are much in the way of the Lapp moving from place to place, and for this reason they are rarely taken about, but either left to beg, or boarded in the family of settled Lapps."

During Christmas week the author had an opportunity of attending a Lapp wedding, and, although many of the old customs have passed away the ceremony is still interesting.

"The bride is dressed in a costume which, by the Lapp, is considered to be the grandest and most brilliant toilet the human mind can conceive. The striped frock is new. Around the neck and shoulders a many-colored shawl is worn, but over it is cast, in the most coquettish manner, a gaudy silk wrapper, the intense colors of which—yellow, green and red—throw the other entirely into the shade. Over this again is tied a silk scarf with various colors, which is fastened with a brooch on the breast, and a showy necklace of silver ornaments is hung round the neck and shoulders; to crown it all, the hands are kept in a kind of muff, formed of a large plaid. But the gem of the whole is the headgear. It is a kind of crown but differing greatly from those worn by the peasant women of Scandinavia on such occasions. The Lapp bridal crown is formed of colored silk, strings of pearls and silver ornaments, closed above with a bunch of flowers and silver-gilt leaves, while a number of long, many-colored silk ribbons of various patterns and widths descend from the top down the neck. The bridegroom is clothed in the usual blue summer coat with a broad silver-laden belt, but the diploma of his dignified position is a narrow white band laid round the neck and crosswise over the breast, the ends nearly reaching the ground.

"Popping the question is done by the lover attempting to take possession of his Dulcinea's furry gloves, and her answer is indicated by the willing, half-willing or unwilling manner in which she submits to the robbery. On marriage he looks with the eye of a man of business; disappointments in love, unhappy unions and unrequited affection are utterly foreign to him."

Most Georgeously Appareled.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Among the ladies at Long Branch this summer, one of the wealthiest, most "diamonded," and most gorgeously appareled is the wife of a New York barber who has made his fortune in stock speculation. Her husband still scrapes chins, notwithstanding the fact that his wife has "society" aspirations. Most of his customers are brokers and railroad men. He picks up valuable "points" from them, and for that reason insists on remaining in business.

Another woman who wears splendid toilets and jewels is the wife of a Brooklyn baker. Her husband, starting in life as a journeyman kneader of dough, hit upon a kind of bread that pleased New York's palate, and now he is a millionaire, lives in great style, and maintains one of the handsomest turnouts on the coast.

The Doctor Forbade It.

[The Rambler.]

Cholly—I see that you have given up weahing that hat-band, chappy.

Wally—Yes, deah boy, had to; doctah forbade it, doncher know.

Cholly—Why, where's the hahm in weahing a hat-band?

Wally—The doctah said it was such a deuced heavy pwesshah on me bwain that I had to stop weahing it. I say, too bad, isn't it?

GROWING OLD.

[All the Year Round.]

Growing old! The pulses' measure
Keeps its even tenor still;
Eye and hand nor fail nor falter,
And the brain obeys the will;
Only by the whitening tresses,
And the deepening wrinkles told,
Youth has passed away like vapor;
Prime is gone, and I grow old.

Laughter hushes at my presence,
Gay young voices whisper lower;
If I dare to linger by it,
All the stream of life runs slower.
Though I love the mirth of children,
Though I prize youth's virgin gold,
What have I to do with either?
Time is telling—I grow old.

Not so dread the gloomy river
That I shrank from so of yore;
All my first of love and friendship
Gather on the further shore.
Were it not the best to join them
Ere I feel the blood run cold?
Ere I hear it said too harshly,
"Stand back from us—you are old."

DIVERS DIAMOND DECEPTIONS.

Some of the Tricks Resorted to by Swindlers and Unscrupulous Dealers.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Is there a large amount of imposition at present in your business?" asked a reporter of a diamond dealer.

"In an article where not one in a hundred has any knowledge whatever, and not more than one in 10,000 is a good judge, there must necessarily be a good deal of imposition. The methods of cheating may be divided into three classes. The first and most common is when flawed, imperfect, or off-colored diamonds are sold for first water, flawless gems. This takes place every day and every hour of the day. Those who are the principal sufferers are would-be smart persons who snatch at a so-called bargain and deserve what they get. If people would remember that fine diamonds are the easiest things to sell in the world, that any jeweler who deals in gems is always willing to purchase at a small deduction from current rates, they would not be bitten so often.

The next two methods are swindling pure and simple. There are several precious stones which are of an entirely different composition to the diamond, but resemble that gem so closely that none but experts can distinguish them. Even experts have often to test these before they can discover the imposition. The basis of the diamond, as almost everybody knows, is carbon. The basis of the stones I now allude to is alumina, and they are known under the generic term 'carodums.' The principal stones substituted and sold for diamonds are the white sapphire, white topaz, and the zircon or jargon. White sapphire and topaz are worth from $2 to $8 a carat, zircon much less. Bushels of these stones have been and are still sold for diamonds. They can be at once identified by experts for their inferior hardness and difference in specific gravity. The specific gravity of the diamond is 3.9, that of white sapphires and topaz is 3.5, zircon 4.4.

"The last method of swindling is when imitation stones made in various ways are sold for the genuine article. More of this is carried on than you would think possible. In Europe, especially in Paris, the art of making fine imitations of diamonds has been brought to perfection. Many of these of course are sold for what they are, many are made for wealthy people who in temporary difficulties wish to raise money on their diamonds, and have these stones set in the same manner to wear while the real article is out of their reach, but large quantities are set in fine style and sold for first-water diamonds. A dealer or jeweler is seldom victimized in this way, except when one or two stones are mixed with a very large parcel."

Method of Shooting Snipe.

[Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

One method is adopted by sportsmen in killing bay birds, and the sport coming at a season when no other shooting can be had and the field of operation always situated within reasonable distance of a summer resort, where he may be so-journing on the arrival of the flight, a day's sport in their quest is always enjoyable and aids to break the monotony of stereotyped seaside recreation.

Taking advantage of the sociability of these birds and noticing the general direction the wind may be forcing the flocks in their southerly flight, the sportsman constructs a hiding place, in which he can keep entirely out of sight, and sets out upon sticks thrust into the ground at a convenient distance from his blind two or three dozen wooden imitations or decoys, and when the birds appear in sight attracts their attention by mimicing their peculiar whistle. This seldom fails to deceive them and they are brought within gun-shot, when the gunner delivers his fire, collects his birds and returns to his hiding place and awaits another flock. A blind is readily made of dry seaweed, which can always be found near by or a hole can be dug in the soft sand and its contents banked up around it and topped with dry trash, procured at high water mark.

A southwest wind generally makes the best shooting, especially when the flocks are traveling down the coast, as it forces them to make their way close to the shore, within calling distance, and if a point of sand or a meadow bank which extends into the bay be chosen upon which to build a blind and place the decoys, every bird or flock that passes will be attracted. Bay snipes are always more on the move when the tide is rising, at which times they are compelled to quit the bars where they have congregated to feed and seek higher grounds to light upon. When the ponds and wet places on the salt meadows are visited by them, which is always done on the rising stage of the tide, the best of shooting is often had; but unless a good breeze be blowing to keep down the myriads of musquitoes ever found in such localities the shooter will be quick to give up possession to these tormenters.

Some Reliable Signs.

[Pretzel's Weekly.]

When two or more females board a car at the same time, it's a sign that they are going to quarrel as to who will pay the fare, and that they will finally end in the Philadelphia plan.

When a homely girl and a pretty girl walk along the street together, its a sure sign that the homely girl will carry the parasol, and that she will cover the pretty girl's face with it.

When a small boy is caught with surreptitious articles in his possession, its a sign that "'nother feller done it."

When a prisoner is interviewed in the station house, its a sign that he's "in fur nawthin'."

Progressing in Practice.

[Drake's Magazine.]

Pretty Cousin (to young doctor)—So you are a full-fledged doctor, are you, Tom? Young Doctor—Yes. I got my diploma last week. Pretty Cousin—Have you any specialty? Young Doctor—Yes. I shall make children's diseases a specialty. Pretty Cousin—Ah, yes, I see; and as you gain experience you will be able to attend older people. That's right, Tom; begin at the bottom of your profession and work your way up.

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.

Shawls

Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

Hand Bags

39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 63c, etc.
200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.
25c Underwear 25c.
25c Gents' Neckwear 25c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

FRANK DAY,
(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

I. S. MELBOURN,
Mason and Builder
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296
Manufacturer of fine quality of
HARD BRICK,
SOMERSET STREET,
North Plainfield.
A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining
All orders will receive prompt attention. 3-31tf.

"CANDEE"
Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK
BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.

"CANDEE"
RUBBER BOOTS
GIVE
DOUBLE WEAR
ON THE BOTTOM
GREATEST
IMPROVEMENT
EVER MADE IN RUBBER BOOTS
TWO YEARS
TEST.
A
COMMON SENSE IDEA
DOUBLE THICK BALL.

FOR SALE BY
A. WILLET,
NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
and Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-13

10 Per Cent.
REDUCTION
ON EVERY ARTICLE OF
Summer Wear
FOR THE NEXT
Thirty Days
AT
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 15.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.
Books, Stationary and Music.
Croquet and Tennis. Special—Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of (10 cents per box.)

JUST OPENED!
Retail Department
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer in
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 89.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.
TINNERS,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
All kinds of Furnaces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.
Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

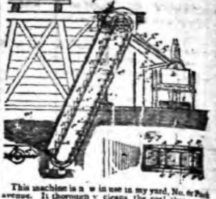
FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of [illegible]
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 120 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.



This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self-Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake, Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 66 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-tf.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY Coal
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 20.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No 80 PLAINFIELD, N. J., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—A situation as coachman or gardener or both. Four years references. Apply to Carey Bros., 11 Somerset street.

THE WHOLE or part of a house to let. J. Brand 4 West Third street.

ROOMS TO LET—31 Manning avenue. 2-3

BOARD WANTED—During Winter from October 1, for a gentleman and wife in good neighborhood. Would furnish rooms if made an object. Address P. O. Box 904

WANTED—situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good reference. Please call 32 Park avenue upstairs.

WANTED—A competent woman for general housework. Prompt and liberal wages. Address P. O. Box 1123.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good references, wants a situation at general housework. Wages moderate. Address, care of Mrs. Cooper, Harvey street. 2-3

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, comprising five rooms. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No 29 Front street. 15-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between trace lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, 18 East Front street. 7-11-tf

Special Notices.

FARM FOR SALE.
Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 7-11-tf

MUSIC.
J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1392, Plainfield. 6-30tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
with seating capacity for eight hundred with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street. 3otf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 154. 6-9 3m

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM B. MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 6-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam, W. . Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store,(formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
28 West Front street. Cocoaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 3-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J.
Office hours—7 to 9 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 6 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call #6.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Fitsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 3-7-10

Educational.

CRAYON PORTRAITS
Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Rand's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received 8-3-6

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1090.

PIANO LESSONS
Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others, P. O. Box 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO,
Room 10 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

School Supplies.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

School Books,

of all kinds.

Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.

A. W. RAND

24 W. FRONT ST.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	53	6 a. m.	53
9 a. m.	56	9 a. m.	66
12 m	61	12 m.	75
3 p m.	66	3 p. m	81

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 26 a. m	Sunrise	5.26 a. m.
Sun Sets	6 36 p. m.	Sun Sets	6 36 p. m.
Moon Rises	10. 0 p. m.	Moon Rises	p. m.

Chronological Events.

Jno. Howard born, 1726.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow the weather promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—To-morrow will be probably the best day of the three to see good trotting at the Fair Ground.

—*The hotels in this city could not supply* the demand for rooms last evening. Many applicants were turned away.

—The trees along the sidewalk on West Second street are being relieved of their lower branches. It helps their appearance immensely.

Alexander Thorn of the late firm of Berry & Thorn has taken charge as foreman of the plumbing and steam-fitting branch of Mr. A. M. Griffen's business.

—Schwed Brothers, the "leading Plainfield clothiers," are preparing for the Fall and Winter trade by putting in a stock of Men's and Boys'clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods in all the latest patterns and novelties.

—Councilman John Simpson, the member from the First Ward, who is now eighty years old, talks of retiring from office at the expiration of his present term. He has been a member for many years and a faithful official.

—The races booked to take place to-day at the Fair Grounds, are the double team race, in which four teams were entered, the 2.35 class, *in which there were eleven entries,* and and the pacing free for all race, in which eight horses were entered.

—Mrs. Miles Sweeny who is charged with having violated a city ordinance, and for who the court has been patiently waiting for the past three weeks has not as yet put in appearance, but chief Dodd is confident that he will bring her around sooner or later.

—Mr. J. G. Wilson, agent for the Haines, Jones and Cadbury "Perfection" square top washout cistern water closet was in this city to-day on a business trip to see Messrs. Carney Bros., who are the agents in this vicinity for the above-named closets. They have placed a number in private residences and report that they give entire satisfaction.

—While Doris' circus was performing at Elizabeth, Monday, one of the trained elephants got loose and ran through the streets, causing considerable excitement. It was captured after a chase of about three-quarters of an hour by three circus men. The same day a boy was badly scratched about the face by a leopard and while endeavoring to escape fell to the side walk badly cutting his head.

—During the absence of Mrs. Craig A. Marsh from her room at Hotel Netherwood Tuesday evening, some animal, supposed to have been a rat, opened the door of a bird cage and devoured a canary bird. The disposition of feathers about the cage indicated that the bird was not captured without a struggle. The skeleton of the bird was found at the bottom of the cage.

—While out walking near the new Grant avenue depot last Sunday, Mr. J. W. Anthony picked up an old copper coin, which upon cleaning up he found to be dated 1786. It had on one side a horse's head and a plow, encircled by the word "Nova Caesarea ida, and on the opposite side "E pluribus unum" encircling a shield. The coin is quite a curiosity and as such of some value. It is said to be an old New Jersey State coin.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Broadway of this city are now sojourning at Long Branch.

William D. Craig, of Somerset street, has returned from his visit to Spring Lake.

Miss Mary Churchill of Cleveland is visiting friends on East Seventh street.

Mrs. James Carman of Philadelphia is stopping for a few days with friends in this city.

Mr. J. F. Preston, of New York, the manufacturer of *Zephyr Hook and Ladder, was in* this city yesterday.

Wm. Brower, Jr., who has been absent from this city for some time, is visiting his father on East Fifth street.

Miss A. Tillie Van Deventer of West Front street this city was united in marriage in Philadelphia to-day to C. G. Otto., Jr. of that city.

Mrs. Fraley of Philadelphia, who is stopping at the Park House, is the mother of Mr J. U. Fraley of this city, who is now sojourning at Elberon, where he has an elegant villa. The new residence Mr. Fraley is about to erect on his property cor. of Park avenue and Seventh street, will be in keeping with some of the most delightful in Plainfield.

A $10,000 FAILURE.

A BUILDER BANKRUPT.

Isaac Melbourn Makes a General Assignment.—Liabilities $10,000. Assets $1,900.

For a week or more passed there have been rumors on the street to the effect that Isaac Melbourn, builder, was about to make an assignment. Yesterday morning the rumors were verified.

Suit was begun about a week ago by Don A. Gaylord against Mr. Melbourn to recover the sum of $131.00, on a note.

Monday evening, Mr. Melbourn anticipated the effect of the judgment of the court by a general assignment to William R. Codington of the firm of Jackson and Codington, for the benefit of the creditors, Councilman Joseph S. Cutter and William Hewatt becoming sureties for the assignee on a bond in the sum of $5,000.

Mr. Jackson, as counsel for the assignee, got the assignment recorded by half past eight yesterday morning, (Sept. 1) and two hours later, Mr. Gaylord, through his manager, Richard Stevens, promptly sought to have the judgment recorded but found the assignment ahead of him.

The following is the law under which the assignment is made.

An Act to Secure to Creditors an Equal and Just Division of the Estates of Debtors Who Convey to Assignees for the Benefit of Creditors.

1. That every conveyance or assignment, made by a debtor or debtors, of his, her or their estates, real or personal, or both, in trust to the assignee or assignees, *for the* creditors of such debtor or debtors, shall be made for their equal benefit, in proportion to their several demands, to the net amount that shall come to the hands of said assignee or assignees for distribution; and all preferences of one creditor over the other, or whereby any one or more shall be first paid, or have a greater proportion in respect of his, her or their claim, than another, shall be deemed fraudulent and void, excepting *mortgage and judgment creditors, when the* judgment has not been by confession for the purpose of preferring creditors.

2. The debtor or debtors making such assignment, shall annex to such assignment or conveyance, an inventory, under oath or affirmation, of his, her or their estate, real and personal, according to the best of their knowledge, together with a list of his, her or their creditors, and the amount of their respective claims, but that such inventory *shall in no wise* be conclusive as to the quantum of the debtor's estate, real and personal, but the assignee or assignees shall be entitled to any other property which may belong to the debtor or debtors at the time of making the assignment, and comprehended within the general terms of the same.

For some time passed Mr. Melbourn has not been very fortunate in his business ventures as a builder, and was in trouble several *times during the passed year with his workmen,* who twice went on a strike, because of their differences.

Between $300 and $400 are due workmen, who under the law, must be paid in full, first.

Mr. Melbourn has several contracts under way, among them the contract for building the Rockview avenue bridge.

Messrs. Amos Moffett, William H. Warner and Theodore Gillies, as appraisers, made an inventory of the assets and this morning submitted their report to the assignee, according to which the assets amount to between $1800 and $1900.

Among the principal creditors are the following:

Ex-Mayor Job Male (Unsecured.)	$ 1,000 00
John Kenyon (Secured by mortgage Real Estate.)	1,200 00
James E. Martine (Secured by Chattel Mortgage.)	1,825 00
L. A. Rueaume, for materials	781.00
Mrs. Samuel S. Hudson $128 of which is for royalty on brick *at 40c. per 1,000, and the balance on* account of three months' rent due.	161.00
Don A. Gaylord	200.00
Joseph T. Vail	200.00
John W. Laing	65.00
G. and J. A. Smith, Easton, Pa	380 00
Martin M. Thorn	65 00
Carney Brothers	450.00
P. M. Demarest	500.00
S. L. Merchant and Co., N. Y. city	*235.00*
Green and Co	99.50
Victor Mercier, Scotch Plains	100.00
A. J. Stewart	300.00
M. H. French and Sons	111.13
W. F. Adams	175.00
Thomas McGann	100.00
Charles Gravey	252.24
Charles Forsyth, Elizabeth	99.42
A. M. Griffen	519.09
S. T. Homan	150.00
Joseph A. Blatz	125.00
Open Store Ventilating Co., N. Y.	375.00
John L. Hall	200.00
Augusta Drier	33.00

Mr. Melbourn was formerly Vice President of the Reform Club, but his membership ceased about a year ago. He has since been a guest at Force's Hotel.

The assignee says that he finds Mr. Melbourn's affairs very much mixed, and it will be some time before they can be put in tangible shape.

Among the assets are (1) a house and barn, and farm of four acres at Evona, subject to two mortgages amounting to $1,950, and *valued at $500 over the mortgages.* (2) Two lots, worth $500 each, on Prospect avenue, subject to a mortgage of $500. (3) Brick machinery, sheds, equipment and stock, including 500,000 brick, five wagons, one team of mules, and four horses, valued at $300 above a chattel mortgage of $1,825.

STATE NOTES.

The canning factories throughout South Jersey are starting up and will be running to their full capacity within two weeks.

The Camden County Republican Convention is called for September 24th.

Andrew Tahler, age four fell into a quarry hole at West New York on Sunday and was drowned.

Three tenement houses on Harrison avenue, East Newark, were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Damage $10,000; insured.

TUESDAY'S RACES.

Minnie B., Eddie Medium and Harvey the Winners.

The opening of the trotting meeting of the Union and Middlesex Counties Mutual, Agricultural Association took place yesterday afternoon and was well attended. The racing commenced promptly at 1:30 p. m., and owing to the early starting of the 2:40 class a great many people were disappointed at not being on the grounds earlier. But gradually the grand stand and quarter stretch began to be crowded with spectators, and by half past two o'clock it was estimated that fully one thousand persons were on the ground. The afternoon's program consisted of three races, which were well contested and gave general satisfaction to the public. The track was in good condition, owing to the special attention which the Board of Directors have exercised for the past two *weeks in grading, scraping, rolling and* general repairs.

The Judges were Messrs. Tompkins of Newark, Willis of Freehold, and Mr. Mason.

The first race was for a purse of $150 for horses owned in Union or Middlesex Counties or in the Township of North Plainfield, that had never beaten 2:40. There were four starters, Minnie B., Cora N., Care-Not *and Selim. In the pools Minnie B. was the* favorite, selling for $10 to the field $5.

In the first, third and fourth heats, Minnie B. took the lead from the start and was never headed. The second heat Cora N. collared Minnie B. at the three-quarter pole and drove her off her feet, winning the heat. A summary as follows:

Wm. R. Irvin, ch. m., Minnie B.	1	2	1	1
Wm. Noble's, gr. m., Cora N.	2	1	4	2
John B. Osborn, ch. g., Care-Not	4	3	2	3
Geo. Churchill, ro. g., Selim	3	4	3	4

Time 2.40 1-4, 2.40 1-2, 2.46, 2.40.

The second race was the 3:00 class, purse $300. There were twelve starters, Eddie Medium, Sam Kirkwood, Mystella G., St. Leno, Jeannie, Kirkwood Pet, Night, Quida, George S., Jim Medium, Dutch Mary and Nettie N. Eddie Medium won the first, third and fifth heats, and Sam Kirkwood the second and fourth. The betting in the pools the first heat was field $10 to a choice from $2 to $5. Second heat Eddie Medium sold even money with the field. Third heat Eddie Medium sold for $5, Sam Kirkwood $4, field $2. Fourth heat Eddie Medium sold *for $10 to field $6. Fifth heat Eddie Medium* and Sam Kirkwood sold for $10 to field $2. This race was delayed a long time on account of the large number of horses, but with good judgement on the part of the judges a fair start was effected in each heat. A summary as follows:

W. Kenover, b. g., Eddie Medium	1	2	1	3	1
Dr. Pier, b. g., Sam Kirkwood	3	1	3	1	4
T. J. Middagh, ch. m., Mytella G.	2	7	2	5	5
John B. Osborn, b. m., Jeannie	4	4	4	6	3
C. C. Wikoff, blk. m., Dutch Mary	6	9	6	4	2
Frank Baldwin, br. g., Night	10	8	8	2	6
O. P. Vreeland, blk. s., St. Leno	5	5	9	9	8
James Sampson, b. g., George S.	9	3	7	8	7
Jas. McKee, b. g., Jim Medium	8	6	5	7	d
C. Teasdale, br. m., Kirkwood Pet	9	dis			
P. Allegaert, gr. m., Nettie N.	11	dr.			
J. H. Stout, blk. m., Quida	dis.				

Time 2.35 1-2, 2.35 3-4, 2.35, 2.38, 2.40.

In the third race 2:39 class, purse $300, there were seven starters, Gean Smith, Kimble Maid, Harvey, Brown Billy, Beulah, Busby and Addie E. C. Harvey won in three straight heats. Betting in the pools field $10 to a choice $5. After the first heat Harvey sold for $10 to the field $5. The summary as follows:

E. C. Walker, gr. g., Harvey	1	1	1
Sare Bros., b. g. Busby	2	2	2
James Sampson, br. g., Brown Billy	4	3	3
P. Allegaert, br. m., Kimble Maid	3	4	4
John B. Osborn, blk. g., Gean Smith	5	5	7
M. L. Brando, b. m., Addie E. C.	6	6	6
J. S. Story, b. m., Beulah	7	7	5

Time 2.32, 2 33 1 2, 2 33.

This finish the races for the afternoon.

Barn Burned.

For the first time in over two months the Plainfield Fire Department was called out for duty last evening. About one o'clock the peaceful slumbers of the residents of the city were broken in upon by the violent ringing of the fire bell. The department responded promptly and when the fire was *reached it was discovered to be a small barn* on the Green Brook Road, in the vicinity of Bull Frog City, belonging to John Bremer, and used as a laundry. When the department arrived it was evident that they could not save the building as the flames had gained too much headway, and being a light structure was it quickly consumed. The steamers got to work and the flames were soon *thereafter extinguished. The fire is* supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

During the progress of the fire some miscreant or other cut one length of the hose attached to Gazelle Engine, No. 1. The officers of the department should try and capture the villain—he may cut the hose some time when a building is on fire in the thickly populated portion of the city and cause a large conflagration which might otherwise be averted.

Look Out For Sharpers.

At all fairs held throughout the State a crowd of roughs and sharpers can be found, who do nothing else but go from place to place wherever a fair is to be held, and some of them are very insulting to ladies, and gentlemen as well. The meeting being held at the fair ground is no exception, although the authorities do all they can to keep them out of the grounds, they manage in some unknown way to obtain admission. We understand that a crowd of New York sharpers were in the vicinity of the fair grounds yesterday, trying to work the three card monte game, on persons with whom they came in contact, but we have not heard of an instance where they succeeded. The police are on the lookout for the rascals and will not allow them to swindle innocent people if made aware of it. Housekeepers would do well to exercise a little caution and see that everything about their premises is locked up before retiring or upon leaving the house. Ladies in walking out evenings during the fair should by all means be accompanied by some gentleman friend, as the streets of this city were *invaded last evening by a tough* looking crowd.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

WANDERING AND WONDERING.

Ex-Judge Peter Peyte Good's Letter to Guillermo Thorn of this City. Extracts.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Aug. 24, 1885.

Since my arrival in this Territory, I have been laboring under some disadvantages in traveling about on account of the immense fires that are at present raging in these grand forests in this fair country.

You must bear in mind that this portion of the territory is covered with impenetrable forests. The farmers are taking advantage of the dry season in burning their timber to clear their lands. Such destruction of valuable timber is a great national loss. Enough has been destroyed to build thousands of houses in territories where they have no timber of any kind, as for instance Dakota and Eastern Montana. Trees grow to immense heights, 300 to 400 feet, and each of many measure eight feet through. Commonly the first limb will be 90 to 100 feet from the ground. In mineral resources this county, King, which is nearly as large as the State of New Jersey, is immensely rich in coal, iron, silver, copper, gold and other metals.

The western portion of Washington is timbered. It has immense mineral resources and many navigable streams. This part of the territory is adapted to lumbering and mining, and where the lands are cleared no better country for dairying in the world. The lands yield on an average from three to five tons of hay per acre, potatoes never less than 250 bushels up to 500; oats average 110 bushels, vegetables in unknown quantities and qualities. We beat the universe in fish and its varieties. As to hunting, well it is useless to state. You will not believe me. Our waters are covered with ducks and geese by thousands. Deer and bear are plenty. The season for hunting will commence September 1st; then the fun will have begun. Salmon fishing has just opened. One fish would last your family a week. Cost 10 cents for a whole fish. Oh! how delicious. This is the cheapest country that I ever lived in for food and firing. The population is mongrel. It is hard to tell what class predominates—Chinese or Indians. I never saw so many Indians. The morals of the Americans are way down below par. Rum, women, and the love of making money predominates. The Plainfield Reform *Club may send us many missionaries to* elevate this people. It is more than I can do, to see free the morals of such a people.

What am I to say about this Territory? You may imagine that I am carried away with its grandeur and inexhaustible resources of fruits, vegetables, cereals and mineral wealth. I will simply say it is all wonderful.

This inland sea—Puget Sound—is the the grandest sheet of water that I ever saw. You have no conception of its beauty. These mountains, from 60 to 100 miles distance, are perfectly grand. In all my travels in America and Europe there is nothing to be compared to them in magnificence, snow-capped the year round.

The climate *is so fine and the atmosphere* so clear you can easily see one hundred miles distant. The invalids who visit this country receive wonderful relief and perfect restoration to health. My connections, who have emigrated to this country, wholly on account of their health, are living monuments of this fact. We never have such weather here as we do in New Jersey. I *have not experienced a hot day this summer.* I wear the same clothing to-day that I wore last winter in Plainfield, and this day is balmy and pleasant. We have no winters. The grass is green all the year. Cattle feed in the fields the year round; occasionally there may be a winter of feeding of a week or two. Men can work out doors every day in the year. Our nights are delightful in *sleeping. So cool. It is* the greatest country to sleep in on this planet. My appetite is tremendous and I am feeling better than ever. These facts are my experiences thus far in this country. This is the testimony of every living subject in our midst who will substantiate what I have written in this letter. This Territory is wild and new. Most everything is in a state of nature. The country *is immense. I cannot convey to* you its immensity and resources. Whoever comes here must work. The opportunities are greater in this North-West than anywhere else. When the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific are completed to the Sound, then you will see a growth that will be stupendous. We can support millions of people. I am more than pleased with my experience on this trip of observation. I will leave here on Wednesday on an exploration trip for several weeks; I sleep on the ground when night overtakes me. I shall charter a small steamer to visit our innumerable rivers in a short time to see the farming lands. Our people east are ignorant of the geography of the country and its wealth.

Not so Lovely as Mr. Shotwell Paints it.

(From Mr. S. L. Smith of North Plainfield.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Will you allow me to say a few words concerning that far *famed valley of the Red River of the North,* about which Mr. E. V. Shotwell so glowingly writes in THE NEWS of Monday. In the early spring of '84, I started for Northern Dakota, solely to learn how much of the reports relating to that section of the country were true. Fortune favored me in my work, and this is what I learned. Knowing as we all do, how a place looks on the advent of a new railroad *and the opportunity* an employee has of gaining information, I obtained with Langdon & Co., who were at that time extending the St. P. M. & M. R. R. from Portland on the Goose River to Kensington on the Forest River, a distance of about fifty miles. At first, and while in the larger towns, all reports were painted in the most glowing colors, and I was shown some of the large farms backed by large capital; they were prosperous. I was carried away with the country and wanted to settle, but as Spring wore away and Summer advanced into fall, then it was that, with a good knowledge of the country, I could scarcely wait to set foot again in St. Paul. The bright colors had been washed out by the storms, and scattered by the winds.

Had I space I could tell how by far the larger proportion of the people are Norwegians and Swedes, and what a drunken, slovenly set they are; how that "inexhaustable soil" becomes choked with weeds, "meaner than pursley;" how frequently the hail-storm levels crops to the ground; how that if you do not exercise the greatest precaution, you become covered with vermin of every description; how the railroad has a monopoly, and how entirely you are devoid of the society, comforts and pleasures of life. Sundays are no different from any other days, unless it is that working men are paid more for working on that day. There are, of course, some advantages, but from my experience the disadvantages far outnumber them.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y.

JUST OPENED!

Retail *Department*

At 8 West Front St., of

CAMPBELL'S

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

For the Sale of all kinds of

Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

JUST RECEIVED

A LINE OF

EXTRA Large Towels

TO SELL FOR

18 and 25 Cts.

That CANNOT be beat in the city.

POPE BROS.

HOT COFFEE FREE

Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.

Call for particulars on

STANTON CLARK.

17 and 19 East Front street.

THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-28-2-w

CARNEY BROS.

No. 11 Somerset Street.

TINNERS,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

All kinds of Furnaces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.

Stoves Stored.

All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.

Sanitary Plumbing.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Reference our work in Plainfield.

Carpets! Carpets!

We have Just received several pieces of extra heavy Rag Carpet which we sell for what it would cost to have it woven.

CANTON FLANNEL! CANTON FLANNEL!

14 yards of heavy unbleached Canton Flannel for $1.00.

Dress Ginghams and Prints

A full line of desirable patterns and colors, for Fall wear.

Linen Towels! Linen Towels!

We keep a large assortment of these goods, from a good heavy towel at 5c, up to the finest damask.

Boehm's

7 WEST FRONT ST.

DIXON'S ICE CREAM.

All Flavors.

Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.

Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.

35 WEST FRONT STREET.

Joseph A. Patterson,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of

FINE SEGARS,

Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles

IN THE STATE.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

"BLACK PRINCE,"

Plum and West India Segars

The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

CRUSHED STONE

Is Now Furnished by

JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

JOSEPH T. VAIL

REAL ESTATE

AND

Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

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Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged,

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Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

Electric Fire Alarm

Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and new) Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting.

Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells

Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.

REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

F. E. KINSMAN,

Successor to F. S. KINSMAN & CO.,

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The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

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NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinsville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted.

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Job Printing of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m.
5 42	6 35	6 00	7 14
6 31	7 40	7 00	7 58
7 01	8 07	7 45	8 20
7 31	8 30	8 45	9 37
7 50	8 50	9 30	10 19
8 00	9 00	10 30	11 45
8 26	9 25	11 15	12 5[illegible]
8 40	9 30	1 00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
9 52	11 00	1 30	[illegible]
10 37	11 35	2 30	3 43
11 06	11 55	3 30	4 3[illegible]
12 33 p. m.	1 37 p. m.	3 45	4 3[illegible]
1 21	2 30	4 00	5 0[illegible]
2 25	3 30	4 30	5 3[illegible]
2 57	3 45	5 00	6 0[illegible]
3 50	5 00	5 15	6 1[illegible]
3 30	6 00	5 30	6 3[illegible]
5 53	6 40	5 45	6 3[illegible]
6 30	7 35	6 00	7 0[illegible]
7 01	8 10	6 30	7 3[illegible]
7 32	8 30	7 00	8 0[illegible]
8 40	9 35	7 30	8 1[illegible]
9 40	11 00	8 15	9 [illegible]
[illegible]	12 30 a. m.	[illegible] 30	10 4[illegible]
		10 30	11 4[illegible]
		12 00 m.	1 [illegible] a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.00 [illegible] 10 33, 11 57 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 30, 9 [illegible] p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m [illegible] 30, 4 00, 5 30 7 00, 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 07, a. m. and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, 7 [illegible], 8 45, 8 55, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, [illegible] 4 00, 4 15, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 20, 7 05, 7 30, 8 15, [illegible] 30, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 20, [illegible] 35, 7 10, 9 25 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 [illegible] a. m. 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 22, [illegible] 10, 9 45 a. m., 6 00 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45.* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

A railroad conductor who permits a passenger to travel on his train taking with him goods known by the conductor to be stolen is not liable to an action therefor by the owner of the goods, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Maine in the case of Randlette vs. Judkins. The court in giving Judgment, said: "The Railroad is a public highway, over which all members of the public who are in a proper condition to travel in a public car, who pay the established fare and conduct themselves properly, have a legal right to travel with luggage. It is the legal duty of the conductor to permit all such persons to enter the cars and travel over the road. For sufficient cause he may stop the train and eject a traveler from the train. He owes no legal duty to the public to stop his train and eject a traveler who is guilty of a felony, or to arrest such traveler and hold him as a prisoner and seize the property he may have in his possesion. As a citizen he may have the right, if he sees fit, to arrest a traveler guilty of a felony and hold him till he can be properly prosecuted; but not being an officer, charged with the duty and having no legal warrant therefor, he is under no legal duty to do so, and thereby take upon himself the burden and hazard of justifying his act. Nor does he owe any duty to any member of the public to arrest a thief and seize and hold the stolen property he may have in his possesion or to seize and hold for the owner, whoever he may be, goods which a traveler on the road may have taken and is carrying away as a trespasser." The Court added: "We have discussed the question involved upon principle, there being no authorities directly in point cited by the learned counsel on either side, and it is said there are none."

A promissory note in renewal of one that has been discounted by a bank was indorsed by the defendant in the case of Wessel et al. vs. Glenn (Supreme Court of Pennsylvania), for the accomodation of the maker. When the note was signed and indorsed there was a blank left for the place of payment, which was preceded by the word "at." The maker took the note to the bank, but the bank refused to take it, as there was no place of payment. He then filled up the blank after the word "at" by writing the name of the bank. The court held that this was not such an alteration as would relieve the indorser.

Where by the connivance of a clerk in the office of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States a person unlawfully obtains from that office money belonging to the United States, and to replace it pays to the clerk money which he obtains by fraud from a bank, the clerk having no knowledge of the means by which the latter's money was obtained, the United States is not liable to refund the money to the bank, according to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the State National Bank of Boston vs. The United States.

GLADSTONE'S HEALTH

NOT MUCH IMPROVED BY HIS TRIP IN THE SUNBEAM.

Doubtful if He will be Able to Take Part in the Coming Elections—Dynamite Explosions Feared—Land Troubles in Scotland—Riot in Galway.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—There are serious doubts and misgivings as to the physical condition in which Mr. Gladstone has returned from his Norwegian cruise, and the uncertain as to his health is having a very disquieting effect upon his party. The ex-minister is outwardly robust, but his intimate friends assert that his voice, although somewhat improved, cannot possibly stand the strain of the electoral campaign. The Liberal leaders are fawning upon Gladstone, flattering his improved appearance and entreating him to resume command. They cajole and implore alternately, and use every argument in their power to persuade Mr. Gladstone that it is his highest duty to remain in the breach. They argue that if he were to desert the party now the Tories would retain power and reverse the labors of his lifetime. This is Mr. Gladstone's weakest point, and if he is once convinced that a high political principle is at stake he may insist upon remaining at the front despite the warnings and commands of Dr. Sir Andrew Clarke.

Mr. Michael Davitt's lecture on James Stephens' connection with Irish history, which was delivered in the Rotunda at Dublin on the 25th of last July, produced a net profit of $850, and this sum was handed over to the Stephens' relief fund, in aid of which the lecture was delivered.

Various uncomfortable rumors have been floating about London lately to the effect that there is soon to be a revival of the dynamite outrages in public buildings similar to those perpetrated last January. These reports have been especially rife since the publication in The Pall Mall Gazette, of Aug. 22, of O'Donovan Rossa's letter to his pals in Havre and Antwerp, in which he complained that they had plenty of "oatmeal" and wouldn't use it, and commanded them to "arrange for several simultaneous explosions in England forthwith." The police poohpooh these rumors, as usual, but this time they seem more confident than on some previous occasions, and they claim to have certain information which convinces them that no dynamite outrages will be attempted until after the elections are decided. If the Tories win the police believe that the dynamiters will pause long enough to let Lord Salisbury show his hand in regard to his Irish policy. If the Liberals are returned to power the police think some attempt may be made. "But," an inspector remarked to your correspondent, "we are ready for them now, and every man that comes monkeying with dynamite around public buildings will get the fate of Cunningham and Burton, or worse."

The seed sown in Scotland by Henry George and other land reform agitators is bearing abundant fruit, and a programme for a big agrarian campaign in that country has been arranged. The first mass meeting of the series will be held to-morrow in the open air at Portree, Isle of Skye.

The Earl of Carnarvon continues to do everything in his power to add to the popularity of his reign in Ireland. It is now believed that he has decided to pay Bryat Kilmartin $2,500, as compensation for his unjust imprisonment. Kilmartin was a poor farmer of Arran, who was convicted of an agrarian outrage and sentenced to penal servitude for life. After he had served several years of this sentence, a man named Ganley died in Boston after having confessed on his deathbed, and with all the solemnity attending a confession to a Catholic priest when the penitent is seeking extreme unction, that he had committed the crime for which Kilmartin was suffering. The subject was agitated in Parliament, and, under the pressure exercised by the Irish members, Earl Spencer reluctantly liberated the prisoner last September. Earl Spencer afterward brought forward, as a proof of the ingratitude of the Irish people, the fact that he had not even been thanked for this act of clemency. Kilmartin's parliamentary champions retorted that it was not a case for gratitude; that the viceroy's tardy and ungracious liberation of the prisoner was a mere act of justice, or, rather, that it was a scanty reparation for a heinous and terrible act of injustice. They have ever since sought to obtain some money compensation for Kilmartin, whose little property was wholly swallowed up in the costs of his defense, and whose family were made paupers.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—During a torchlight procession at Galway in honor of Mr. Timothy O'Connor some of the processionists attacked a detachment of Yorkshire soldiers on garrison duty there. The latter's comrades issued from the barracks and joined in the melee. For four hours the fight waged fiercely, clubs and stones being freely used by both sides. Windows were smashed, and many persons injured. Finally the police, who had been re-enforced, with the aid of the military not engaged in the riot, quelled the disturbance.

No Joint Debate Without Foraker.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—The Democratic state executive committee has issued the following answer to Dr. Leonard's challenge:

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1, 1885.

To Hon. R. S. Thompson, Chairman Prohibition State Executive Committee, Springfield, O.

Dear Sir—Your communication asking for a joint debate to be arranged by our respective committees between Governor Hoadly and Rev. A. B. Leonard has been received.

You are aware that Governor Hoadly in his speech on the day of his renomination by our recent convention announced that he was willing to join in debate with your candidate and Judge Foraker. No fair and exhaustive discussion of the issues in this contest can be had without all parties being represented. As your challenge does not include the Republican candidate for governor it is respectfully declined.

T. E. POWELL, Chairman.
LENNY BOHL, Secretary.

The Stock of Postal Cards Low.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Castleton works, of Albany, has the contract for printing the new postal cards. The contract calls for 2,000,000,000. Only about 1,000,000 per day are being turned out. This slow work promises to cause some embarrassment. The New York city post-office and branches dispose of 175,000 per day. The stock on hand is very low, and much anxiety is felt as to whether new supplies will arrive in time to promptly meet the demand. Postmaster Pearson said: "I hope the supply will not give out, but I am a little nervous on that point. Our stock is very low."

Smallpox in Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 2.—The mother of the three children who are sick with smallpox recently returned from a visit to her husband in Montreal. The patients have been removed to the hospital.

A VOODOO DOCTRESS.

Her Patient Died After a Visit from Her Pins in the Door.

ATLANTA, Sept. 2.—The whole population of Carlisle is excited over the death of a respectable colored man named Hilyard Walker, aged 45. Walker had no family except a wife. Since last fall he has been confined to his house with pulmonary consumption. About a week ago his increasing illness greatly alarmed his relatives. After a consultation, it was decided that the physicians who had been attending him should be dismissed, and a witch doctress called in to exercise her art.

This woman—Nan Cryder—has for some time past been an object of awe to the colored people of the town, whom she has convinced of her unnatural powers. Their fears were augmented by her fantastic dress and weird appearance. Her gowns were of gaudy colors and her face was painted. Walker's malady, at the time of the woman's arrival, had been aggravated by a violent hemorrhage which had utterly prostrated him. He was very weak and breathed with difficulty. The first move of the sorceress was to close every aperture of the sick room by which air might enter. She then left, informing Mrs. Walker that she would proceed to ascertain the cause of the affliction.

She returned, and after expelling every one from the sick man's room, was left alone with him for about ten minutes, when she suddenly opened the door, called for Mrs. Walker, and then, without stopping to say a word, ran away as fast as possible. Mrs. Walker hurried into the room to find her husband breathing his last. He died in less than five minutes.

The witch scattered salt in the sick room and stuck pins in the door in some queer way and passed a white string around them. Then she tore up the front steps of the house and put more pins under it and a stick with marks on it, and told Mrs. Walker that the first who came would be the one that bewitched her husband. The authorities will investigate the matter at once, and the voodoo woman will probably be arrested for murder.

COST OF GRANT'S FUNERAL.

Undertaker Merritt's Bill Very Much Overestimated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—"The cost of Gen. Grant's funeral has been greatly overestimated," Gen. Perry said in his office on Governor's Island. "I have heard it said that the total amount will be $50,000, while I am told that even $100,000 has been guessed at. The bill for the government's share has been sent to me, and by me forwarded to Washington. This bill does not include the transportation of the body of Gen. Grant from Mt. McGregor to New York, together with the funeral train and the passengers, besides the pilot engine which was ahead of the funeral train. That was a present from the railroad company.

"Neither does the bill include the cost of keeping the body of Gen. Grant in state in the city hall in New York nor in Albany. The cost of all the lying in state in New York city, whatever that may be, will be borne by the municipal government.

"The total amount will be less than $20,000. The largest item in the bill is $5,000 for carriage hire. When it is remembered that New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn were called on to contribute carriages at the usual rates for carriage hire, this amount will not be considered large. The bill is itemized.

"It is not believed," added Gen. Perry, "that the bill will be questioned or changed at Washington, because it seems a reasonable charge; but do not report my words in the way of commenting on or criticising the bill."

Murdered for His Money.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 2.—The dead body of Edgar Maines was found a mile above the city in a grove near the river. He had been shot in the back of the head. Maines was seen just before daybreak in company with another man named Lee Sellers and a woman named Lizzie Hickman. The woman was captured, and she says she left Sellers and Maines together, and shortly after heard a pistol shot. To-night Sellers was arrested. Maines was murdered for the money he had in his possession. He was in the employ of Cowan, McClurg & Co., and came home last night with over $1,000 belonging to the firm. Late last night he was with Lee Sellers, and they were drinking together. The two went off together, Maines having first displayed a large roll of money. Maines was engaged to be married in two weeks. He will be buried in his wedding suit at his home near Athens. It is feared Sellers will be lynched.

Terrible Railroad Accident in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Two section men working on the Rock Island railway tracks, near Fifty-first street, were run over and instantly killed by a switch engine. The names of the unfortunates were Patrick Muller and Daniel Donovan.

Another laborer, Michael Hanley, was somewhat injured at the same time, and Morris Welch was badly cut about the face and head. The engineer explains the disaster by saying that he supposed the men knew the engine was coming toward them, and needed no special warning. Their remains were taken charge of by the police of the town of Lake.

The engineer of the freight train which ran over the men, and Daniel Harrigan, who had charge of it, are locked up at the Lake police station.

An Interstate Picnic.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—The interstate picnic, which is an annual occurence at Williams Grove, Cumberland county, was formally opened. There were at least 10,000 people in attendance, and the indications point to an increased attendance during the remainder of the week. The exhibition of machinery and farming implements of all kinds is very large, all the prominent farmers in the eastern, and many in the western, states being represented. An able address was delivered by Grand Master of the State Grange Leonard S. Rhone, of Ontario. John Norris, of The Philadelphia Record, will give special attention to anti-discrimination.

A Wife Poisoner to Hang.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 2.—At Carthage, Moore county, Benjamin Cole, white, aged 70, was sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 30. His crime was poisoning his wife, who was a sister of Solicitor of the District James S. McIver. Cole was a brutal man, with a bad character. Last spring he bought a quantity of arsenic, saying it was to be used in killing crows. He gave it to his wife, and speedily killed her. When her stomach was examined quantities of arsenic were found. There was bitter feeling against Cole, and the verdict gives general satisfaction.

The New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Of the 48,421 fourth-class postoffices in the United States, about 6,400 new appointments have been made since March 4. The greatest number of changes have been made in Ohio, 618 appointments having been made in that state. New York comes next with 558, Indiana third with 465, Virginia fourth with 439; Pennsylvania, 415; Missouri, 361; Illinois, 329.

THE "DOUBLE TRIP."

TEXAS TELEGRAPHERS WILL REFUSE TO WORK EXTRA HOURS.

They Will Not Strike, but if They are Discharged will Sue the Western Union—Managers in Sympathy with the Operators.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—"The Galveston boys made a mistake when they struck on Sunday night," said a prominent member of the Telegraphers' union, "but I hear they have returned to work, with one or two exceptions. We cannot get any news, it is true, from there excepting through Western Union sources, as the only independent line is down, and the manager of the Galveston line holds the keys."

"What does the union propose doing in those cities not paying for extra work? Will the members strike?"

"Not at all. We do not believe in strikes. The company could starve us out if we did. We shall only refuse to work extra time without extra pay. If we are discharged we shall bring lawsuits against the company for a full month's pay, and we could get it in every case. Here is a case in point: Al. Creelman, of San Antonio, Tex., was summarily discharged for drawing up a petition setting forth the grievances of the Texas fraternity and sending the same to Senator Maxey, who turned it over to the company. Mr. Creelman sued for a month's salary, and the court decided in his favor. An appeal was taken by the company, but the higher court affirmed the decision. It cost the Western Union over $600. That is only a specimen case. There have been scores of others. Now, what would the company do if, instead of one case, hundreds of actions were brought against it? We have learned to be lawful. Remember that."

"What salaries are paid to operators?"

"That depends upon the location. An order has recently been issued in Boston by the Western Union that no salaries are to be increased under any circumstances, and that $55 a month must be the highest wages paid to newcomers; but there are many places where they are receiving less than that. I will give you an example of the policy of the Western Union. I met a man who had just come in from Ogden, Utah. That is a repeating station. All news from San Francisco and the Pacific must pass to the east through that office and vice versa. It requires A1 operators. When the man I mentioned went there six months ago he received $160 a month, working double 'tricks.' He was gradually reduced until $80 was his salary, for which he had to put in from fifteen to nineteen hours a day. He suffered in health, and was forced to give up at all hazards. The company gets men with families to go to Ogden and other remote places, and it keeps them there, as they never can get money enough together to leave."

"What is your opinion of the double trick'—that means, doesn't it, one man filling two men's places?"

"Yes, in reply to the last question. As to the double 'trick,' it is in every way pernicious, and has been largely the cause of all our trouble. The officials saw that the men were willing to work as many hours as they were needed provided they received an equivalent, and they were not long in reducing the equivalent, compelling the men to work on the company's terms. The system kept good men out of work, and the idlers were and are a source of weakness."

"Do the managers sympathize with the operators in their demands?"

"Many of them do, without doubt. Their salaries, too, have been reduced in proportion to those of the operators. The manager at Providence only receives $100 a month. He has to procure $15,000 in bonds, which cost him at least $5 a month. He has to pay out of his own pocket for all unpaid messages, which amounts sometimes to a considerable sum. At Cleveland the company has had much trouble in filling the manager's place from the same causes. The same is also true in many other places. You may depend upon it that the managers are with us, but they don't dare to say so."

"When do you think the operators at those places where they do not receive extra pay will make the demand for it?"

"The St. Paul men have already petitioned for the extra, but no notice was taken of the petition. You may look out for developments on the 15th or 16th. Remember, we shall not strike—we shall only refuse to work extra hours without extra pay, and we shall not be driven into a strike."

Will the Scullers Accept?

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Mr. J. A. St. John, of this city, has mailed to The Turf, Field and Farm a proposition which is intended to bring together in a grand race all the leading scullers of the country. He suggests a sweepstakes of $500 each between Hanlan, Courtney, Teemer, Ross and Gaudaur for a race of three miles with a turn on any lake course in the country, the winner to take $2,000, the second to save his stake, and the excursion and gate money to be divided, three-fifths to the winner, one-fifth to the second and one-fifth to the third. That proposition, he thinks, ought to be favorably received by all the scullers named. Mr. St. John says: "I have talked the matter over with Jake Gaudaur, and we agree that there will not be time this fall for as many individual matches as will be required to settle the relative merits of the leading scullers of the country, and, desiring to see them all come together, I determined to offer to enter Jake in a sweepstakes against the whole lot. I have named $500 as the entrance, but I am willing to accept a smaller amount if it will bring about a race between the five men named. If Courtney and Ross do not care to go in, I am willing to put Gaudaur in against Hanlan and Teemer. All I ask is lake water, and the reason I do ask that is because I want the race to take place on a course where there are no currents, which by any chance can operate in favor of one sculler and against another. I am not seeking any advantage, my only object being to avoid a possible disadvantage."

Catholic Church Robbed.

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 2.—The St. Mary's Catholic church was robbed of $600 worth of property, consisting of six solid silver chalices, gold lined, and portions of the sacrament service. The bulky vessels of solid silver were undisturbed. They are valued at $1,000.

Of Interest to Astronomers.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—In a cable message to Harvard college Dr. Krueger announces the discovery by Professor Hartwig, of Strasburg, of a variation of the great nebula of Andromeda. A starlike nucleus has been developed, a change which will be of great interest to astronomers.

A Big Bridge Over the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The Canadian Pacific railway has completed surveys for the erection of an iron bridge 3,200 feet long over the St. Lawrence river, between Lachine and Caughnawaga, to connect with a short line to the Atlantic coast. The cost is estimated at $2,500,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay and Chicago. Cricket and Baseball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The first race at Sheepshead Bay was a purse for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. Jim Renwick first, Avalon second, Conkling third. Time, 1:16¾. The mutuals paid $15.20.

The second race was a sweepstakes over one mile and a furlong. Sutler first, Gleaner second, Bella third. Time, 1:59. The mutuals paid $89.90.

The third race was a consolation purse, over three-quarters of a mile. Willie first, Scottish Lass second, Fortuna third. Time, 1:18¼. The mutuals paid $31.10.

The fourth race was the Twin City Handicap, over one mile and a quarter. Beraan first, Bob Cook second, Katrine third. Time, 2:12¼. The mutuals paid $31.45.

The fifth race was a selling purse of a mile and a furlong. Strathspey first, Whisrig second, Mary Hamilton third. Time, 2:00¾. The mutuals paid $86.75.

The fifth event was the Bay Hurdle Race, over the full course. Wimbledon first, Puritan second, Judge Griffiths third. Time, 6:37. The mutuals paid $18.20.

Racing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Washington park running races. First race—Three-quarters of a mile. Lycurgus first, Midnight second, Forest third. Time, 1:16.

Second race—Mile and a sixteenth. Walkover for Gold Bar.

Third race—Three-quarters of a mile. Kirkman first, Jim Gray second, Lucas third. Time, 1:16½.

Fourth race—Mile heats. Buchanan won, straight heats, Effie H. second, Little Fellow third. Time, 1:44½ and 1:45.

Fifth race—One mile. Irish Lass first, Adventurer second, Annie Woodcock third. Time, 1:44.

Sixth race—Two miles, over eight hurdles. Lord Geo first, Ascoli second, Guy third. No time.

Cricket at Staten Island.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—In the first cricket match between the visiting English team and the Staten Island club, at Staten Island, the English team went to the bat first. Play was begun at 11:30, with A. J. Thornton and T. R. Hine-Haycock at the wickets. Haycock was bowled out by Pool for 7 runs, and his place taken by W. Roller. J. A. Turner was caught by Wilson at wicket. The first inning for the English team ended at 1:58. The runs for each wicket were: First, 17; second, 20; third, 20; fourth, 2; fifth, 27; sixth, 40; seventh, 71; eighth, 78; ninth, 86; tenth, 87; eleventh, 91. The feature of the game was the fine bowling of Pool and Butler.

Baseball.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 8.

At Chicago—Chicago, 8; Buffalo, 4.

At New York—Metropolitan, 6; Brooklyn, 7.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 8.

At Providence—Providence, 0; Boston, 2.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Binghampton, 2.

At Columbus—(Exhibition game) Cincinnati, 8; Pittsburg, 5.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA.

A Man's Coat Found on the Brink of the Falls.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Information was received here that a coat which, from the contents of the pockets, was thought to have belonged to Chauncey Hough, of Batavia, had been picked up in Prospect park, near the brink of Niagara Falls, the circumstances indicating that the owner had committed suicide. Harvey Wead, a prosperous farmer living near here and who is Hough's uncle, was notified, and he went to the Falls to learn more regarding the probable fate of his nephew. Hough, who was 24 years old, was engaged ploughing on Mr. Weed's farm. At noon he asked to lay off during the afternoon and came to Batavia, paid several bills and visited a physician who was treating him for a nervous disorder. He obtained medicine, settled his account with the doctor and later in the afternoon took a train for Buffalo. Hough was of a retiring disposition, temperate and had accumulated a little money.

In the pocket-book found in his coat was an envelope addressed to Miss Hattie Goodrich, whose parents live near the Weeds in this town. The sheet of paper inside was blank. Hough had formerly paid marked attention to Miss Goodrich, but lately he has been devoted to another young lady in the vicinity. It is supposed that disappointment and disease has unsettled his mind and that he committed suicide.

Workingmen in Politics.

UTICA, Sept. 2.—About sixty members of the political branch of the Workingmen's assembly of New York met in Rome. George Blair, chairman, said that the child labor bill, the ten-hour bill, the convict labor bill and the bill providing for a state printing office failed because many members of the legislature refused to abide by their pledges given in the campaign. "The workingmen," he said, "were dissatisfied with the result, and felt that they must take a bold stand in this important year in state politics." He concluded as follows:

That we need to take a more definite position is evident from the action of many members of the legislature failing to sustain their pledges after elected. This year we all felt satisfied from the tone of the governor's message and his past record that every labor measure passed would receive his sanction, and, with the many members pledged, we had every reason to hope for better results. Let us, then, not shrink from the responsibility of placing the failure of our measures upon the shoulders of those who are responsible.

The Sullivan-McCaffrey Fight.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 1.—John S. Kennedy, representative of McCaffrey, has arrived here and had an interview with Referee Tate relative to the decision concerning the Sullivan-McCaffrey fight. The result is that telegrams have been sent to the stakeholder to come here with the original copy of the articles of agreement, and to Sullivan to send a representative. On their arrival a consultation will be held with a view to a settlement of the disputed points. Tate declines to go to Cincinnati.

Dissatisfied Volunteers.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The conduct of the government in delaying the payment of the balance due to the Ninth battalion is likely to prove very detrimental to the volunteer movement in Quebec. Many members of the battalion and other city corps openly declare that when their time is up they and their friends, if they can influence them, will never serve the Dominion under arms again.

Did He Try to Poison His Wife?

CLINTON, Ia., Sept. 2.—Andrew J. Lindgren, a Swede, was arrested, charged with attempting to poison his wife, who has been subject to severe sickness at times lately. A preliminary hearing will probably take place. The woman will recover. The suspected motive for the crime is the joint insurance policy of $5,000 on the lives of the husband and wife.

A POLITE BURGLAR.

ARREST OF A BOLD THIEF WHO HAS BEEN DOING MILWAUKEE.

He Loved Little Children and Never Took Valuables Belonging to Them—Seven Residences Entered in One Night with Skeleton Keys.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—A great sensation was created two months ago by a series of eight or ten bold burglaries in rapid succession. The series closed with two particularly brilliant efforts. One was at the residence of Charles Ray, the millionaire banker, who was called out of bed and compelled to get out all of his valuables by a polite masked stranger. The robber secured $1,000 and valuable jewels. The house of George A. Atwell, a rich merchant, was next visited. Mrs. Atwell was awakened, and at the point of a revolver showed the burglar where the money and valuables in the house were kept. With a dark lantern in one hand and a revolver in the other, he maintained a presence of mind and an air of easy self-possession such as might have been displayed had he been an invited guest spending an evening at the house of a friend. He expressed his affection for the children, refusing valuables belonging to them. "I love little children," he said, as he politely bade his entertainers good night and departed through the front door.

On June 21 seven residences on the south side were entered by means of skeleton keys and considerable property was stolen. Edward Martin, a worthless character, was arrested while disposing of some of the stolen property at a south side second-hand store. He said that he had secured the goods from a man who had entered the south side residences while he kept watch outside, and for his services he was given part of the plunder. He furnished a description of the burglar, who a few days later was arrested in Chicago by Detective Hannifin, of this city. The prisoner proved to be Emil Tannenberg. On his person were found four skeleton keys. He is a Milwaukee man, and his parents are well to do. He was locked up in jail, and a friendly prisoner was placed in with him. Tannenberg made a confidant of this man, and confessed that he was the Ray burglar. He told his fellow-prisoner, one Schmidt, as he was called, that he had an important favor to ask of him—a favor, he said, which might secure his freedom. He asked Schmidt to go to a certain place on Fowler street, telling him that under a platform there he would find a mask and some skeleton keys, which he begged him to destroy. He confessed to Schmidt that he was the Atwell burglar, and that the mask, under the platform where he had hidden it, was the one that he had worn on the night he entered the Atwell residence. He said that his partner whom he called Dave Meyer, was the Ray burglar; that they had worked Milwaukee together, and that, had the detectives who arrested him but known it, he could have secured the Ray burglar in the next room in the same house where he was at the time of his arrest. Tannenberg explained his anxiety for the destruction of the mask by saying that the elastic had been too long and he had tied a knot in it so as to cause it to fit tightly to the head, a circumstance which might look bad for him were the authorities to obtain possession of the mask.

Tannenberg's confession leaked out and came to the ears of the police. Detectives went to the place designated by Tannenberg to Schmidt, and under the platform found the mask and a bunch of ten skeleton keys. The elastic in the mask had a knot in it. This find was made Monday. Mrs. Atwell, who has been almost insane since her fearful experience with her burglar caller, identified the prisoner. The man has operated in Chicago, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland during the past year.

LAYING THE CORNERSTONE

Of the Statue to the Memory of Commodore Perry.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the statue to the memory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of Lake Erie fame, was performed with all the pomp and ritual of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The statue is now beside the base, and will be placed in position today. The entire height of the statue and base is about twenty-five feet. The base is of the best Westerly granite. On one side is the simple word "Perry," and on the reverse side the well known sentence, first heard on Lake Erie in 1813. "We have met the enemy and they are ours." The lower tier of the base is divided into four sections, while the top tier is square and in one block. The figure of the statue itself is very striking. It represents the naval hero as having just stepped out from the boat that conveyed him from the ship Lawrence to the ship Niagara, standing hatless upon the deck of the latter vessel, with upraised hand, giving directions to the men aloft to so trim the sails as to enable him to run alongside the enemy. The statue is in bronze and weighs about four tons. It is situated exactly opposite the Perry mansion, on Washington square, which was the Perry homestead for a great many years.

The ceremonies were undertaken by the grand lodge of Masons in accordance with a request from the statue committee. The Rev. and Worshipful Henry W. Rugg, of Providence, delivered an eloquent address. Some of the articles placed in the cornerstone were quite ancient. Among them were a French silver coin of 1767, a United States half cent of 1800, a piece of Commodore Perry's flagship Lawrence, a United States cent of 1803, an English copper piece of 1807 and a United States penny of 1813.

Killed by a Rival Lover.

ZEBULON, Ga., Sept. 2.—While William Alford was escorting a girl, to whom he was paying attentions, from Mt. Olivet church in this county, he was accosted by his rival, Riley Merriweather, who insisted upon being the girl's escort. Alford resisted, when Merriweather struck him twice over the head with a heavy stick, killing him instantly. Merriweather was arrested by the assembled worshippers, and taken to the jail.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The weavers of Norwich, Conn., are on strike.

The New York potato crop is almost a failure.

The Grant memorial fund in New York is $68,346.

There were $2,980 deaths, 2,700 births and 748 marriages in New York during August.

The schooner Gustie Wilson, from New York, foundered off Hatteras and three of her crew were drowned.

Dr. George Curry, a young physician of Red Bank, N. J., committed suicide after attempting the life of his sweetheart.

The Yankee sloop Puritan is ahead of the cutter Genesta in betting, the Englishmen appearing loth to put up their money.

Tom Davis, a noted gambler and sporting man, was shot and killed by J. T. Holland, a Texan, while trying to swindle the latter out of $500.

MRS. GRANT IN NEW YORK.

She Visits the Tomb of the General at Riverside Park.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Many persons were at Gen. Grant's tomb in Riverside park waiting to see the widow of Gen. Grant, who was expected to visit her husband's last resting place. Carriage after carriage came up Riverside drive and the occupants were closely scanned by the curious. On the arrival of each person the guard, who paced slowly up and down the short walk in front of the tomb, was asked: "Has Mrs. Grant been here yet?"

At noon the greater part of the crowd had departed, in the belief that Mrs. Grant would delay her visit until evening. Only a few persons, mostly women, were grouped in front of the tomb when another carriage came into view and was driven rapidly toward the place. The vehicle was somewhat shabby, and the few idlers did not exhibit the curiosity of a short time before. The driver was dressed in faded livery, and it was supposed that only another party of ordinary visitors had appeared, but when the carriage drew nearer the form of Col. Fred. Grant was recognized. The carriage stopped in front of the tomb and was immediately surrounded.

The door was opened by Col. Grant. He assisted his mother to alight. In his hand he carried a small valise. Mrs. Grant was dressed in black, with a heavy crepe veil hanging from her bonnet and concealing her features. She began to throw it back as her son gave her his arm, and they walked toward the tomb; but, noticing the inquisitive gaze of the spectators, she lowered the veil again and walked slowly to the door of the vault. The masons who had been at work putting the finishing touches to the arch were at luncheon, seated under the trees behind the tomb. The sergeant of the guard, with several soldiers, reclined in the shade of the trees, and two or three park policemen loitered around gossiping with the visitors, when Mrs. Grant appeared before the resting place of the general. The fifty spectators divided, the guard stood at "present arms," the park policemen stopped their chatter and the gentlemen present raised their hats and stood with bowed heads while Mrs. Grant passed them. She released her arm from that of her son, and taking hold of the iron grating, stood gazing within as though trying to penetrate the three iron and wooden coverings of Gen. Grant's body and to look once more upon the form of her husband. Her son stood at her left, hat in hand. His mother was overcome with emotion. Her form trembled. The son noticed her feeling, and placing his arm about her waist, drew her gently from the place and returned to the carriage which awaited them. Those present turned their heads and some women wept in sympathy. Mrs. Sartoris did not accompany her mother and brother to her father's grave, but was driven to the house in Sixty-first street, where she remained until their return.

A THIEF IN OFFICE.

A Railway Mail Clerk With a Bad Record Steals a Money Order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The facts regarding the appointment of another jail bird to office have just leaked out here. Comptroller Durham was the innocent sponsor for the man, but who recommended him to Mr. Durham is not known. Richard Board, of Kentucky, was appointed a clerk in the railway mail service on July 3, and was assigned to duty on the route between Rincon and Deming, N. M. He had informed friends in Harrodsburg that he was to have the place before he got his appointment, and prominent citizens wrote at once to the department setting forth that Board was under three indictments for forgery, and had been three times arrested in Cincinnati for getting money under false pretences, once in Texas for robbery, and twice for theft in Kentucky.

In some unexplained manner Board got the appointment before these charges were investigated. Two weeks afterward Comptroller Durham, who was misled into recommending Board's appointment, got a very lively letter from a friend in Kentucky reciting Board's criminal record in full. Board's father, who is a man of high character, he said, had made himself bankrupt in trying to keep his son out of prison. The letter concluded with the prediction that Board would steal something before he had been in the service a month.

The prediction was literally fulfilled. Before the warning note was written, Board had stolen a money order for $163. He had been dismissed from the service before the theft was detected, because of his other crimes, and was traced to St. Louis and there arrested. He is now in jail in Santa Fe awaiting trial.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The debt statement just issued shows a decrease in the public debt for August of $2,879,052. The total debt now, less the $49,716,572 net cash reported in the treasury, is $1,473,692,307, and of this amount $1,260,176,912 is interest bearing debt.

The treasury statement shows a gold coin, bullion and certificate balance on hand of $126,371,927 or about $200,000 more than a month ago, and a standard silver dollar and silver certificate balance of $74,541,115, or $3,000,000 more than a month ago. Custom receipts for August are $17,289,418, against $18,413,708 in August a year ago. The internal revenue receipts were $9,071,083, against $9,506,307 in August a year ago, and the miscellaneous receipts were but $1,703,758, against $3,446,492 in August a year ago. The total receipts last month were $28,064,260, or about $3,250,000 less than in August, 1884. The expenditures in August past were $22,942,525, or about $4,750,000 less than for August, 1884. For the two months of the current fiscal year government receipts from all sources have fallen off about $6,000,000, compared with the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year, and expenditures have decreased $4,750,000.

Montreal's Scourge.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—Forty-four new cases of smallpox and fourteen deaths were reported. The board of health had a conference with representatives of the boards of health of the border towns of the United States and various forwarding companies in reference to adopting means to prevent the disease from being carried across the line by infected persons. It is said that boards of health in American towns could control all traffic, and that if proper means were not taken to prevent the spread of the disease they would quarantine every person arriving from Montreal. It was resolved to appoint two doctors to inspect passengers leaving depots in the city.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—The board of health has decided to station physicians in different parts of this city on certain days to vaccinate all comers.

Strikers Successful in Ohio.

BELLAIRE, O., Sept. 2.—The nailers and feeders of the Bellaire Nail works were notified by the manufacturers to go to work in the morning at the old card rate of twenty cents. This virtually ends the strike in the Ohio valley, and it is expected all mills will be on by the last of the week with all the old nailers in their places. The workmen are jubilant here, and free beer is on tap.

PIES POPULAR.

TWENTY THOUSAND MADE WAY WITH DAILY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Five Great Pie Bakeries Kept Busy—Cheap Restaurant Pies—A Waiter's Observation as to the Most Popular Kinds.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Twenty thousand pies are made, sold and eaten in this city every day. There are five great pie factories, turning out from 2,000 to 3,000 pies each, and a large number of smaller bakeries, making from one dozen up to hundreds. The 20,000 pies require 1[illegible] barrels of flower, costing from $5 to $5.[illegible] each. What is known as patent flour is mostly used, as it is lighter and makes a prettier crust. Another great item is the lard used for shortening, and it is estimated that no less than 7,000 pounds are consumed in a week, at a cost of $560, reckoning the lard at 8 cents a pound. *For the filling of the pies* a large quantity of fruit is required—say about $200 worth a day. The item of sugar amounts to seventy-five barrels a week, each barrel average 300 pounds, making the cost $1,575. Eggs also enter largely into the manufacture of pies, from 600 to 800 dozen being used in the course of a week. A large number of lemons are used along with other flavoring material. Taking it all together the pie business is shown to be a flourishing industry, employing a large amount of capital and considerable labor.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

"Philadelphia is a pretty good pie city," said one of the largest bakers, "but I think New York and Boston are greater, because in those cities more people eat out of doors—that is at restaurants. In this city, where there are so many homes, a great many pies are cooked in the family ovens, and the trade is confined to the people who eat dinner or lunch at the restaurants. Still the business is pretty large. About fifty horses and wagons are employed at it and I should say about seventy men, including bakers, plate cleaners, fruit cookers and the like. This force looks rather small, but then it must be considered that one man can turn out a good many pies. For instance, in my place I can produce 100 pies every twelve minutes, all ready for the oven. The men earn from $10 to $16 a week each. *A first-class baker commands about $18.*

"Is the business a profitable one?"

"Well, its fair, but it's cut up like all others. We once tried combination, but it didn't work. Some of the bakers began to cut prices and so the combination went to pieces. Now, it is every man for himself and the one who furnishes the best goods at the lowest prices gets the most trade. The price per pie is about 14 cents apiece, regardless of the kind. There are pies and pies, however, and inferior goods are sold at lower rates."

CHEAP RESTAURANT PIES.

A waiter in a restaurant where an astonishing amount of pastry is consumed every day, when asked what were the most popular kinds of pies, replied:

"All kinds. There's a great variety of pies and a great variety of people. Some like one kind and some another and it's hard to say what pie is more in demand than another. Then pies have their seasons. The great winter pie is the mince pie. It's a heavy article and served hot on a cold day is comforting to the stomach of those as isn't dyspeptic, especially where there's a dash of real brandy in it. But the ordinary mince pie sees very little brandy or wine either. The main juice is cider, which properly belongs to the pie, and a little alcohol to give it a flavor of liquor. Mince pie sells from the beginning of cold weather till spring comes in rather warm. Hot weather knocks the mince and it's laid on the shelf, so to speak, until winter comes again. All through the winter there's apple pies, with and without a top crust, and pies made from canned fruit—peaches, plums, pears and so forth.

AN ALL-YEAR-ROUND PIE.

"And then there's raisin pie. Raisin pie is a good all-year-round pie. It sells spring, summer, autumn and winter, and is a great thing for people of undecided taste. Men come in knowing nothing but that they want pie. They look over the stand and hum and haw and I call over the list. They can't make up their minds and I say 'raisin.' That generally fetches them, except some that are raisin haters that wouldn't eat a piece of raisin pie for a $5 note. But I can generally tell these people; they are not out-and-out pie-eaters. Your regular pie-eater never goes back on raisin. *There's a juiciness to it that's* taking, and then a good many like to crush the seeds between their teeth. They do it as if they were conferring a favor on all around, which, of course, isn't the case.

A GREAT EMERGENCY PIE.

"There's another great emergency pie—that's the cheesecake, made from smearcase, or cottage cheese, as the ladies call it. Cheesecake pie is a very popular pie and as much is sold of it as any other kind. It's an all year pie, too. So is custard pie of various kinds—plain custard, lemon custard and cocoanut custard. Rhubarb pie has a good run in the spring and early summer. It's a *juicy, taking pie, much liked by boys.* Old people are rather afraid of it. It's the first of the fresh fruit pies and fills its place, its only fault being a way it has of causing cramps. Fresh peach pie comes in a little later and plum pie and the other fruits, but the kinds of pie are too numerous to mention. Pineapple and cocoanut oughtn't to be forgotten, nor sweet potato—all very popular pies. Why, if I didn't forget pumpkin—the grandest pie of all, I think myself. The pumpkin pie of this part of the country don't compare, though, with the real down east pie, two inches deep and fit for a king. Here they're never more than an inch deep and sometimes *the pumpkin is* adulterated with squash.

EVERYBODY EATS PIE.

"Who eats pie? Why everybody—mostly people under 50 though. Boys are the heaviest pie eaters, but they don't always have money enough to eat as much as they'd like. Young clerks come next. They often make a dinner on a piece of pie and a glass of milk. Nearly everybody drinks milk with their pie. I've noticed one thing, and that is that most pie-eaters are thin. Whether pie makes them thin, or whether they eat pie because they are thin, I don't know."

A once very popular pastry was called Washington pie. It was a very m[illegible] delicacy, having a thin, tough crust covered by an inch of compound resembling ground bread. It was highly flavored with cinnamon, probably for the purpose of disguising the taste of the unknown ingredients entering into its composition. A large slab was sold for 3 cents and immense quantities of it were consumed by small boys. Of late years it has almost entirely disappeared and its place in the pie economy has been taken by the mealy cheesecake, which possesses equally filling qualities and has the advantage of being composed of known materials.

Anecdote of Mary Anderson.

[Courier-Journal.]

George Morton relates an anecdote of Mary Anderson, showing the friskiness of the Kentucky girl. While he had the stage to himself (as Ingomar) in a most serious scene, Mary stood in the wings pelting him with cranberries, of which she had a handful. The berries were not overripe and therefore did not mash. After she had her little fun, Parthenia made her entrance, the most distressful maiden that could be imagined.

AN OVER-SUSCEPTIBLE STOMACH.

Not Such a Bad Thing to Have, After All—Danger to Powerful Feeders.

[Sir H. Thompson in Nineteenth Century.]

How very powerful a human stomach may sometimes be, and how large a task in the way of digestion it may sometimes perform without complaint, is known to those who have had the opportunity of observing what certain persons with exceptional power are accustomed to take as food, and do take for a long time apparently with impunity. But these are stomachs endowed with extraordinary energy, and woe be to the individual with a digestion apparatus of moderate power who attempts to emulate the performance of a neighbor at table who, perchance, may be furnished with such an effective digestive apparatus!

But, after all, let not the weaker man grieve overmuch at the uneven lot which *the gods seem to have provided for mortals* here below in regard to this function of digestion. There is a compensation for him which he has not considered, or perhaps even heard of, although he is so moderately endowed with peptic force. A delicate stomach which can just do needful work for the system and no more, by necessity performs the function of a careful door porter at the entrance of the system, and like a jealous guardian inspects with discernment all who aspire to enter the interior, rejecting the unfit and the unbidden, and all the common herd.

On the other hand, a stomach with superfluous power, of whom its master boastfully declaims that it can "digest ten penny nails," and that he is unaccustomed to consult its likes and dislikes, if it have any, is like a careless hall porter who admits all comers, every pretender, and among the motley visitors many whose presence is damaging to the interior. These powerful feeders after a time suffer from the unexpended surplus, and pay for their hardy temerity in becoming amenable to penalty, often suddenly declared by the onset of some serious attack, demanding complete change in regimen, a condition more or less grave. On the other hand the owner of the delicate stomach, a man perhaps with a habit of frequently complaining of slight troubles and always careful, will probably in the race of life, as regards the preceding pilgrim, take the place of the tortoise against the hare. It is an old proverb that "the creaking wheel lasts longest," and one that is true as regards a not powerful but nevertheless healthy stomach which is carefully treated by its owner, to whom this fact may be acceptable as a small consolation for the possession of a delicate organ.

For it is a kind of stomach which not seldom accompanies a fine organization. The difference is central, not local—a difference in the nervous system chiefly; the impressionable mental structure, the instrument of strong emotions must necessarily be allied to a stomach to which the supply of nerve-power for digestion is sometimes temporarily deficient and always, perhaps, capricious. There are more sources than one of compensation to the owner of an active, impressionable brain, with a susceptible stomach possessing only moderate digestive capabilities—sources altogether beyond the imagination of many a course feeder and capable digester.

One Sort of Modern Ice Cream.

[Chicago Herald Interview.]

"I understand that cotton seed oil is used by some of the manufacturers of ice cream," remarked the reporter.

"Worse than that," was the chemist's reply. "They use lard oil, which is nothing else than the 'oleo oil' *of the butterine trade.* Contrary to the buttermaking, though, the oil is not chilled by being run into tanks of cracked ice, but is warmed in steam jacket-kettles to nearly the boiling point—200 degrees Fahrenheit. The milk—which is furnished from the creameries, is what might be called skimmed on both sides and partially in the middle—is also heated to 175 degrees Fahrenheit, thus nearly equalizing the specific gravity of the two principal ingredients. To every five gallons of milk, costing 20 cents, is added eight ounces of oleo oil. After this is thoroughly mixed there is an addition of sixteen ounces of potato starch, which is cheaper than corn starch, and one-half ounce of gelatine.

"This whole delectable matter is then boiled in copper vacuum pans. The ingredients unite chemically much better in a *vacuum than under atmospheric pressure,* as would be the case in open vessels. Again the boiling point is lowered, and thus is prevented what has proved such an annoyance in buttermaking—the suet flavor. Whatever should remain of that nasty flavor in the so called ice-cream is killed by the flavoring extracts, mostly *vanilla.* Then the mess is congealed in ordinary freezers, and your modern ice-cream is ready for the market. The average vanilla extract is made from the sprouts of the spruce pine, and a better kind is made from the tonka bean."

Turkish Affairs of State.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

A correspondent gives a curious insight into the devious methods of conducting Turkish affairs of state. He writes: "I had occasion a few days ago to call on business upon a pasha in high office in Stamboul. When I was ushered in, I found that he and I many years ago had been well acquainted; and business over, we fell to talking of matters in general. He had but recently been appointed to his present post, and lamented that his predecessor in office had left the department in a very embarrassed condition, there being liabilities to the extent of 80,000 pounds sterling to settle, and no resources available to meet them with.

I condoled with him in his difficult position, and expressed my wonder at his statement, *as I knew that this particular branch* of the administration ought to be productive instead of otherwise; when he suddenly turned upon me, and asked me if I knew the story of the man and the camel? I did not know the story, so he went on: 'A man came up to a camel, and, scanning it rather closely, said, 'Tell me! why is your neck so crooked?' 'And is that indeed so very odd?' replied the camel. 'Pray, can you see anything about me that is straight?' 'Now,' said the pasha, 'this is precisely the position of our government.'"

Thirty-Four Locked Chests.

Monsieur D'Estaing de Villaneuve, his wife and seven children, landed from an immigrant ship at Baltimore, recently, bound for Seguin, Tex. Their worldly goods consisted of thirty-four locked chests, which the inspectors fussed and fumed over for a long time with the thermometer 100 degrees. The bunch of keys carried by the wife was a wonder. The train to carry the immigrants west and south was delayed for an hour waiting for the boxes to be examined.

Taking It Coolly.

A New Haven dude distinguished himself on a recent hot Sabbath morning by rigging himself in a bathing suit, and then seating himself upon the front lawn under the spray of a sprinkler attached to a garden hose.

A Thrifty Rose-Tree.

A Marechal Niel rose-tree of London, though 20 years of age, produced this season more than 3,000 choice blooms. In 1884 more than 2,500 roses are recorded from this wonderful tree.

LIFE IN ICELAND.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION OF THAT ARCTIC ISLAND.

"Garden Sass"—How the Farmer Makes a Living—The Queer-Looking Farm-Houses—Education, Literature and General Intelligence.

[Reykjavik Cor. New York Times.]

From the name and situation, one might expect to find Iceland a cold, desolate country, shrouded much of the time in snow and bordered like the east coast of its neighbor, Greenland, with almost impenetrable fields of ice. The gulf stream, however, plays an important part in modifying and equalizing the climate, and though the summers are somewhat cooler and shorter, the winters are far milder than in some parts of our own country. Quite a difference exists between the climates of the southern and northern parts of the island; but if we trace the isothermal or line of mean temperature, equal to that of Akurey'ri on the north coast, we will find it leading us far south in other countries that boast of a more salubrious climate. The present season here, as in other places, has been very backward. So cold and late a spring has not been known for years. Until the 1st of June snow lay upon the mountains to their very base, and few signs of vegetation had appeared in the grass lots of Reykjavik or on the farms around the coast. But now things have assumed a different aspect. The snow has almost entirely disappeared from the mountains; on the farms the ponies, cattle, and sheep are cropping the short grass after a long winter on the usual scanty food; thousands of buttercups tinge the fields with their bright yellow, and the dandelions are fast shedding their crowns of gold and taking on that ball of white which is soon to be scattered by the wind. In the gardens the turnips, carrots, and radishes are pushing their green tufts above the soil, the currant bushes are in full blossom, and the hardy rhubarb spreads its broad leaves to the sun. Besides potatoes and a few hot-bed plants, these are almost the only "garden sass" we find in Icelandic regions. Mention is made in the sagas, or old historical stories, of corn and timber growing on the island, but these have long since disappeared, and other countries must now furnish all the wood and grain, together with many other comforts and luxuries of life.

With the exception of the priests (Lutheran) and a few merchants, the people are all farmers. Those who live near the sea, or one of the many fjords, combine several occupations, and thus gain a good livelihood, or even wealth. The priests hold their *position under the government,* and are paid from the public treasury, but they generally add farming to their official duties. The merchants have their stores at one of the small villages about the coast, and carry a stock comprising everything. Sometimes they employ agents who travel through the country buying ponies, which they ship to Scotland, or perhaps they own a small vessel which coasts around the island buying oil and codfish.

The farmer obtains all the necessaries of life from the land and waters around him. The rocks and turf are his building material, the bogs furnish inexhaustible supplies of peat for fuel, the rivers swarm with salmon during the summer, and the sheep yield wool for his clothing. If near the sea, the almost domesticated eider duck contributes its eggs and down, the seals and sharks give oil *for his light,* and codfish are added to his winter stores. Once a year he journeys to Reykjavik or one of the smaller villages and barters produce for things that serve to make his isolated life more comfortable. Usually wool and eider down are the things brought. For these he is given credit by the merchant, and permitted to draw his yearly supply of goods, consisting of ryemeal, flour, coffee, sugar, calico, and lumber.

Upon the farms the houses, with very few exceptions, are clusters of low, turf-covered huts with gable ends, doors, and *window* frames of wood, and, if seen from a distance, are not easily recognized by the stranger. Sheep and even ponies are frequently seen upon the roofs in quest of the grass that grows more luxuriantly there than in the pastures; but the interior of the *houses is often made very comfortable* by panelling and flooring with wood, painted, and sometimes nicely furnished. Not having much to do at any season, nor caring to exert himself beyond his yearly necessities, the Icelander finds much time for reading, his favorite occupation. One who cannot both read and write is not to be found, and indeed, as a whole, they are one of the best educated peoples on the globe. Well informed in history, geography, and literature, especially of their own country, the traveler is often surprised to find these people conversing very intelligently about persons and events of all countries and ages, though they themselves may never have been out of sight of their own island.

A faculty for learning languages is certainly a trait of these people, as every day one meets persons who converse fluently in Danish and English, and perhaps German or French or even Latin. This in the towns and villages where they come in contact with people of other nations. Further inland no chance is afforded for practice, but many of the people read understandingly languages which they do not speak. There are those *on the island who have traveled extensively* in other countries, and having studied their institutions and learned of the people, are now trying to give their countrymen the benefit of that knowledge and to gain from other people that recognition to which their native land is certainly entitled. Two or three learned socities lead a flourishing existence here; and after years of inactivity the country is again bringing fourth authors and scholars who cannot but be recognized among those of other nations.

At several places on the island there are well equipped printing offices. From these, every year, are turned out books, the workmanship of which, both in typography and binding, often surprises the visitor. At Reykjavik, four modest, but ably conducted, newspapers appear regularly, two of them weekly and one each bi and trimonthly. At Akurey'ri we find two more, and at Seydisfjord, on the east coast, another, each appearing thirty times a year. Centuries of suppression and monopoly of trade produced their effect upon these people, but of late years, and especially since the acquisition of the new constitution in 1874, some of the old energy seems to be slowly reviving, and the country is beginning to show signs of commercial importance.

Fertilization from Forest Leaves.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

Analysis has shown that the fallen leaves of maple contain 4 per cent. of valuable matter (soda, potash, lime, magnesia, phosphorus and sulphur compounds,) and poplar and willow 5 per cent. or more, and that consequently the trees constantly manure the surface soil beneath their branches. Other leaves examined contained about 2 per cent. of fertilizing substances.

Philadelphia Record: One of the most extravagant things a poor man can do is to lie down in his bed and die.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
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Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

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WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

How do you like them?

New Fall and Winter
DRESS GOODS

Radical is the proper word to use to describe the great changes in the styles of Fall and Winter Dress Goods this season. You can see a nice assortment of the NEWEST THINGS OUT at

EDSALL'S.

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
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15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

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CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
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On and after July 26th,
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(Drug store will be closed)
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

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We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
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For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

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Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
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Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
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WOMAN AND HOME.

A DOCTOR ADVANCES SOME NEW IDEAS ABOUT DRESS.

A Cheerful Visitor—A Word to Mothers—The Hair and Teeth—"Crow's Feet"—An Offended Poetess—Recipes for the Cook.

In a recent article published in the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal Dr. Thomas Herbert points out what he believes to be a serious popular fallacy concerning summer wearing apparel. "We have been taught," he says, "that white bodies reflected heat and dark ones absorbed it. We saw for our selves that snow melted much faster under dark cloth than it did under a white fabric. The inference was that we should wear white cloth in summer, because it absorbs less and reflects more, and dark cloth in winter for the opposite reasons. This is an error which has grown into a pernicious habit. The temperature of the body, as taken by the thermometer, is about 98½ degrees. This would make the blood temperature 100 degrees, probably more. Now, the general blood temperature is much on a parallel with the outside atmospheric temperature during the greater portion of the summer, with a tendency to be higher, even in the repose of the body, and this tendency is much increased by exercise. In the sun, however, the thermometer may register 130 degrees to 115 degrees, and at the hottest period of the day may give 102 or 103 degrees in the shade. Then the outside heat may be greater than that of the human body, suppose. But at other periods of the day the temperature is notably less, while our own heat tends to remain permanently at the same degree. In short, during the greater portion of the day, even in the hottest summer, the body temperature in some of our organs at least is above the surrounding temperature. These remarks do not apply to the few people who work in the sun, but to the great proportion who labor in the shade. Exercise may bring the blood to fever heat.

"Leaving aside any consideration of our exterior apparel, we will say, that most of us during this exercise wear white stuffs next to the skin. Yet such garments will reflect heat from our bodies more when the temperature outside is greater than it is inside of them, and to our bodies more when the excess of temperature is in the blood. In the vast majority of cases, therefore, we put on such garments preferably in summer when they generally serve as retainers of heat. In outer clothing we make another error in wearing fabrics which do not absorb moisture readily and tend to keep a stratum of air saturated with it over the skin, thus preventing evaporation, and consequently refrigeration. Besides, that retains moisture retains heat, and what retains both is, so far, doubly injurious. This is just the way white linen clothes operate.

"There are men who can not be made to wear, in the heat of the sun, anything lighter in weight or color than a dark-hued flannel shirt. Negroes, black as Erebus, split wood standing naked beneath the copper sky. They do not complain. In winter nature wears a mantle of spotless white. White retains heat. Who ever saw a black polar bear? But the human creature has on a garment that is dark colored, and absorbs heat. The atmosphere around him, which may be below zero, will wrench the heat from his blood and organs which may be above 100 degrees in temperature. His vital furnace is set a-roaring to supply the loss. Exhaustion of fuel occurs, and he is chilled to the core. Then fever sets in, and by the same law of equilibrium, the overtaxed organs make a tremendous effort to remedy the trouble by reaction."

A Cheerful Visitor.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"Dear me! Yes, Mis Moon, the doctor's jist right about that; you orto be kep perfectly quiet, an' not have nothin' happen to upset your nerves! I was jist sayin' so to Debby Ann! I thought I'd run in a minit whilst the dinner was bilin' an' see ef I couldn't cheer you up a bit. I know you feel dreadful down-hearted about bein' sick so long, an' having things go to rack an ruin down stairs, like they always will when the head's laid up! Land o' liberty! why when I got down stairs after that spell o' typus I had, we hadn't a hull dish to eat off of, and the dirt an' water was 'nough to turn your stummick. But jist keep things like that out o' your mind, Mis Moon, jist bend your-self to gettin' well.

"Now there was Liddy Ann Crocker: I always thought Liddy Ann'd a got well, ef folks would a let her, but the neighbors, they kept a runnin' in an' talkin' about how things was a goin' on, an' tellin' how Philander got to runnin' round nights to saloons, an' places he hadn't orter (you know men will do sich things when it hain't cheerful to home). Well, they jist got Liddy Ann worked up to that degree that they tuk her to the asylum in a straight jacket, an' you know she on'y lasted six weeks!

"Yes, try an' git well, Mis Moon; think of your children! Think o' them dear little creeturs Liddy Ann left. Philander'll have a stepmother over them afore long; he's peartin' up wonderful. A father hain't a mother, no—no—Mis Moon, nothin' never was truer. I was a sayin' to Debby Ann this mornin' that if it was Mr. Moon that was laid up instid o' you, little Josie wouldn't a been a paddlin' in the duck pond in his bare feet sich a mornin' as this, an' the diptheery all over the neighborhood; an' Laviney'd had her cough 'tended to afore this, it sounds dreadful holler, poor little thing! No; a father hain't a mother.

"Now, I'd have to go, or my dinner'll bite dry. I hate to leave you lookin' so down at the mouth, but I'll try an' run in again soon, an' do keep them awful doleful folks out or you'll go on jist like Liddy Ann."

Preservation of the Teeth.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Too much care cannot be given to the teeth. As soon as the first teeth appear they must be carefully tended. The tooth brush used during the early years of a child's life should not be too hard. The teeth should be brushed perpendicularly as well as horizontally. If the child is in normal health, and is properly fed with nourishing, digestible food, no pastry or surfeit of cakes or candy being allowed, the first teeth will be shed in as sound a condition as that in which they were cut, provided the brushing is attended to at least night and morning. Always let the child have something more or less hard to eat each day; for example, a biscuit or a rusk—something that offers at least a moderate resistance to the teeth.

Constitutional derangement often causes decay of the first teeth, but many of the cases of decay would be prevented if mothers were careful about the diet and brushed the little teeth after each meal. When the second teeth appear, have a strong brush with long bristles, as a long-bristled brush is always better than a stubby one, and use it after every meal, first having passed a thread of floss silk between the teeth to remove any particles of food that cannot be reached by the brush. If the teeth are so close together that the thread breaks while introducing it, a firm quill tooth-pick will be found very effective for this purpose.

An excellent tooth powder for constant use may be made of two ounces of precipitated chalk, half an ounce of powdered cuttle fish bone, and half an ounce of orris rock, also powdered. If a more granulated powder is required, add cuttle fish bone. Sometimes the teeth suffer from lack of fat in the system and an eminent dentist has recommended the use of animal fat to supply the deficiency. One of his patients consulted him years ago as to what would save her teeth which had sunk slightly from the gum, and he recommended fat in moderate quantity.

As the patient could not eat cooked fat, several times a week a small amount of suet was conscientiously eaten. Twenty-five years have passed and the teeth have not changed to any noticeable degree. The teeth were of that pearly, crumbling substance that so often causes their early loss. Careful cleansing after each meal was performed. Sugar and acids act readily on the teeth, sugar being far more deleterious than acid. It is advisable to have the teeth examined frequently by a competent dentist, once in three months not being too often by those who are able conveniently to have it done.

The Care of the Hair.

[Boston Journal.]

The care of the hair, is an important branch of fashion at all times, though often fashion dictates an injurious treatment and prescribes modes against the rules of health and reason. Such importance has been given to the hair that some philosophers make the chignon, coils, and puffs the index of civilization, and show how eccentricity in headdress and coiffure marks the degradation of the time. It is well understood that masses of false hair injure natural growth, but a freak of fashion which seems harmless may be made equally hurtful. This apparently innocent fashion is that of fluffiness and lightness of the hair produced by continual washing.

The best specialists on treatment of the hair say that the hair should be washed once in six weeks and not oftener, and that castile soap and not borax soda, or any other drying material, should be used. After washing it is well to rub the scalp with some reliable ointment. The natural oil, which to some appears objectionable, is the life-giving ointment of the hair, and should not be destroyed. Dry hair has a dead appearance, the ends split, and growth is retarded. The fine comb is most hurtful, but a soft brush used judiciously gives vigor to the scalp and keeps it in a healthy condition. The practice of cutting the ends of the hair is useful, and can be accomplished *easily by braiding the hair and then cutting* the ends.

The care of the hair is certainly as important as that of the teeth, but is much more neglected. The rules of its preservation are simple and important. Vigorous brushing, cutting the ends when necessary, washing with castile soap once in six weeks, and the desirable avoidance of false hair should preserve and strengthen the hair. But if the hair comes out and becomes lifeless and thin in spite of this treatment the best remedy is to seek a reliable specialist on scalp diseases, and to submit to thorough professional direction.

Fried Potatoes a la Macaire.

[The Cook.]

Baron Brisse says that this excellent dish was originated as follows: Louis Philippe and his family were breakfasting at the Tuileries one morning, and the prince of Joinville was so absorbed giving an account of one of his voyages that he refused a splendid dish of fried potatoes which was handed to him. His narrative finished, he turned around and asked for potatoes, but such justice had been done to the dish that none was left. A footman ran to the kitchen for more, but there was none ready.

There was no time for hesitation; the audacious chef threw the trimmings of the potatoes served at the royal table into a frying-pan with a large lump of butter, tossed the misshapen pieces until of a golden color, pleasing to the eye, and further adorned by a dash of finely chopped parsley. The prince found the potatoes so good that he inquired the name of the dish. No one knows what answer he received, as, being very deaf he repeated: "Ah fried, potatoes a la macaire; I find them excellent and hope they will often be served." The king and princess laughed so hearty that the tears rolled down their cheeks, but the deed had been done and potato trimmings cooked in a frying-pan had received their baptism.

A Word to Mothers.

[Exchange.]

I wish some one with the tongue of an angel could show mothers what opportunities they are losing. I meet women in the street day after day, who have boys of 8 10, 12, or girls from 6 to 16, and yet these mothers are alone. How often do you see a young mother with her boy of 12, and *younger ones, hanging about her! and what* a beautiful sight every one finds it when they do see it!

I remember, when a girl at school, having as a subject of composition, "Which is the Greater Incentive to Industry, the Fear of Punishment or the Hope of Reward?" How my young teacher must have smiled as she read my closing sentence, "I can't tell very well, as I always have the fear of punishment, but my children are going to have the hope of reward!" But now, a happy mother, with my boys about me, I endorse that girlish resolution. The hope of a hearty romp, a long, delightful walk, with a "penny round" for candy, has swept my sitting room, cleaned our door-yard, made a quiet, faithful nurse of a very unquiet, little 6-year-old, and helped me out of so many difficulties that I wonder more mothers do not try to meet the great necessity that exists among us all for play.

An Offended Poetess.

[Inter Ocean.]

The funny man in Puck wrote that "Ella Wheeler Wilcox and her husband did not live happily together. It must be hard to have your wife constantly springing her poetry on you *before turning it loose on the* public." Mrs. Wilcox wrote a dignified rejoiner to this, closing with the following: "It does seem to me that in my private life, which is certainly quiet and respectable, I am entitled to the courtesy due any lady from American journalists. I know that the majority of public women, whether in literature, the drama, or other professions are subjected to the same insults, and I think I voice the feelings of all in this letter. It seems to me it is time some manly journalist began a crusade against the license of the press. Nowhere save in *our vaunted republic are women subjected* to this most unpleasant treatment—as cruel as it is uncalled for. I feel that an apology is due us all." And the editor apologized handsomely.

Mlle. Rachel's Transformation.

[Exchange.]

At the outset of her career Mlle. Rachel lacked almost all the physical prerequisites of a successful actress. She was so thin and angular that Augustine Brohan, when some one spoke of her as being alone able to save the sinking ship of the Comedie Francaise answered: "Yes, she will be the board that will save us" (Ce sera potre planche de salut). Her indomitable will, however, overcame even the defects of her body. She visited art galleries, says Houssaye, bought prints of antique statuary, looked even into Winckelmann, in order to improve and mold her body according to the best models. And her will triumphed. In her own words: "The elevations disappeared from my forehead, which was now veiled by my hair in antique fashion; my nose assumed a straight line, my thin lips became full and round, and my irregular teeth formed in line in obedience to my command."

To Prevent "Crows' Feet"

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

T. G. E. asks a preventive for "crows' feet" that so insidiously creep about the outer angle of the eyes. I fear they will come and are not to be banished; still they may be ameliorated. Only the finest linen or cambric wash cloth should be used for the face and only soft water. At night bathe the face with hot water, and apply some cold cream or pure olive oil to the wrinkles. Never use a flesh towel for the face; only the most delicate fabrics should be employed. Keep regular hours, remembering that "early to bed and early to rise" will keep the crow's feet from tormenting the eyes.

I know an old lady of 70 whose complexion is as fair and free from wrinkles as a little child's. She says she has never bathed her face with anything harsher than a linen handkerchief. With regard to the eyes a suggestion may not be here out of place. Always bathe them toward the nose. By this means the sight is improved and the chances for "crow's feet" are lessened. When the eyes become tired just try gently bathing or simply making passes over the eyes toward the nose and find how soothing the result will be.

Green Corn Pudding.

[Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

Take one quart milk, five eggs, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one tablespoonful white sugar, and one dozen ears of corn—large ones. Grate the corn from the cob; beat the white and yolks of the eggs separately; put the corn and yolks together; stir hard and add butter; then the milk, gradually, beating all the while; next the sugar and a little salt; lastly, the whites. Bake slowly at first, covering the dish, for one hour. Remove the cover and brown finely. This is a most delicious accompaniment to a meat course when properly mixed and baked. Warm up what is left from dinner for breakfast, by moistening it with a little warm milk, and stirring it in a saucepan until smoking hot. This pudding may be made from canned corn in winter.

Miss Belva Lockwood.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Miss Belva Lockwood is not quite so ridiculous as campaign caricatures made her. She might be 40, or she might be 50. Her features are of the clear-cut Grecian, refined type; aquiline nose, straight forehead, overhanging a pair of sharp, penetrating eyes, a glance into which at once convinces one that the lady is endowed with more than ordinary brain power. Mantled over her forehead is a roll of handsome, wavy gray hair that adds much to the natural beauty of her face. There is nothing in her outward appearance or expression that would lead a casual observer to guess that she belonged to that much-ridiculed class of women denominated "strong-minded."

Puny Children.

[Minneapolis Housekeeper.]

Have you white-faced, puny children? Keep on them light-weight flannels all summer; dress them in plain clothes, surmounted by large brown linen or gingham aprons, which can be changed during the tea hour for white ones in honor of "papa"; and turn them out to sunshine and grass. There is a growing faith in the efficacy of sunshine as *a promoter of health and strength. It is no* longer necessary to take limited doses through a square of blue glass, either; most people can stand it undiluted.

Advice to Girls Who Stoop.

[Dio Lewis' Nuggets.]

I don't believe in shoulder-braces. Nature furnished the needed braces to keep the shoulders in position, and when you use the artificial these natural ones become weak for want of exercise. The best way to cure stooping shoulders is to carry a weight on the head a half hour morning and evening. Make the weight large. There is no other single exercise so valuable as carrying a weight on the head. A bag of sand weighing from twenty to eighty pounds is a good weight.

Now, Girls, All Measure.

[Chicago Times.]

To meet the requirements of a classic figure a lady should be about 5 feet 4¾ inches tall, 32 inches bust measure, 24 inches waist, 9 inches from armpit to waist, long arms and neck. A queenly woman, however, should be 5 feet 5 inches tall 31 inches about the bust, 20¾ inches about the waist, 35 *over the hip, 11¾ inches around the ball* of the arm, and 6¾ inches around the wrist. Her hands and feet should not be too small.

To Exterminate Ants.

[Chicago Herald.]

Ants can easily be exterminated by putting about two onces of lard oil in a small tin can without a top and burying the can about half-way in the earth near the ants' nest. Leave it until the next day and, if any ants are seen outside of the can, pour a little oil into it, stir it with a stick, and then let it stand a little longer, when the last ant within traveling distance will be drowned in the oil.

Women's Hats in Tonquin.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Hats worn by Tonquin women resemble shallow cheese boxes. They are three feet in diameter, their pose being maintained by a cap in the center fitting the head, and by elaborate silk tassels and strings attached to the sides and passing under the chin. They are made usually of palm leaves, strengthened with small rattans, and are very light.

Bangs Departing.

A New York fashion authority says "bangs are now almost entirely relegated to factory maids, 'salesladies' and servant girls. That arrangement of the hair has had its day, and, unless fashion repeats itself, like history, will not be in vogue again in this generation."

Miss Cleveland: Our lives are not laid out in vast, vague prairies, but in definite domestic door-yards, within which we are to exercise and develop our faculties.

If gilt frames, when new, are covered with a coat of white varnish, all specks can then be washed off with water without harm.

Boston Globe: The girl who yearns to be stylish is now anxiously inquiring how to cultivate freckles.

William Dean Howells says that no woman can live in the same house with a genius.

German proverb: "A handsome young woman is always an ugly old one."

In the eyes of the California law, staring at a lady is an offense.

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Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July August, and September of 1885, will be held by the board of Health to be nuisances. All persons who may own or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to securely muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large in said city during said months, under penalty of prosecution for every violation thereof.

By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Mayor

Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.
New York, June 29, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEERLESS, Sec. and Manager.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer In
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 89.

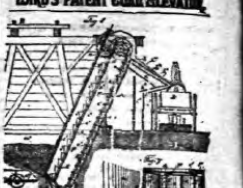
FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.



This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 6 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the *Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand.* Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's, Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work,
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
48 West Front Street.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self-Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make *room for a much larger stock of piece* goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 66 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street
Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-tf.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY Coal
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 111

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No 81 PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

LOST.—Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, two order books belonging to A. L. Cadmus. Finder will receive a suitable reward for return of same to this office.

WANTED.—To Rent three or four rooms by a small family. Rent Low. Address W. N. News office

DOG LOST.—Black pointer. Answers to the name of Uno. Address P. O. Box 1530.

ROOMS TO LET—31 Manning avenue.

WANTED — A competent woman for general housework. Prompt and liberal wages. Address P. O. Box 1223.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good references, wants a situation at general housework. Wages moderate. Address, care of Mrs. Cooper, Harmony street. 9-1-3

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front-street, comprising five rooms. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 29 Front street. 3-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between fence lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30 tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

WILL EXCHANGE—Electric batteries, Electrical Gynecological and Surgical instruments. Laryngoscope, books, cow, incubators, brooders, etc., for horse, harness and two-seated covered carriage. Apply 46 Jackson avenue. 9-2-4

Special Notices.

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musicial Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21 m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 2-1 tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1302, Plainfield. 6-10-f

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 17 Duer street. 7-30tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 154. 6-9 3m

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 1-10-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George F. Suydam. W Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 1-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 25 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homoeopathic Physician, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 28.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 3-11-10

Educational.

CRAYON PORTRAITS. Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Rand's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received. 2-6-6

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 599.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give Piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1289.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 20 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

School Supplies.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
School Books,
of all kinds.
Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.
A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	45	6 a. m.	58
9 a. m.	58	9 a. m.	68
12 m	68	12 m.	78
3 p m.	77	3 p. m	88

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 26 a. m	Sunrise	5 26 a. m.
Sun Sets	6 36 p. m.	Sun Sets	6 36 p. m.
Moon Rises	10. 0 a. m.	Moon Rises.	p. m.

Chronological Events.

Battle of Worcester, 1651.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow the weather promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—The open season for shooting woodcock commences Oct. 1 and closes Dec. 16.

—The latest curiosity: A. I. Smalley's new meat market sign on North avenue.

—Between 150 and 200 guests had dinner at Laing's Hotel yesterday, under the care of Boniface Miller.

—Warren Engine No. 3 has not yet arrived in this city although it was to have been shipped Sept. 1.

—The survivors of the old Fourteenth Regiment, N. J. V., are to have a reunion at New Brunswick, Oct. 20.

—Attention is called to the Young Men's Social Religious meeting to be held in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. next Saturday *evening at 8 o'clock.*

—The laws of New Jersey prohibit the killing of robins at any time of the year. The English sparrow in the only insectiverous bird that the law does not protect.

—The Borough council will hold their *regular monthly meeting to take the final* action on the ordinance and transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

—The public schools of Somerset county commence the Fall term next monday. Under the compulsory law children between the ages of 7 and 15 years will be compelled to attend some public or private school.

—The extracts from the Chicago Herald published in THE NEWS of yesterday, respecting the manufacture of ice cream was doubtless penned by a penny-a-liner who drew upon his imagination for his facts.

—Plainfield gets the credit for absorbing all the beer and ale brought into town. But this is wrong. Much of it goes to the North Plainfield beer-bottlers, who dispose of it in bottles in all the surrounding villages.

—J. Edwin Crater, the clerk in Pruden's, at whom a customer threw a rotten egg, which had been sold for a good one, because he refused to exchange it for a good one, says that he refused because the man was so insulting about it.

—A lamp exploded while members of the Plainfield Cornet Band were practicing in the Casino Rink last evening and was quickly hurled by one of the persons present to the outside of the building, where the flames were smothered beneath handsful of earth.

—Messrs. A. M. Powell, secretary of the National Temperance Society, H. K. Carroll editor of the New York Independent, and Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, of the Seventh-Day Baptist church, will represent Plainfield in the Centennial Temperance Conference, to take place in Philadelphia, on September 23 and 24.

—Mrs. Samuel S. Vermeule, who for the past year has resided in Somerville left town last Wednesday morning to visit Mrs. Ephraim Chandler in North Plainfield, and had barely entered the house, when she was smitten with apoplexy, and sank into unconsciousness and soon expired.—Somerville Messenger.

—A peddler selling feather dusters stopped in a house on Madison avenue yesterday and tried to sell some of his ware. The lady told him that she did not wish to purchase. He then demanded something to eat, and upon being refused became very indignant and used insulting language. A gentlemen then appeared upon the scene and the fellow departed.

—It is learned that the mortgage of $1,825 on Mr. Melbourne brick-yard, is partly security for about $800 money loaned or said to have been loaned by James Martine, and the balance is security to the same individual as one of Mr. Melbourn's bondsmen for the faithful performance of the contract in the construction of the Rockview avenue bridge, the completion of which and discharge of the bond nullifying the mortgage, and placing the assignee in possession of so much more property for the benefit of the creditors.

—While running to the fire yesterday morning the horse attached to No. 2's hose carriage became frightened and started to run away on the Washington avenue bridge. Robert Skinner, the driver, did his best to hold him, but while trying to do so, one of the lines broke, this gave the animal his own way and he ran at a break neck speed past the steamer, the wheels of the carriage hitting one of the horses attached thereto, but not injuring him, before reaching Linden avenue the driver jumped from his seat to the horse's back and got hold of the broken rein and stopped the horse on Linden avenue, before any serious damage was done.

WEDNESDAY'S RACES.

Carrie L. and Sciola, Fritz, and Lady Bennett the Winners

Yesterday, the second day of the trotting meeting of Union and Middlesex Counties Agricultural Society, was witnessed by a *large crowd, probably fifteen hundred* persons being present, among them many notable turf men from various sections of the country. That point of interest—the grand stand—was filled with lovers of horse flesh, while the quarter-stretch was thickly lined with carriages, which even intruded inside the track, the occupants of which took a decided interest in the racing, and enthusiastically cheered the horses as they swept by, either to victory or defeat.

Seldom has the racing been better than it was yesterday, this being the unanimous *verdict of the old sports, who are credited* judges in such matters. Money was plentiful and changed hands freely in the pools, and the usual games peculiar to racing tracks, were there in all their glory, and eagerly patronized by the fraternity who gather yearly on occasions of this nature. A novel game called "But," a ticket with the name of a horse on it was "but" 25 and consisted of eight woolen horses, worked by a crank, and sent flying around a ring, the winner being the one holding the ticket with the name of the horse stopping nearest the *score, recovering $1 50 for the investment of* his quarter. The game "took" and a wag remarked that after all "woolen horses were better than wooden men."

The program of yesterday showed three races for the afternoon's sport—double team, free-for-all pacers, and 2:35 class. The judges in the stand were W. L. Tompkins of Newark, J. N. Willis of Monmouth County, and S. H. Banford of Brooklyn. The starts were all given with fairness and no partiality shown, with one exception, by an over sight of the judges in the 2:35 class the horses were sent off with Charlotte Cushman just turning on the stretch. She, however, was sent the mile.

The double teams was called promptly at 1:30, which consisted of three good teams, Ella Medium and Lillie Mac, R. B. and Lady Marie, and Carrie L. and Sciola. The last named horses were first hitched together Sunday morning and had been exercised three times before coming to the wire for the word. Carrie L. is a young green mare owned by John Taylor of Freehold, and Sciola, Plainfield's old favorite, by Wesley Johnson. *The team worked together like a* piece of machinery and never made a mistake in the three heats trotted. Carrie L. and Sciola took the lead in each heat on the first turn and was never again headed during the race. The other two teams did not come up to the expectation of their backers.

In the pools Carrie L. and Sciola were made the favorite, selling for $10 to field $6 the first heat, the second and third heats the favorite sold for $10 to field $3. A summary is as follows:

John Taylor, b. m., Carrie L. and br. m., Sciola	1 1 1
J. H. Cuthill, br. m., Ella Medium and br. m., Lillie Mac	2 2 2
R. B. Eonover, b. g., R. B. and b. m. Lady Marie	3 3 3

Time 2.42, 2.38, 2.36 1 2.

The Free-For-All pacers, purse $300, was the next race called. There were eight starters—Fritz, Mattie Middleton, Screwdriver, Pedro, Eddie C, Lady Fashion, and Honesty. The race was delayed three-quarters of an hour on account of the horses continually breaking. They finally got the word with Honesty on the lead. Before they got to the quarter pole Eddie C. took the lead and held it until coming down the home stretch, when Fritz shot to the front winning the heat handily. Honesty and Eddie C made a dead heat for second place.

The second heat Fritz broke badly on the *first turn and fell back to fourth position.* Honesty took the lead at the quarter pole from Eddie C., and came home a winner of the heat by a neck, with Fritz second.

The third and fourth heats Fritz took the lead from the start and paced the miles without being headed.

In the pools before the race the field sold for $10 to a choice $6. The second heat Fritz sold $10 to field $5. The third and fourth heats Fritz $10 to field $3. A summary as follows:

John B. Osborn, gr. g., Fritz	1 2 1 1
E. R. Herrington, b. g., Honesty	0 1 2 2
Wm. A. Ogden, b. g., Eddie C.	0 3 3 3
Jas. McKee, b. g., Screwdriver	4 5 5 4
W. H. Sharp, b. m., Lady Fashion	5 4 4 5.
F. J. Toler, b. m., Mattie Middleton	dis.
David Tuers, br. g., Pedro	dis.

Time 2.28, 2.30, 2.31 1-2 and 2.28.

The 2.30 class, purse $300, was next called. There were eight starters—Lady Bennett, Iona, Mary McKinney, Charlotte Cushman, Jennie H., Henrietta, Starlight and Fairy Queen. Lady Bennett won the race in three straight heats with great ease. The last heat Starlight got a good send off and took the lead on the first turn and on coming down stretch Lady Bennett collared Starlight and drove him off his feet; William Irvin, the driver, let him have a good run and settled him on Lady Bennett's wheel; on going up the straight side Starlight out trotted Lady Bennett, but on swinging in the home stretch Starlight broke badly, falling back last. This is the horse that surprised every one by his good trotting qualities last Fall. The betting before the start field $10 to a choice $6. Second heat Lady Bennett sold for $10 to field $5. Third heat $10 to field $3. A summary as follows:

I. H. White, s. m., Lady Bennett	1 1 1
R. B. Konover, b. m., Mary McKinney	2 2 4
A. Coykendall, b. m., Fairy Queen	3 3 5
D. B. Herrington, ch. m., Henrietta	4 4 4
J. Zimmerman, b. m., Charlotte Cushman	8 6 2
L. E. Dunham, b. m., Jennie H.	5 5 7
J. N. Chandler, ch., m., Iona	6 8 7
S. G. Smith, ch. g., Starlight	7 7 8

Time 2.39 1-4, 2.36 1-4, 2.37 3-4.

—*The Plainfield Reform Club* will hold their regular monthly business meeting in Reform Hall at Eight o'clock this evening.

Re-Opening of Music Hall.

Augustin Daly's comedy success "A Night Off" which is to be produced at Music Hall, Tuesday evening, Sept. 8th, by Arthur Rehan's superb comedy, is spoken of by the San Francisco News-Letter as follows:

"A Night Off" is adapted from Schoenthan. It is an exceedingly clever piece of work. The lines are bright and epigrammatic, the wit sparkling and fairly bristling with clever side issues and sub-plots, abounding in comical situations. It is a most refreshing and amusing play, full of genuine humor and utterly free from vulgarity and coarseness; a play that evokes laughter, decorous laughter, in which the risibilities are controlled by intelligence. Besides the perfect ensemble of the company, there is very marked individual ability noticeable. In this the different characters are very strongly individualized, and they, one and all, reflect great credit upon their respective impersonators.

City Court.

Mr. J. H. Pollion filed a complaint before Judge Uirich yesterday against David Jones, a scavenger, for violating the nuisance ordinance. The case is one of great interest to residents of the city and will be watched with interest. Judge Uirich will hear the case on Saturday at 2.30 o'clock.

This morning a man named George Browning was found by Officer Lynch in Exchange Alley lying on the walk. He was taken to the station house and his case is set down for *to-morrow at ten o'clock.*

—It is urged in behalf of Maurice Daly that he has been struggling against difficulties to pay his rent until it became apparent to him that the amount of business did not justify the price he was paying, and that he so informed his landlord last Spring and asked for a reduction from $2,000 to $1,200, volunteering to give security for prompt payment, and to leave the premises on 30 days' notice, if another tenant could be found. The same overtures are said to have been made since the recent litigation was begun, but as in the former case, have been refused. In case of Mr. Daly's final ejectment there is talk of altering the building so that the first floor will be stores on Park avenue, while the second floor may be converted into offices, and a portion of the building be made into a boarding house.

—The Methodist church was to be opened for regular service next Sunday, but owing to an accident to one of the expert workmen who has charge of the organ work, the opening will be delayed for one week. The person referred to is a resident of Brooklyn, and the accident occurred some days ago, when he lost three of his fingers by contact with a buz saw.

—The katydids weren't far out of the way in their predictions of frost, as it made its appearance *in this vicinity last Friday morn*ing.—Somerville Messenger.

PERSONAL.

Miss C. L. Brown, of Corning, N. Y., is visiting relatives in this city.

Mrs. George Brown of Metuchen is visiting friends on Manning avenue.

Dr. C. H. Clark, of North Plainfield is rusticating in New York State.

Harry Cameron of Elberon, N. J., is visiting friends on Plainfield avenue.

Mrs. E. E. Anthony, of Second street, is still sojourning at Ocean Grove.

Miss Sarah Ellison of Trenton is on a visit to friends on West Seventh street.

Wm. Howatt, of West Second street is visiting friends in Hunterdon county.

Miss Maggie Marshall of Philadelphia is visiting friends on West Fourth street.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, has returned to his home in this city, from his visit to Chautauqua.

Harry Crawford of Toledo, Ohio, is stopping for a few days with *friends* on East Third street.

Col. John Sawyer and family of Brooklyn are spending a few weeks with friends in Washington Valley.

Mr. S. A. Potter and family of North *Plainfield, have returned to their home from* their visit to the mountains.

Charles McCutcheon and family of North Plainfield, are now enjoying the mountain air among the Adirondacks.

Mrs. R. P. Penfield of this city, who has *been confined to her home for some time* past by illness, is again able to be around.

Rev. T. Logan Murphy and family of North Plainfield are sojourning at ocean Beach the guests of Thomas E. Warman.

Mr. A. M. Powell secretary of the National Temperance Union and a resident of Sixth and Washington streets, this city, started Tuesday on an extended tour throughout Maine and New Brunswick, Canada.

Ernest Knaufft of East Front-st., is achieving some distinction in New York from his pen sketches. He recently had a first page cartoon in the Graphic on the Western land grabbing scheme. He also illustrates "Town Topics," a Ruskin head being one of his recent contributions.

Contributed by his nearest friend: "Joseph C. Allen, the valuable attache of the office of corporation counsel *Marsh*, is again assuming his legal responsibilities after having thoroughly enjoyed a week's recreation and the hills and dales of Somerset and Morris counties. Joe says that the charming experience he had, during his short stay was wholly due to those sweet and lovely girls he met, and one in particular, will be treasured in his memory like a bright and happy dream." Bad case.

William I. White, whose death from dysentery occurred at his farm near Bound Brook last evening about 10:30, was the son of William I. and Mary A. White, and resided in this city until about two years ago, when he went at farming on the above mentioned farm. His father is in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and a large property owner in Washington Park, most of which he laid out, and with his family has been a resident here for the passed twenty years.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Regulated by the Combination

(From Pater Familias.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—The price of egg coal in New York is about $3 per ton and of stove coal about $3 50 per ton. We are nearer the coal fields by some 25 miles. Why is it that coal here should cost $5 to $5.25 per ton? Can any of the coal men here answer this very simple question?

Mr. Daly Strikes Back Again.

(From Maurice Daly.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—In yesterday's Central Times an article appeared stating in reference to the City Hotel case, "Mr. Marsh has declined to defend the present action," meaning the action brought this week against me to obtain possession of the hotel.

I did not ask Mr. Marsh to defend this action. I merely asked his advice. I never intended to defend this case.

In taking the hotel at the rental of $2,000 a year I was greatly deceived. I am and always have been ready to pay a reasonable rent for it, and if Mr. Moore is not willing to accept such a rent, I can do nothing better than give it up.

Plainfield, Sept. 3, 1885.

Ask Billy.

(From After Dark.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—How many teetotalers are there in Plainfield? I hear that 10,000 glasses of lager are consumed daily in this city (not to speak of whisky, ale, etc).

The population is, say (14,000)	10,000
Of these one half are women	5,000
Leaving	5,000
Of whom half are children	2,500

Leaving a drinking population of say 2,500

A great proportion of the above "drinking population" is in New York all day, a good number drink only at home. A number drink water. Who then keep the 14 gin mills going? Who drinks all the liquor, and how many teetotalers are there, and how much lager can one man drink?

The Board of Health Have Full Power.

[From "Your Good Health."]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—I complained some time ago to my landlord about the state of the privy in the garden and threatened him with the Board of Health. He merely laughed and said he "did not care a— for the Board of Health, that they could not force him to build a new privy nor compel him to keep the old one in better condition."

Has the Health Officer no real powers, and can the city not confer such powers on so necessary an officer? It is time some thing should *be done with the rapidly increasing* size of Plainfield, otherwise the soil will be saturated with impurities, the brook be rendered a source of pestilence (it is bad enough now) and the city lose its deservedly good name as a healthy resort for those who do not wish to live in a large city such as New York or Brooklyn.

Wall Street Operations.

[From Broker.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—The question is often asked, Why do people so uniformly lose their money in Wall street? The answer is, in my opinion, a very simple one—they trade too largely for their capital, or to put it inelegantly, they bite off more than they can chew. The cost of ten shares of stock is roughly $1,000 and of 100 shares $10,000, and yet operators with only $1,000 to $2,000 will trade in 500 shares at a time, not thinking that they are trading to the extent of 20 to 50 times the amount of their capital, so that the least sudden reverse, or a succession of small losses inevitably wipes them out. The New York Stock Exchange till *lately* would *not trade* in less than 100 shares of stock (or $10,000 worth) at a time, till the opposition of the Consolidated Exchange and of the "Bucket shops" compelled them to deal in small lots so that any one, with even a moderate capital, can now trade with much more safety than formerly, and can average his purchases over several points where before he could only buy or sell at one, thereby greatly decreasing the risks and largely increasing the chances of profit.

Worthier to Encourage Home Trade.

[From Mary Jane.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—May I ask you on behalf of the ladies of Plainfield to endeavor to secure for us ladies' commutation tickets to New York by the Jersey Central Railroad, at moderate prices?

Ladies only want to go to town say at the outside twelve times a month, 24 rides) and would, I feel sure, be willing to pay $5 for such a ticket. If it would assist matters these tickets might be made available for such trains only as are not likely to be *crowded.* A lady could thus go to the theatre or to see her friends without the feeling that she was entailing a serious expense upon her husband or family.

At present ladies use all sorts of devices to cheat the Railroad Company, such as using their "cousins and their sisters and their aunts" tickets, and they use old ones, and tickets for other places, the conductors not having time to critically examine every ticket. Their native politeness, too, does not lead them to suspect any trickery and a large number of ladies travel free in this manner during the whole year.

The simple remedy is to issue cheap commutation tickets for ladies and to color them differently each month from each place issued.

Such liberal action would, I feel sure, pay the Railroad and would be a great boon to all ladies who have friends or business in New York.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y.

Deaths.

WHITE.—Sept. 2d at his residence near Bound Brook, William I. White, eldest son of William I. and Mary A. White, in the 27th year of his age. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of his parents, 25 Grove Street, North Plainfield, on Saturday, Sept. 5 at two p. m. 3-2

RE-OPENING
OF
MUSIC HALL,
Tuesday. Sept. 8, '85
Arthur Rehan's Superb Company in Augustin Daly's Crowning Success,
A NIGHT OFF.
Direct from Daly's Theater, New York city, where rehearsals were under Mr. Daly's supervision.
"Bubbling over with Fun,"
"Scintillating with Wit."
"Replete in Comical Situations."
The best, the brightest, the breeziest Comedy on the American Stage.
Tickets on sale at Reynold's and at Shaw's, beginning SATURDAY.

JUST OPENED!
Retail Department
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

JUST RECEIVED
A LINE OF
EXTRA Large
Towels
TO SELL FOR
18 and 25 Cts.
That CANNOT be beat in the city.
POPE BROS.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.
ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK.
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-28-2-w

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.
TINNERS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
All kinds [illegible]naces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.
Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.
This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 6 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against these screens, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have those Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash.
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies.
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street.

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc.
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the Business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake, Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street, Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-10-tf

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY Coal
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

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Lock Box I. Plainfield, N. J.

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Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 07 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m
5 42 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	14 "
6 32 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	20 "
7 32 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	37 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	19 "
8 08 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	59 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	08 p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	16 "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	43 "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	30 "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m	3 45 "	34 "
1 27 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	04 "
2 25 "	3 00 "	4 30 "	31 "
2 37 "	3 05 "	5 00 "	08 "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	12 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	38 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 38 "
7 32 "	8 20 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 20 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
1 "	12 30 a. m	30 "	10 45 "
		10 30	1 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 22 a. m

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.05 8 41, 10 33, 11 57 a m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 30, 9 23 p. m.
Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 7 00 9 30, 12 00 p. m.
All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27. a. m., and 11 32 p. m.
Sundays 3 27, 7 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.
Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 00, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 8 15, 10 45, 11 10, a m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 45, 3 35, 4 00 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 32, 8 05, 9 50, 11 10 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 12 30, 1 50, 4 30, 5 35, 7 20, 9 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 15, 11 59 a m., 2 26, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 22, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 5 50 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30* 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45, 12 00 p. m Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.
Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

A maker of a judgment note containing a waiver "of all rights under the bankrupt laws of the United States" is not thereby estopped from setting up a subsequent discharge in bankruptcy as a defense to his liability, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of May vs. Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank. The court said: The power delegated to the general government to establish "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States" is grounded on consideration of public policy, supposed to be promotive of the greatest good of the greatest number rather than the strictly personal benefit of any individual or class; and hence we think it is contrary to that policy to permit importunate creditors to exact from embarrassed debtors, who are always more or less in their power, a waiver of benefits intended to be secured by beneficent legislation, and that too in advance of actual insolvency, and in anticipation of the circumstances which would entitle them to the benefits, not intended for themselves alone but for the community at large. To recognize such waivers as effective would to some extent interfere with the practical operation of a general bankrupt law, such as was recently in force, and perhaps inure to the benefit of some individuals at the expense of others."

There is no relation of trust or confidence between mining partners which is violated by the sale and assignment by one partner to a stranger or to one of the associates of his share in the property and business of the association, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Bissell vs. Foss. The court adopted the language of Mr. Justice Field in an earlier case before the same court, in which he said: "Associations for working mines are generally composed of a greater number of persons than ordinary trading partnerships, and it was early seen that the continuous working of a mine, which is essential to its successful development, would be impossible, or at least attended with great difficulties, if an association was to be dissolved by the death or bankruptcy of one of its members or the assignment of his interest. A different rule from that which governs the relations of a trading partnership to each other was therefore recognized applicable to the relations to each other of members of a mining association. The delectus personæ, which is essential to constitute an ordinary partnership, has no place in these mining associations."

HOW DAVIS WAS KILLED.

A LITTLE LIGHT THROWN ON THE SAWDUST GAME.

Swindler Met Swindler and the Texan was the Best Man with the Pistol. Lawyers Threatened with Vengeance for Prosecuting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Two big-mouthed pistols on Coroner Levy's desk pointed at short range at the dense crowd in the inquest room. They belonged to the Texans, James T. Holland, who killed Tom Davis, and to his friend, John B. Hill. Theodore Davis had furnished to Howe & Hummel, his lawyers, a letter addressed by Holland on the day before the shooting to H. Woodward. The investigations make it appear that Woodward, instead of being a fictitious person supposed to be in league with the Texans, was a fictitious person supposed to stand behind the Davises in their illegal transactions, and on whom they were always ready to throw the responsibility if they should be suspected of crime. The letter is as follows:

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
TWENTIETH STREET AND BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Aug. 30, '85.

H. Woodward, No. 128 West street, New York.

Dear Sir: I left word for you to meet me at the Merchant hotel with the proprietor of the saloon at 128 st. at 10 o'clock to-day. Mr. Johnson was there to see you. I was sick myself and could not come. We wanted to see you on strickley business. No doubt you think very strange of our actions in this business. But could you understand that I was there some years ago and bought some goods for a certain porter and he failed to express them as he said he would do. Why, when I came on this time I was suspicious also. But all I want now is to get the goods. I am willing to pay for them if I am sure they could get off in the express. I am satisfied now that you are willing to sell them and help us get them out of the city and that is all we want. We believe that you have been protecting yourselves and we have been trying to protect ourselves and have both given each other room to be suspicious. We are here on expense and are anxious to get back. Meet us at the Merchants hotel at 11 o'clock and we will go and trade with you. You can leave a man with one of us to see that but one goes and we will pledge you our word and honor that we will do all we say and only one will attempt to go. We have come a long way to get these goods and would like to have them believing that we can use them. We will be at the hotel at 11 and wait until one of you would like to see you there. We can better explain what you seem to be so afraid about. It seem that we are the ones to be afraid.

Yours truly, JAMES T. HOLLAND.

Cornelius Sullivan, a gray-haired patrolman who wears five service stripes testified that when he arrested Holland in the street he jerked his (Holland's) arms behind him and pulled up his vest. Sticking in the waistband of his trousers was a pistol. He pulled out the weapon, and was astonished at its size. He took him to the sawdust game den in Reade street and West Broadway and showed him Tom Davis lying on the floor. There seemed to be some signs of life left. Holland looked at the body, and then asked if he might sit down. He did not seem to be much affected. There were three discharged cartridges in the pistol.

Policeman George Walsh testified that he found in the clothing of the dead man $544 in United States currency and $44 in Canadian scrip. Besides the money he found a gold watch and a knife. The knife was open.

Theodore Davis ran his fingers through his great black whiskers as he stepped forward to the witness chair. He testified that he placed on the desk in the office in which his brother was killed at 1:30 on Monday afternoon $8,000 or $10,000 of good money. It was distributed on the desk by a man named Butler, who sat there. He was supposed, Mr. Davis said, to be the brother of Mr. Woodward or Woodford, of whom the two Texans came on to buy counterfeit money.

The person the witness called Butler is Col. Butler, well known about town. He was the hand-baker of the Davis confidence business—the man who went around to the hotels and interviewed the persons his superiors had allured to town.

"After I gave the money to Butler," the witness continued, "I went into another room, partly darkened. I had been there a few minutes when my brother entered with that man (Davis pointed at Holland) My brother said to Butler: 'Where is the old man?' (meaning Woodward). Butler answered: 'He's gone out.' 'Well,' said my brother to Butler, 'you can go now. But,' said my brother, stopping him, 'before you leave, tell me what's this money for' (indicating the $10,000 on the desk). 'Oh, that,' said Butler, 'is to be sent to Myers in Georgia.' 'All right,' replied my brother. Butler then quitted the room. My brother said to that man said: 'Sit down.'"

Davis' voice trembled. He seemed to like the accidental rhyme he had made.

"Whom do you mean by that man?"

"The man that killed my brother," Davis thundered.

"Holland, Johnson, or whatever his name is," the witness went on, "seated himself, and my brother and he counted the money. My brother put the money in a glazed bag, and locked it. As he sprung the clasp that man jumped up, threw down his chair, covered my brother with a pistol and told him to hold his hands up. My brother tried to pacify him, and at the same time he put the bag down behind him on the desk. I pulled the bag through the false panel, and replaced it with one just like it filled with paper slips. I closed the panel, and then a pistol shot rang out and I heard a body fall." Davis cried at this part of his recital.

"When did you first see Hill?" asked a juror.

"On last Thursday afternoon, in the office with my brother. I was in the dark room."

"Was Holland present?"

"No, sir. My brother interviewed only one man. The money he showed Hill was brand new money of the issue of 1880. Hill supposed it to be counterfeit money. Anybody who saw it in our hands would think it were, because it was clean, crisp money. Hill said he was satisfied with it. He told my brother he would like his partner to see it."

"Did you at any time see the two men together?"

"Not until yesterday morning at the Tombs police court."

"Who introduced Hill?"

"Butler brought him in. Butler worked for my brother. He used to interview our customers. I shall produce Butler later."

"Tell the jury about your business."

"My business, gentlemen, was a concealed business. No one who ever came to do business saw me. Not one. I had a peep hole."

"How large?"

"Like this," said Davis, forming a circle with his thumb and forefinger

"My part in our transactions," he continued, "was to see all that was done and hear all that was said in the office."

"Now, about the bag. Was it exchanged for Hill to take away?"

"No. It was handed out with only paper in it, to show Hill how we did business."

The jury at noon went and viewed the scene of the crime. Davis wanted to go with them and show them the peep hole. He said they could never find it themselves. His counsel objected to his going, and he vented his displeasure until the jury came back. None of them had been able to discover the peep hole.

"I am never away from there," Davis explained to the twelve men, as they took their seats. "It would never do for me to be absent an instant, because I would not know when to make the change. You may have noticed in the false back to the desk a larger panel than the one I used. That we always employed to shove big parcels through." Davis was told by his lawyers, somewhat abruptly, that he had testified quite enough.

Coroner Levy, in his charge to the jury, said:

"I have nothing to say as to the business the Davises carried on. Their reputation or their occupation should not be considered by you. You have only to find out whether Thomas Davis met his death by shooting."

The jury returned a verdict that Davis came to his death by a pistol shot fired by Holland.

Holland said his occupation in Texas was buying live stock and town lots. He was not guilty of the charge, and, by advice of his counsel, he had no statement to make.

The prisoners were taken back to the Tombs.

Every day it becomes more clear how Tom Davis came to be shot down by Holland. Holland and Hill came all the way to New York from Texas just to try their luck with the supposed dealer in counterfeit money. Holland or Hill may once have been bitten in a sawdust game. Holland's letter to Woodward implies that he knew from experience one of their tricks. It is safe to say they knew all about the sawdust game. When Holland went into the room with Davis he was prepared, with his big pistol in his pocket and all his valuables in Hill's keeping, to get the best of the game that he knew would be attempted upon him. The Davises' purpose in getting Holland into their office on Monday afternoon was not, it is now said, to swindle him then. It was merely a scheme more freely to gain his confidence. On the other hand, Holland went there ready to make a grab for the bag, and fight his way out at the point of his pistol. Holland, it is thought, knew that Davis would have a large amount of genuine money with him when they were together in the room. He saw, as he expected, $10,000 spread out, and Col. Butler, Davis' right bower, sorting out the money. Tom Davis, to strengthen Holland's confidence, said to Butler: "What's to be done with this?" To which question Butler carelessly replied: "Oh! this is to go to Myers in Georgia." Holland was asked to compare the money with a bill. The Davises thus discovered that he had no money with him. After they had counted the bills Davis put them in the valise and locked it. It was now, from this point of view, Holland's time to try to get hold of it. Davis, however, managed to put the bag where his brother could get hold of it. Holland found out he could not grab the bag while Davis guarded it, so he resolved to drive Davis off in a corner, capture the bag, and, keeping Davis covered with his pistol, escape with it. His plan did not work, and when he saw that the bag had been exchanged through a false panel, he shot Davis in his rage. The first thing Theodore Davis did when he heard the shot was to hurry away with the bag of money.

If the scheme planned by Davis had been carried out, it is said, Holland would have been asked to go to the express office while he sent off the valise supposed to contain $10,000 to Myers, of Georgia. This would have strengthened Holland's confidence in the Davises, the latter conjectured, and thus led them to make a purchase of counterfeit money for themselves at a subsequent time. Holland had not paid any money to Davis.

Holland's probable defense was outlined by Assistant District Attorney Purdy to be this:

"Holland will swear that he made an agreement with the Davises by which they were to give him $10,000 in counterfeit money and he was to pay them, not at the time he received the money, but at a future date. He will argue that when the money was counted out and put in the valise he laid hold of the valise and claimed it under the agreement. Davis, he will say, put his hand at his back pocket. Holland will say he believed he was going to be shot, and that therefore he fired at Davis in self-defense."

Howe & Hummel, lawyers for Theodore Davis, received a letter threatening that unless they withdrew from the prosecution of Holland and Hill before Sept. 5, Texans in this city would kill them both, and also Theodore Davis. Mr. Howe asked permission of Inspector Murray for permission for himself and Mr. Hummel, and also Davis, to carry pistols.

THE HANOVERIAN LOST.

She Goes Ashore Fourteen Miles Northwest of Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 3.—The Allan line mail steamer Hanoverian is a total loss, having gone ashore at Portugal cove, fourteen miles north by west of Cape Race. The steamer Nimrod was dispatched to the rescue of the passengers and crew, who are thought to be safe. The British war ship Tenedos is also going to the scene of the wreck. The Hanoverian is an iron, screw, rigged steamer, and was built at Glasgow in 1882. She is a vessel of 4,000 tons register. She left Baltimore Aug. 24 under command of Capt. Thomsons, for Liverpool, by the way of Halifax and St. John's, N. F.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Messrs. A. Schumacher & Co., the agents in this city of the Allan line, received a dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., stating that the mail steamer Hanoverian had gone ashore at Portugal cove, fourteen miles northwest of Cape Race. Schumacher & Co. instantly telegraphed to Montreal for particulars, but up to the present time the only reply received was as follows:

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—We assume that Hanoverian passengers and crew are all safe, but have wired for information, on receipt of message announcing disaster.

H. & A. ALLAN.

The Hanoverian sailed from this port on Aug. 25. She is a vessel of 4,000 tons burden, and was regarded as one of the finest vessels that plied between Baltimore and Europe. Her cargo on this trip was an assorted one, consisting principally of rosin, grain, tobacco, canned meats and pork, and was of considerable value.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—The Messrs. Allan announce that all the passengers of the wrecked Hanoverian were saved.

A Somewhat Remarkable Man.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 3.—Information has been received here of the death of Nathan Mills, colored, aged 107 years, in Oxford Neck. He was a slave belonging to the late Hon. Benjamin M. Bewdle, and was the father of nineteen children. Nathan lived to see five generations of his children and grandchildren. The neighborhood of Oxford Neck was peopled with his descendants.

FOUR MINERS KILLED.

CRUSHED IN A HORRIBLE MANNER BY ROCK FALLING ON THEM.

Three More Men Badly Injured—A Survivor Tells a Graphic Story—The Men Knew what was Coming—The Company Censured.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 3.—An accident, resulting in the death of four men and the serious and perhaps fatal injury of three others, occurred at the Oakwood shaft of the Prospect colliery, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Coal company, in the northern part of the city. About 7 o'clock Patrick Smith, John J. Martin, John Gallagher, Patrick McGroarty, William Harrington, Patrick Kearney, James Kearney, Patrick Purcel, James Peterson and Thomas Jenkins took their places on the "cage" to make the descent of the shaft for the purpose of going to work. The shaft is 700 feet deep, and ten men are let down at a time. When the men had almost reached the bottom of the shaft a loud, rumbling noise was heard overhead, and immediately there was a great crash, a shower of heavy rocks, some weighing as much as 300 pounds each, crushing in the top of the cage and breaking through sills and floors, killing three of the men outright and injuring the fourth so badly that he died shortly after being taken to the hospital.

The names of the killed are John J. Martin, a miner, aged 35 years, unmarried, and living with his widowed mother; James Kearney, a laborer, aged 25, unmarried; John Peterson, miner, aged 26, married and living at Parsons, and Thomas Jenkins, laborer, 28 years, single, and residing at Miners' Mills. Peterson, when dragged out, was still breathing, and struggled a little, but it was evident that death was certain. He was, however, removed in the ambulance to the hospital, where he died. He was bruised about the head beyond recognition. The four-inch steam pipe had been broken, and he was scalded with the steam and water. He was a Swede, and leaves a widow, to whom he had been married less than three months.

Martin had a large cut in the right side of his head, his hand was cut, and there were bruises on other parts of the body. Kearney had a gash in the side of his head just back of his ear, and his back was crushed. He had been employed in the colliery a long time. Jenkins was horribly mangled. His head was split open, and his brains fell to the ground and had to be gathered up by the men.

Those injured are Patrick Smith, bruised in the side, back and head; Patrick Purcel, badly cut in the back, probably fatal injuries, and Patrick Kearney, bruised in the hip and on the right leg. When the news of the accident became known there was great excitement, men, women and children flocking to the scene. The relations and friends of the dead men gave vent to their feelings by expressions of deep grief and sorrow. After the accident a force of men was put to work clearing away the shattered wreck of the carriage, which had been drawn to the top. Many of the iron bars and castings belonging to it were shattered and one of the sills, a stick of oak timber eight by twelve inches in size, was broken, as was also an iron rail of the track laid upon the cage for the accommodation of the cars when run on it to be raised or lowered from or into the mine. A piece of the rock lay upon the ground near by which had been drawn up on the cage. This piece weighed upward of 200 pounds. Several pieces of stone must have fallen, and the fall must have been 100 feet or more.

One of the exposed men in the shaft relates the following story: "Going down the shaft I was standing almost precisely upon the place where the hole was broken through the floor of the cage by the pieces of rock, but when I heard the noise of the rock coming down against the side of the shaft above, and the smaller pieces striking the roof, I somehow stepped to the center of and under the cross-beam, which supports the roof. Others were running back and forth to find a place of safety, as all knew what the sound meant. The position saved me, as pieces of the rock struck the roof and crashed down through on either side. My lamp was put out, and as the carriage struck I made a step and fell into the hole that had been broken in the floor, one of the smaller pieces of stone hitting my hip. I got out of the place and half fell off into the gangway. My presence of mind had not deserted me, and my first thought was for my brother Jim. I called to him, but there came no answer. Then we searched the wreck and found the body of the others, all mangled and bleeding, and finally Jim, his feet on the edge of the carriage and his body and head lying over the edge and in the water, dead."

For the past three months a gang of men has been employed timbering the shaft at places where it was thought necessary, and in trimming from it any fragments of stone that might have become disintegrated by air or water. Many of the miners think that the company has neglected to take the necessary precautions in regard to this danger, and censure it accordingly.

Why He Has to Leave Town.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 3.—Alfred Mitchell, manager of Shepherd's employment bureau in this city, a New Haven concern, has skipped the town after becoming complicated in affairs with women. He has married one woman, and the father of the woman he ought to have married is after him. His business here was not conducted properly.

Failed for $200,000.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—Romero & Co., prominent stock raisers and contractors at Las Vegas, N. M., have assigned. Liabilities, $200,000. Charles Blanchard, assignee. Members of the firm believe that the assets are sufficient to pay in full.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Gen. Crook telegraphs that late advices indicate that the hostile Apaches are in Mexico, 200 miles south of the line, and still moving southward.

During the month of August 1,677,444 standard silver dollars were issued from the treasury against 1,256,463 for the corresponding period of last year.

The record and findings of the court martial case of Paymaster General Smith, U. S. N., have been reviewed by the judge-advocate general, Col. Remy, and is now ready to be laid before the secretary of the navy on his return next week. It is impossible to know what the sentence is, but it is the opinion among navy officers who watched the case that it is very severe, even if not to be "dismissed the service."

The preliminary report of the postoffice inspectors on the condition of affairs at the Brooklyn postoffice has been received. It states that the postoffice is cramped and the office furniture antiquated, which accounts for the delay in handling mails. An expense of $2,000 will, in the opinion of the inspectors, place the office in a condition to transact business promptly, at least until the new postoffice building is completed.

SPORTING NEWS.

Some Good Work on the Wheel—A Budget of Other Sports.

HARTFORD, Sept. 3.—The second annual tournament of the Connecticut Bicycle club opened very successfully. The attendance numbered 7,000, of which fully one-half were ladies. The track was in elegant condition, and were it not for a strong wind many of the records would have been broken. The time made in each event is regarded as remarkable, considering the disadvantages the riders had to contend with. The winners and times of the events were:

One mile, novice. D. W. Rowelston, Worcester, Mass., first, 3:08 3-5; E. F. Smith, Hartford, Conn., second, 3:10 3-5. In this race Wadsworth, who was leading, took a header on the final stretch. His machine jumped clean over the fence. He was not injured.

One mile, tricycle. R. Chambers, Birmingham, England, first, 3:09; R. Cripps, Nottingham, England, second, 3:09¼.

Five mile, professional. R. Howell, England, first, 15:44; Wood, England, second, 15:44 2-5.

One mile, amateur. P. Furnivall, England, first, 2:48 1-5; E. P. Burham, Newton, Mass., second, 2:49 2-5.

Five mile, Connecticut championship. L. A. Miller, Meriden, first, 16:41; F. F. Ives, Meriden, second, 16:41 1-5.

One mile, ride and run. C. B. Ripley, East Hartford, first, 4:23¾. This broke the record—4:31 2-5.

Ten mile, amateur. R. H. English, England, first, 31:01 2-5, winning seven laps; P. Furnivall, England, second, winning three laps and then dropping out of the race. The American amateur record of 31:04 2-5 was broken.

Three mile race, 9:45 class. Charles Adams, Springfield, first, 9:03¾; J. Illston, Hartford, second, 9:04 1-5.

The tug of war between Meriden and East Hartford clubs was a tie.

Races at Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The first race at Brighton Beach was for 2-year-olds over five furlongs. Bessie B. first, Saluda second, Rock and Rye third. Time, 1:02¼. The mutuals paid $102.25.

There were thirty-one starters in the second race, which was a selling purse of three-quarters of a mile. In the first trial for a start the horses became jammed, and Miss Daly, with Jockey Moran, went down under the feet of the horses behind. Blizzard and Bonnie Lee, with Jockeys Garrison and Lane, tumbled over the prostrate animal, and for a time it looked as though a dozen horses were on the ground. When the dust cleared away Moran was picked up dead and with his neck broke. Garrison's knee was nearly kicked off, and Lane was badly shaken up. The race was finally won by Navarro, Garfield second, Joe Howell third. Time, 1:17. The mutuals paid $32.35.

The third race was a selling purse of seven furlongs. Ben Thompson first, Miss Goodrich second, Valley Forge third. Time, 1:31. The mutuals paid $47.75.

The fourth race was a handicap, of a mile and a furlong. Ligan first, Boatman second, Mollie Walton third. Time, 1:58. The mutuals paid $59.85.

The fifth race was for all ages, over a mile. Barnum first, Punka second, Vindex third. Time, 1:46. The mutuals paid $6.50.

The sixth race was a hurdle race over a mile and a half and six jumps. Will Davis first, Bonairetta second, Worth third. Time, 2:51¾. The mutuals paid $23.35.

International Double-Scull Race.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A meeting of prominent sporting men was held to arrange the international double-scull race for the championship of the world and a purse of $2,500, to be rowed at Jamaica bay, Rockaway, N. Y., between Sept. 18 and 30. Dispatches were received announcing the following entries: Courtney and Conly, Hosmer and Gaudaur, Ross and Hamm, and Hanlan and Lee. It is also probable that John Teemer will find a partner and enter the race. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, when everything connected with the race will be arranged.

Sullivan was the Winner.

TOLEDO, Sept. 3.—Referee Tate has reaffirmed his decision that Sullivan won the contest at Cincinnati over McCaffrey, on the ground that the authorities had forbidden a knock-out or slugging, and it was understood the affair was simply a boxing exhibition, and he decided on points.

Baseball.

At Chicago—Chicago, 12; Buffalo, 9.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 2.
At Providence—Providence, 3; Boston, 4.
At New York—Metropolitan, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 9; Cincinnati, 6.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 18; Baltimore, 3.

A Dark and Bloody Mystery.

BELLEVILLE, Ills., Sept. 3.—The coroner's jury in the case of a man found dead near French village, on Monday, decided that he had been murdered by some one to them unknown. There is a deep mystery surrounding this crime. A woman living near the scene of the murder testified that she heard a shot, then a groan, followed by a cry for help, and in a few moments some one asked in an excited tone: "Are you hurt?" The man murdered, whose identity is not yet established, is believed to have had some money, and that was the motive for the crime. He had on his person a postal card, on which was written "George" or "Russell Link," and there is reason to believe he was a commercial traveler selling oils, from Chicago or Indianapolis.

Charles Francis Adams' Gift.

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 3.—Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has offered the trustees of the Woodward fund $17,900, to purchase eighty-four acres of land, known as "Merry Mount park," as a public park for the citizens of Quincy. The offer has been accepted. The Woodward fund now amounts to $108,894 and is increasing at the rate of $8,000 per year, and is to be used to found a female institute in this town for the education of native women of the town.

2,000 Cases of Smallpox in Montreal.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—At a meeting of the local board of health Dr. Boyce stated that inquiries of Dr. Coverton, chairman of the Ontario board of health in Montreal, satisfied him that there were about 2,000 cases of smallpox in Montreal. The advisability of allowing the Montreal lacrosse team to visit Toronto on Saturday next was discussed, and the visit will probably be prohibited.

Cholera on the Decrease.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 3.—The weather is cooler and the cholera is on the decrease. There were twenty-three deaths up to noon. There are still seventy-nine cases in the hospital.

TOULON, Sept. 3.—There were twenty-one new cases of cholera and thirteen deaths here.

Maxwell's Case Continued.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The case of Maxwell, the alleged murder of Preller, was called in the court of correction upon the application of the prisoner's counsel. The case was continued until Wednesday, Sept. 9.

THE TABLES TURNED.

EDITOR STEAD, OF THE PALL MALL GAZETTE, IN A PERDICAMENT.

He is Arrested on a Very Serious Charge. The American Legation in London Enlarges Its Quarters—An Offensive Partisan.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette people are beginning to find the seamy side of their crusade in favor of morality, and a big circulation. Hitherto it has been plain sailing; they have had things all their own way and a steady stream of praise and pennies has flown in their direction. The worst thing they have had to complain of was the ignoring by the other papers of the entire subject, and they have been loud and bitter in their denunciations of this policy of silence. Mr. Stead, the enterprising editor of The Gazette, has continually courted prosecution for publishing the revelations and his long exemption from from arrest seemed to promise permanent immunity. Now, however, he is to be arrested on the serious charge of aiding in the abduction of a female child for immoral purposes, and this fact has fallen like a bombshell in The Gazette office. This is a totally different charge from those on which Mr. Stead has invited, and perhaps hoped for arrest, and it is far more serious than slander or the publication of obscene matter. The maximum penalty is two years imprisonment at hard labor, and Treasury Solicitor Poland claims to have ample testimony to secure a conviction. The prosecution aver that Mr. Stead, in the course of his investigations of London immoralities, wanted to have a young and innocent girl abducted and subjected to various indignities, just to show how easily all this could be done. Seeking the assistance of Mrs. Jarrett, who had formerly kept a house of ill-fame, but was then supposed to have reformed, he hired her to procure such a girl. Mrs. Jarrett found the child, Eliza Armstrong, and got possession of her by representing to her mother that she was to be employed to do light housework. The child was taken to an immoral resort, drugged and abused in various ways, although she was not criminally assaulted. Then the child was turned over to the care of the Salvation Army, and kept concealed by "General" Booth and his associates until her mother sought the assistance of the police and finally recovered the child. It is admitted that all this was done as an experiment, and for a motive which may have satisfied the consciences of those engaged in the plot, but it was, nevertheless, an aggravated case of abduction, and it caused great physical and mental suffering to both the child and the mother.

Much surprise was expressed that "General" Booth was not included in the summonses issued. It is stated at Mr. Poland's office that the sole reason of the "General's" exemption was the difficulty of obtaining sufficient evidence to insure his conviction. The evidence against Mrs. Jarrett and Mr. Stead is believed to be complete, and the prosecution did not care to imperil the moral effect of the trial by including any culprit who could not be convicted without a doubt. Your correspondent called at the headquarters of the Salvation Army and found every one there greatly agitated and confused. "General" Booth refused to see anybody, and when the correspondent persisted, the "General" made a skillful retreat into a back room and locked the door behind him.

The American legation in London has long been cramped for room in its present quarters in the members' mansions, Victoria street. Minister Phelps stated this fact some time ago to the state department at Washington, and was authorized to obtain more suitable accomodations. He has therefore rented fine, spacious premises at 103 Victoria street, Westminster, and will take possession at Michaelmas, Sept. 29, which is the British quarter day. In the new quarters all the secretaries and attaches will have separate and roomy offices.

Lord John Manners, postmaster general, has enraged the officials and employes of his department by sending them a circular warning them to abstain from active participation in the electoral campaign, and ordering them not to support any candidate by public speech or writing. Most of the postoffice people are Liberals, having been appointed during Mr. Gladstone's administrations, and many of them are known as effective writers and stump speakers in the Liberal cause. Lord John is, of course, a Tory, and his subordinates now regard him as a most offensive partisan.

Mr. Parnell's plain speaking in Dublin produces a growing amount of irritation in England. Tories and the Liberals alike are put upon the defensive, and the leaders of both parties are kept busy protesting that they have made no alliances with the Irish fire brand. The newspapers try to treat the subject contemptuously, but annoyance and anxiety are plainly visible between the lines of their leaders.

To Re-elect John Sherman.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The Republican county convention assembled at Turner hall. It was presided over by Miller Outcalt, who said: "The legislature to be elected this coming fall shall select a representative from Ohio to represent that great state in the United States senate. Let it not be said of Cincinnati and of the Republicans of Cincinnati that there shall be any other than strong, earnest work put in for an effective, brilliant list of men who shall represent us in the legislature to the end that there may be nominated and returned to the senate of the United States our own illustrious senator—John Sherman."

Reunion of Massachusetts Veterans.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The veteran soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts opened a two two days' reunion at the Point of Pines. Seventy-five tents are pitched on the lawn, and a grand open air camp fire was held, at which informal addresses were made. Gov. Robinson, Attorney General Sherman and other state dignitaries will attend. Gen. Butler is also expected.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The United States steamship Omaha is at Gibraltar.

Seven Jews have been murdered in an inn at Greemboca.

Germany will not surrender the Caroline islands to Spain.

A 15-year-old girl has been arrested in Cartersville, Ga., for attempted train wrecking.

The countess of Carnarvon delighted a deputation in Dublin by addressing them in a few sentences of pure Irish.

An epidemic something similar to the Plymouth plague has broken out near Honesdale, Pa. Thirty-five cases and five deaths are reported.

Alexander Delmar, formerly statistician of the United States treasury, now in London, thinks that deluge and disaster are at hand in America because silver is likely to be demonetized.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta have returned to Berlin for the purpose of personally reviewing the parade of the guards at the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the victory at Sedan.

WESTERN UNION'S EMPLOYES.

Why They Work Overtime Without Extra Compensation Explained.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The story which was circulated to the effect that the Western Union operators were meditating a strike on the 15th inst., in the event of their not being allowed extra compensation for extra work, was thus commented on by a prominent Western Union official: "We are not aware, and do not believe that there is any general dissatisfaction among our operators, and certainly there is no indication that a strike is imminent. Business has been dull in every branch of trade, and telegraph companies have felt it. For this reason we have found it necessary to impress our regular men into the service for a little extra work for which they have been allowed no extra compensation. The stagnation of business has also led to a shortening up of our force. The policy of the company," continued the official "is to relieve the regular men of extra work just as fast as the increase of business warrants it by giving employment to an increased number of regular operators who are now out of work. There has been a considerable increase in our business during the past month, particularly in the west and the northwest, and the outlook is much more encouraging than it has been for several months. Of course an increase in our business indicates a general improvement in the business of the country at large, and this will be calculated to help our employes. In short," the speaker concluded, "dull times have affected operators as they have other workers, and the supply of men exceeds the demand. This is unfortunate, but not more so as applied to the telegraph business than to others. We are doing as well by our employes as we can, and we believe the fact is too well appreciated for them to precipitate hostilities."

TILDEN AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The New York Mail and Express Returns to the Charge.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The New York Mail and Express, which recently started the story of coolness between Mr. Tilden and the administration, comments as follows upon Mr. Manning's present visit to Mr. Tilden:

"Ever since the publication of the facts of the disruption between Mr. Tilden and the administration there has been a feeling among Democrats generally that unless some sort of truce was patched up in advance of the state convention there would be a desperate struggle between the administration on one side and the Hill forces, backed by the influence of Mr. Tilden, on the other for the governorship, and that such a state of affairs would without doubt lead to a division of the party throughout the state and certain disaster at the polls result. A gentleman intimate with the sage of Greystone said to a reporter:

"'Mr. Tilden is incensed at the failure of the administration to make his protege, J. Edward Simmons, collector, and Smith M. Weed surveyor, and to my knowledge was at first inclined to entirely ignore the overtures for peace from the administration. Manning's persistence in seeking an interview finally led, however, through the intervention of mutual friends, to Mr. Tilden's consent to receive him. The present visit is the result. What will be the outcome remains to be seen.'"

Governor Robie Talks to the Farmers.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Sept. 3.—The annual meeting of the state grange occurred here. Governor Robie, master of the state grange, delivered an able address. Speaking of the condition of the order in Maine, Governor Robie said that it stands third in the number of its members, and pays into the treasury of the national grange more money than any state, with two exceptions. The success of the order is due to the fact that the state has a native population, and where there is education and intelligence Grangers will flourish. "What," said Governor Robie, "is the great object of the order if it is not to show that a farmer can hold any position that can be held by a member of any other profession. In congress there are 211 lawyers and fourteen farmers. Yet we have 8,000,000 farmers and only 640,000 lawyers. This proportion of representation is too great. The time may come when the farmers must be represented. We want to be represented, not only at Augusta, but at Washington." (Applause.)

Pennsylvania Grangers

HARRISBURG, Sept. 3.—The attendance at the Grangers' picnic exceeded by 5,000 the largest day's gathering last year. It is estimated that about 30,000 people were on the grounds. The meetings where addresses were delivered were largely attended, and strange to say the burden of all the speeches delivered was "anti-discrimination." The leaders are John Norris, of The Philadelphia Record, and Victor Piolett, of the Veteran Grangers, known throughout the length and breadth of the country. The subject of anti-discrimination, which at best is a complicated question, was as clearly unraveled as it possibly could be; and, if assertions of the Granger element go for aught, it will be made to play an important part in coming political campaigns.

Senator Sewell Welcomed Home.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—United States Senator Sewell arrived on the steamship Noordland, of the Red Star line. The vessel was met at quarantine by a large party, among which were Speaker Armstrong, General Superintendent Jackson, of the Pennsylvania railroad; State Comptroller Anderson, Hon. William Bettes, of Camden; Adjt. Gen. Murphy, and others. Mr. Anderson made an address of welcome, and invited the senator to a public reception at Camden to-morrow night, which Mr. Sewell accepted. Mr. Sewell denies that the alleged interview with Senator McPherson, reported by the late Mr. Watson at the Continental hotel in Philadelphia, ever took place. The party took a special train for Cape May.

Canada Beats Boston.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—The six-round glove contest between Harry Gilmore, of Toronto, and Baker, of Boston, came off here. Baker seemed afraid of Gilmore from the start, and would not use the small gloves provided by the Toronto man. The chief of police was on the stage during the fight, and warned the men not to slug. Gilmore bested Baker in every point, and won as he pleased.

A Plainfield Man Killed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3.—Martin Myers, aged 67, a resident of Plainfield, N. J., and cook on board the schooner Ellen Powell, was killed by being caught in the mainsail of the vessel while the sheet was gibing. The vessel was off the Long Island shore at the time. The coroner decides that an inquest is not necessary.

The Victims of Burglars.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 3.—The chambers of Mrs. Cavarley's cottage were robbed of $1,000 worth of valuables while fifteen people were about the veranda. Monday night the Rev. Mr. Becker's house, at Niantic, was robbed of jewelry valued at $500. Other towns near here have been visited by the burglars.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOW THE BUSINESS OF SELLING WALL PAPER IS CONDUCTED.

Jobbers Looking Over the Samples—What Is and What Is Not a Desirable Pattern—The Fickle Public and Fashions.

[New York Times.]

That people should buy wall paper is not at all singular, but the manner in which the sale of these goods is conducted is strange when compared with other methods of transacting business. On the 1st of August the work of the designers, colorists, and painters of all the wall paper makers of the country is ready for inspection by the trade. All of the wall paper manufacturers, with the exception of three firms, are members of a pool called the American Wall Paper association. Of the twenty-six firms in this pool fifteen are located in this city or Brooklyn, and these include the most important firms in the business. New York is, therefore, the centre of the trade, as it is the headquarters of the pool. It is to this city then, naturally, that the trade comes to buy its stock for the coming season. The manufacturers in other cities—all but two of whom have their factories in Philadelphia—accommodate the trade and meet it here annually. These out-of-town firms have brought many hundreds of samples of paper here, and have established themselves in cozy rooms at the Gilsey house, where they are now engaged in entertaining the jobbers and in selling goods by sample between whiffs of Reina Victorias and draughts of cooling drinks. The manufacturers who are situated here convert their offices and warerooms into reception and show rooms for the benefit of these jobbers, who make their selections there. These jobbers will in turn carry on their missionary work of beautifying the homes of the people through the persuasive efforts of their drummers with the retailers scattered from Portland, Me., to San Francisco and from Winnipeg to San Antonio.

The great distributors of the manufactures in this line—the jobbers—are about fifty in number, and each one is accompanied by a lieutenant to assist him in his labors of culling from the mass of many colored and intricately designed papers such patterns as will please the artistic tastes of the particular class of patrons to which he caters. That this is no easy task may be assumed when it is stated that the samples now on exhibition at the Gilsey and at the factories in this city and Brooklyn number more than 1,000. It is a bewildering and bedazzling collection to look upon, and seems to contain every possible combination of color in gross, tint, or shade, and every conceivable combination of line, cure, and figure, with a liberal intermingling of representations of the animal and vegetable kingdoms of the labyrinth of geometrical designs. Of course the impression is wrong, for next August there will be presented an equally numerous collection of new colors and designs. It is sufficiently bewildering as it is, without thinking of what the future will bring forth, and this is why each jobber is accompanied by an assistant to help in making selections.

Two heads and two pairs of eyes are far better than one of each in dealing with this mass of color and the seductive wiles of the average wall paper manufacturer. The judgment of these buyers, as a rule, makes or condemns to obscurity any of the new patterns that may be shown. The manufacturer's judgment is often supplemented by the more mature judgment of these shrewd jobbers, who from their more intimate contact with the trade, and so with the people, know what is and what is not a desirable pattern. By their decision, then, does the product of a designer and colorist either cover the walls of a thousand homes, or is condemned to the obscurity into which have now departed patterns that were once fashionable. By that same decision scores of patterns that have cost much time and many dollars are condemned never to be seen outside of the factory where they were produced. These arbitrary gentlemen are the censors of fashion and taste in their line as much as is the prince of Wales in the line of clothing for "swell" Englishmen, aping Anglomaniacs, and "dudes." Fashions decreed by them stand; patterns rejected fall.

The selections made and orders booked, the active work of manufacturing begins and continues throughout the fall and winter until enough goods are made to supply all the people in this broad land, the interior of whose homes are to receive in the spring a new and more or less resplendent coating of wall paper. The work of the manufacturer is, of course, supplemented throughout the selling season by the labors of the ubiquitous "drummer." The labors of that peculiar individual are, of course, reduced by the process of sorting and of condemnation now proceeding at the hands of the jobbers. This scheme of bringing trade and makers together is also of very material benefit to the manufacturer. By it he is saved from manufacturing a large quantity of paper which, if the judgment of the jobber is correct, would be unsalable material. He is also saved the expense of manufacturing miles of paper to be used by jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers for samples. That this saving is no inconsiderable amount is shown by the fact that last year one firm in this city printed and used as samples over 100,000 rolls of paper of various designs. As each roll contains twenty-four feet—eight yards—of paper, their samples contained 2,400,000 feet of paper, and resulted in a sale of 144,000,000 feet, or enough to entirely band the globe at the equator and leave a "remnant" 12,000 000 feet in length.

A gentleman well informed as to the details of this trade told the reporter that at one of the factories in this city the sale of hand-made goods was a little over $100,000 annually, and that the profit was between 50 and 75 per cent.

"Why don't other manufacturers embark in this line?" he was asked.

"The reason is that the demand is limited, the field well occupied, and few manufacturers have the capital necessary for carrying on the business, and even those who have the capital dare not undertake the risk. The business is peculiar in that it is one in which a most thorough knowledge, not only of art but of art taste is necessary; and this not one in a hundred of the practical wall paper men possesses in a sufficient degree to dare to risk the venture. Attempts to please in it, as I know from experience, are more often met with failure than success, so fickle is the public and so widely do art ideas differ. As for myself, even with my years of experience, I would rather gamble on the rise or fall of wheat than on the success of any hand-made paper design. It seems to me to be a business as dependent for success upon the dictates of an extremely fickle party named Fashion. There are liberal profits in each line, if the ruling powers are satisfied; there is failure and bankruptcy if they are not."

Our Tornadoes.

Of the 180 tornadoes which occurred last year within the boundaries of the Union fifty visited the western states and territories, while the southern states had 102.

HOTELS IN EUROPE.

Names Which Are a Source of Amusement to Travelers.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The names of hotels in Europe are a source of amusement and novelty to travelers. The smaller and more old-fashioned have sometimes very odd names. They are not all given to vaunting. The hostelry of the Golden Lion, at Paris, is famed for its restaurant. Bologna has the Hotel Pelligrino, or Pilgrim house. It advertises as a feature that Lord Byron once sojourned there and received a visit from the poet Rogers. The room that Byron occupied is shown to visitors. Botzen, in Germany, has the Kaiser's crown; Homburg the Hotel of the Four Seasons. Lausanne, Switzerland, has the Hotel Gibbon, in compliment to the great historian, who long resided in that country. Linz, on the Danube, has the Hotel of the Red Crab. The archduke Charles is in the same city. The stranger may, if he chooses, take his meals at tables set upon the wharf and enjoy to its fullest extent the view of the river and its odd-looking craft. There is no extra charge for this, but if he ask to be allowed to wash before sitting down, a fee is exacted for the use of the wash-stand and towels.

Glendower, that fiery Welsh chieftain who "could call spirits from the vasty deep," is commemorated in a hotel at London. The Silver hotel at Stuttgart is famous for its table d' hote, the cuisine being remarkable. The remark of guests often is "good as gold and the landlord only pretends to Silver." The Hotel of the Universe is at Tours. Hardly a place in Great Britain Holland or Belgium lacks a royal hotel. France is conspicuous for its grand hotels of various appellations such as the Grand Hotel of Peace, Grand Hotel of Ambassadors, of the Louvre, of the Baths, etc. Both Basle and Cologne have the Hotel of the Three Kings and that charming capital, Stuttgart, has also the Hotel of the King of Rome. Switzerland has many national hotels; the cities on the Rhine have nearly all a Hotel Holland, or Hotel of the Low Countries. This probably is due to the circumstance that an important portion of the travel upon the Rhine is from the Netherlands.

The Hotel Bavaria is common on the Rhine and in the Netherlands. At Ostend is the Hotel of the Catholic Circle and the Hotel of the Heart of England. Coblenz has the Hotel of the Holy Ghost, a very good hotel, too. At Mayence is the Hotel of Wise Counsel. It is a second or even third-class house. The English, French and Belgian hotels usually boast of their "lifts." A "lift" is an elevator, and those mostly employed in the hotels are of the slowest, most aggravating kind. German and Austrian hotel keepers, mindful of English patronage, are partial to the name Victoria. The Hotel d' Europe is common; the Hotel d' Russia frequent; the Hotel of India is a boast of The Hague.

The Hotel of the North at Cologne has an "English church" attached. As a hotel feature this transcends billiard tables, telephones, "booking offices," "lifts," fountains, covered walks, flower gardens or courts, which are also made much of in European hotels. The Swan hotel, at Frankfort, contains the historical salon where the treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed in 1871.

The Class He Complained of.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"No, it isn't the tramps I complain of," said a Wayne county farmer, as he called for ginger ale the other day. "I can drive a tramp off by simply bringing out my shotgun, but with the other class it's different."

"What class?"

"Why, these busted theatrical people who are hoofing it back to Detroit. They come along at all hours of the day and night, and in all sorts of shapes. When a chap turns into your gate and announces that he is Damon, and that Pythias is in a fence-corner half a mile back, too far gone to foot it another rod, and he backs this up by quoting Shakespeare and giving you the route of his company for four weeks, why, you've got to do something."

"Of course."

"Romeo came along the other night and roused me up, and I went down to find Juliet on the grass under a pear tree, resting after a walk of twenty-two miles. They had to have something to stay their stomachs and put new life into 'em, and I thought they'd eat me out of house and home. I've had leading men, leading ladies, villains, lovers, chambermaids and property men walk in on me singly and by droves, and I wish the season was over. Curus how they all tell the same story."

"What is it?"

"Why, they had the boss play and the keenest manager. Everything was calculated right down to a cent, company was the best on the road, and there couldn't be no such thing as failure. But there was. The treasurer skipped with the funds—weather too hot—too many roller rinks—allus some good reason for busting up. Poor critters! Whenever I am woke up at night by a voice calling out: 'Me noble lord, a stranger begs a glass of buttermilk of thee.' I git into my clothes and go down, feeling as if all the old meat in the house likewise belonged to him.

From Italy to Africa.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

It has been observed of late by those who do not, with the beau monde, forsake the streets of New Orleans in the summer, that the barrel organ is passing from Italy to Africa. The hand which turns the magical crank and the face which responds in smiles to the jingle of the nickel have darkened from the sun kiss to the sun stamp. The European has asserted himself and become a proprietor. He has reaped the harvest of American small coin and turned over his "back-o'-town" route to a colored agent. He has retained the fee simple to his instrument, and with his accumulations invested in more, and now from the ease and comfort of a fruit-stand on some obscure but melon-eating street in the Latin quarter he sends forth his darker publicans to levy tribute upon the youths and maidens of the banquet ball-rooms along the basins or the levee.

Stuck Fast in the Tar.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A Washington pedestrian reports a curious incident of the effect of warm weather upon the asphalt pavement: It was 2:23 o'clock when a sparrow flew down to catch a grasshopper. The grasshopper didn't move, for the good reason that its feet were stuck fast, and before the sparrow was through eating the morsel it was in a like condition. Its mate flew down to rescue its better half. It, too, upon resting its feet in the tar was stuck fast. If sparrows were like men all the feathered tribe in that tree would have flown away without hearing the piteous cries of their kindred. But they didn't, but one by one they flew down to the rescue, and one by one their tiny feet stuck in the tar, until by 3:10 o'clock the reporter counted seventeen sparrows stuck fast in the concrete.

An Evil Omen.

The stumbling of Princess Beatrice's horse before Quarr castle is regarded by women and others as an evil omen.

CUBA IN NEW YORK.

CLARA BELL'S DELIGHTFUL EXPERIENCE WITH A CUBAN SENORITA.

Admirable Methods of Keeping Cool—Delicious Drinks for Hot Weather—An Afternoon Nap—Sleeping on the House-Top—A Bath.

[Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Last week I wrote something about a friend from Cuba, and her admirable methods of keeping tolerably cool here in New York. Beverages are an important thing in her treatment. But they are not alcoholic, bless you. She calls a negress, and asks me what cooling drink I will have—tamarind water, cocoanut water or juice of limes. She recommends tamarind water as the most wholesome and cooling, but when she adds that there are plenty of green cocoanuts fresh from Cuba, and kept cool in the icebox, I am eager to drink cocoanut water. The duenna brings me a glassfull. It looks like water from a pitcher that has had milk in it, but oh, how delicious it is! How soft and rich and sweet. Estella sips her tamarind water in the other window, caroling at the same time a Spanish drinking song that I can not understand, but which makes my very veins tingle with pleasure.

Later, as we sprawl there in the window, I have a glass of the tamarind water. It, too, is delicious. How well these tropical folk understand how to keep cool and comfortable in hot weather! These drinks, she tells me, not only keep them cool, but regulate the system so that they are healthy and the blood is thinned and kept in good condition. Why do we not learn the lesson they teach? True, we can not all of us get, or all of us afford, green cocoanut milk; but tamarinds are cheap, limes are plenty, lemons will do as well, and the making of them is so simple no one needs to be told how. The only question is whether you like them sweet or acid, and that's a mere question of how much sugar you put in.

Pretty soon the luncheon bell was rung and I got a lesson in eating. As I passed down stairs through the house I noticed that every door and window was open, and that everything was arranged for coolness. The hall floors were marble; the bed-room floors were of hard wood. The upholstered rockers, chairs and sofas had been put away in the garret until winter, and in all the rooms these articles were all of cool rattan. In the dining-room stood a table that I would like to have had photographed. In the center rose a mound of vegetation, a small palm, some coleus plants and some cobwebby, hair-leaved ferns, with a few blossoms above the green. A great bowl of oranges and grapes, a dish of omelette, and a few thin-sliced sandwiches of potted grouse and white bread in another plate, kept the fruit company. The colored man who stood behind Estella with a fan—more for style than usefulness, I think—poured our glasses full of a light Spanish wine from a pretty stone flagon. I could not help noticing how cooling the luncheon was designed to be. In an American house I would have had beefsteak, greasy chops, or perhaps ham or sausages.

In the afternoon we enjoyed a nap together, dressed as we had been, on the roof, she in a hammock and I in her cot. The canvas awning was drawn almost completely over the roof, and the coolness and breeziness there surprised me. The little palms rustled soothingly, the flowers lent their perfume to the air, and the songs of the birds in the park came faintly on the breeze. At half-past 4 o'clock we drove through the park and upon the road, I being permitted to take the place of the jelly-like duenna.

At dusk the father and brother came up from down town, and clad in suits of summer twilled goods like thin duck, and we sat down to a regular course dinner—another meal especially designed to meet the requirements of the thermometer. First there was a thin, clear consomme soup, then boiled fish, then roast chicken and lettuce salad, and after that ice cream, fruit, Neufchatel cheese and small cups of coffee. Before the coffee and all through the meal a light brand of claret was drank, every one thinning his portion with seltzer water. In the evening the gentlemen proposed cards, and Estella entertained us then and afterward with Spanish songs, some of which so affected her father that he clapped his hands, hummed the refrain or closed his eyes and rocked to and fro as the magical music rose and fell in the air.

At night, when I disrobed behind a screen on the roof I acknowledged to myself that I had never spent a pleasanter day. I was a little disturbed at having to undress in the open air, and could not help thinking that perhaps there might be somebody somewhere around, but I was not too foolish—only a little so, and undressing as quickly as possible I got under the bedclothes. Then came a new torment. I imagined the air full of insects, spiders and beetles. Happily, while I was thinking of them, I fell asleep.

I had agreed to get up early and go to church with my little Catholic, and the sun was only knee-high in the heavens when we started for the cathedral, she and I and the jelly-like duenna. Those two went on their knees before the altar, and I walked around the great cool temple and stared, I am afraid, like a barbarian.

When we returned to the house of my brown-eyed friend the man servant brought each of us a cup of coffee and a biscuit, and I was handed two towels and bidden to take a bath. I never saw or dreamed of such a bath as that was. The whole of the rather large hall bedroom had been turned into a bath tank three feet deep, and with a platform projecting over it slightly at the end of the room where the door, cut in two so as to open on the platform, swung inward. I undressed, descended two little steps, and enjoyed a real swim around and around in a circle. Estella told me not to forget to try her plan of a sponge bath with diluted Florida water afterward, and I did try it, and wished I was rich enough to use it every day in the year. When I emerged from the room the duenna let all that water out and filled the tank for my friend. After that breakfast was ready, and I began the last half of my very pleasant visit to little Cuba in the heart of New York city.

A Comparison.

[Le Journal d'Hygiene.]

A moderate drinker at twenty years of age may expect to live 15.6 years; at thirty, 13; at forty, 11.6; at fifty, 10.8; at sixty, 8.9. The probability for a total abstainer is, at twenty years, 44.2; at thirty, 36.5; at forty, 28.8; at fifty, 21.25, and at sixty, 15.285.

Doctors' Professional Secrets.

[Exchange.]

The Canadian courts have decided that a doctor is only bound to keep secret his knowledge of such diseases as would reflect disgrace or infamy upon their victims; hence that knowledge of a case of small-pox may not be concealed on the ground of a professional obligation to secrecy.

It is said the culture of pineapples in Florida will soon be of more importance than the culture of oranges.

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25 North Avenue,
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L. Woolston. J. P. Buckle,
P. O. Box 1074.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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New Fall and Winter
DRESS GOODS
Radical is the proper word to use to describe the great changes in the styles of Fall and Winter Dress Goods this season. You can see a nice assortment of the NEWEST THINGS OUT at
EDSALL'S.

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O. BOX 1307.

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$3.50 PER DOZEN
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FOR CABINETS.
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No. 6 North Avenue.

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Sole Agent for this vicinity for
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Telephone Call 6.

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PURE Philadelphia
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COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

TO The Public!
On and after July 26th.
BUTLER'S
(Drug store will be closed)
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

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Jno. L. Plummer, H. M. Gilligan,
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Naylor and Smalley,
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Plainfield N J [illegible]

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Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O Box 340.

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For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

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Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
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Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

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Dress Cutting, Room at Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system Material furnished. Also paper patterns

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Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

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Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
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Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 14 East Front. 1-26 11

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Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

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Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mile. Doane of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

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Stabling for horses by day, week or month Terms moderate. Jacob Bimm, Prop.

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Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

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For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals, Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

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First-class Work. Low Prices

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JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.
Reasonable Prices,
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EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
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The only one of the kind in the city.
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation. Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 21 Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 56.
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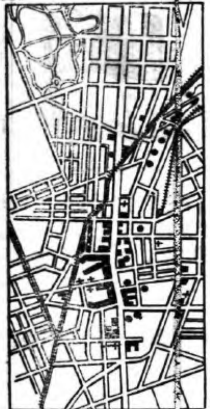
THE QUEEN OF SPAS.

A LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT SARATOGA.

Interesting Notes and Sketches from This, the Oldest of Summer Resorts—Its Marvelous Springs and Countless Other Attractions.

[Special Correspondence.]

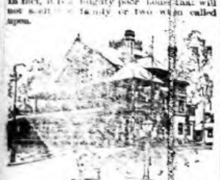
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 3.—Let the visitor approach Saratoga for the first time by way of the railroad from the south and he will marvel to himself what freak of fashion could induce people to select a village in such uninteresting country and make it the ultra-fashionable among the many other charming resorts of which our land can boast. For certainly there is little scenery in its immediate vicinity that is worth mentioning or can be termed grand. After alighting from the train and walking a block you find yourself on a street that for magnificence will for a short distance equal anything on this continent. Broadway is not a misnomer for this avenue, as is too often the case in more cities than New York. It is Saratoga's main street, and is not only broad from curb to curb, but it possesses broad sidewalks, with broad borders of sod. Then its fine rows of trees, elegant stores and vast hotels. These last indeed are the imposing feature of the place, for nowhere else in the world, probably, are so many mammoth establishments for sheltering and entertaining visitors grouped as closely together as you find them here.



MAP OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

In this map is shown clearly the principal portion of the "village" of Saratoga Springs, for be it known, though it reach a population of 1,000,000 they propose to retain its simple village government. Why? Because it would sound ridiculous, they say, to offer to invalids and country seekers the "city of Saratoga" as a health resort. Longheaded are the natives here. Where nature failed, contact with the politician and city business man has supplied them with a tact and shrewdness worthy of Wall street.

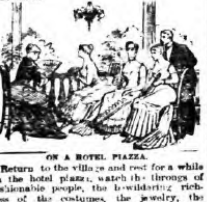
A few of the more prominent hotels and public buildings are shown on the map in black blocks, while the springs within this section are indicated by round dots. Broadway traverses the center of the map, from top to bottom. Let us take a stroll up its beautifully shaded sidewalk, while the principal places of interest of which you have heard time and time again are pointed out. The second street crossing Broadway is Circular street, which, if you should follow to the right, would bring you past some of the most elegant residences to be found in America. One block further on we find the Windsor hotel, on the right-hand corner, and on the other three the Roman Catholic church, the Clarendon and the art gallery. Midway down the block, on the left, is the Columbian hotel, and the site of the Grand hotel, which was burned some years ago. To the right is Congress Spring park, containing Columbian and Congress springs. The whole of the next block, on the right, is occupied by Congress Hall, which can easily accommodate 1,500 people. Opposite it, on the left side of the street, is the Grand Union, which also occupies the entire block, with the exception of the ground surrounding the Protestant Episcopal church, on the upper side of the block. This hotel will lodge 2,500 guests on a pinch. Opposite the Grand Union is the Hathorn spring. On the block above the Grand Union, and on the same side of the way, are the Adelphi, American, and United States hotels, this latter being about equal to the Grand Union in size. Opposite these are the Worden and Heustis houses. On the left hand side of the next block is the Arlington, Holden and Irving houses, and on the diagonally opposite corner is the town hall. This ends the hotel section proper, but not the list of them, for let me tell you that Saratoga has over fifty houses with a capacity of from 50 to 2,500 guests, not to mention innumerable boarding houses. In fact, it is a mighty poor house that will not [illegible] a family or two when called upon.



JUDGE HILTON'S RESIDENCE, WOODLAWN.

Passing the town hall and the Presbyterian church, we are on North Broadway, the [illegible] portion of the village for private [illegible]. The first to attract attention [illegible] Walworth mansion, at present the residence of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, widow of the late chancellor, who, it will be remembered, met death at his son's hands some years [illegible] Mrs. Walworth is one of Saratoga's [illegible] and public-spirited residents. Her [illegible]" and "The History of Burgoyne's [illegible]" have led people not to forget [illegible] ...volity of the place, its grand his[illegible]. For here in the immediate [illegible] fought one of the fifteen de[illegible] of history. When Burgoyne [illegible] on the 17th of October, 1777, near here, British arrogance [illegible] and American independence [illegible] through the patriotic efforts of [illegible] seventeen memorial tablets [illegible] on the battle grounds to [illegible] points.

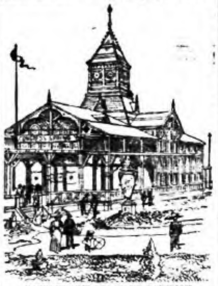
Turning to the left from Broadway, at the upper portion of the map, we enter Woodlawn park, consisting of about 350 acres, on which lucky Judge Hilton is lavishing time and money to beautify. He is putting down miles of roadbeds here that should last for centuries. His cottage, of which we give an illustration, is a most elaborate example of Queen Anne architecture. Its effect is spoiled somewhat by porcelain vases and statuary which the judge parades on its broad verandas, giving one the impression that they were crowded out, or that the family was about to move. This spring the walls of this residence have been "repapered," at an expense of $30,000. When I say everything else is in keeping some idea of the richness of its interior may be gained. Little comfort you or I, reader, would be likely to enjoy in this mansion, as it is said its punctilious proprietor, like "the Tabitha" in "A Family Affair," is so exacting as to the precise position of each chair or fold of drapery about the place that, if it were within his power to command the blades of grass in his spacious lawns to point directly to the zenith, perpendicular would they stand.



ON A HOTEL PIAZZA.

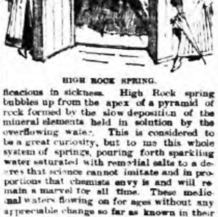
Return to the village and rest for a while on the hotel piazza, watch the throngs of fashionable people, the bewildering richness of the costumes, the jewelry, the luxurious equipages being driven by on Broadway. You involuntarily ask yourself, in the words of Webster Flanagan, of Texas, "What are we here for?" A very good query, by the way, to often put to ourselves.

I asked President Sheehan, of Congress Spring park, how his company ever expected to recover the million dollars or more they have put into this eden. "Ah!" said he, "these costly walks and lake, music and flowers are but the setting; there is the gem," pointing to the spring in the pavilion. As long as that water flows this property will warrant most any expenditure by its possessors." And this is the secret of Saratoga's popularity—its springs. "See Saratoga and live" is the attraction to the tourist, instead of the old-time advice to "See Naples and die." What our people sacrifice most in our high pressure mode of living is health, and here to this fountain of life they come to regain it. Admitting the curative property of the waters, and we can readily understand how this "Mecca of the invalid" would attract the wealthy, whose money is often squandered in seeking health. Then, to enliven their stay, other attractions would spring up, resulting in the gay, fashionable, refined, cultured and high-priced Saratoga of to-day.



CONGRESS SPRING PARK PAVILION.

Besides Saratoga has almost a century the start of other resorts. It was in 1767 that Sir William Johnson was brought on a litter through the wilderness to drink the waters of High Rock spring, which the Indians had long before discovered to be efficacious in sickness. High Rock spring bubbles up from the apex of a pyramid of rock formed by the slow deposition of the mineral elements held in solution by the overflowing water. This is considered to be a great curiosity, but to me this whole system of springs, pouring forth sparkling water saturated with remedial salts to a degree that science cannot imitate and in proportions that chemists envy is and will remain a marvel for all time. These medicinal waters flowing on for ages without any appreciable change so far as known in their composition since the "Great Spirit," as the Indians believed, created them for the healing of their nations. Nor is this all, no two of the springs possess the same properties. You will find one a powerful cathartic, while but a few feet away is bubbling up a tonic water. Here is a spring of the famous Vichy water, and not far away a fountain of pure seltzer, all highly charged with carbonic acid gas. Then there are sulphur springs, and others whose medicinal effects are obtained only by bathing.

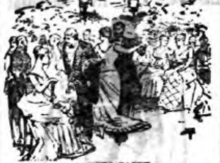


HIGH ROCK SPRING.

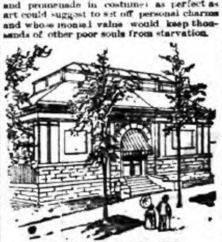
Of course scientific people have wasted much good time in endeavoring to explain the origin of these waters; so also do they attempt to explain how the rose obtains its color, and with like results. The secret of the manufacture of these sparkling, effervescent waters, I venture to say, will always be locked up in nature's vast laboratory.

Just now there is a Billingsgate war going on here between the proprietors of the two most prominent springs. They accuse their rivals of doctoring their waters, and call one another everything but horse thieves and blacklegs. It is the old story: too easily gained wealth begets greed and avarice. These people are most highly favored by nature in this water, which they need but bottle and make money of, but they want the whole earth.

The two garden parties at the Grand Union are the crowning features of the season in the fashionable world. This year there was but one, owing to the death of Gen. Grant, when for weeks all Saratoga was, metaphorically speaking, walking on tip-toe. Tongue, pen or language would fail to describe the scene on one of those occasions. A perfectly level dancing floor is laid on a portion of the four-acre lawn of the hotel; through this floor spring up trees, prismatic fountains and flower beds. Numerous electric lights hung from the branches of trees turn night into day, while far above and around on all sides myriads of lanterns and colored lights swing in festoons to the tops of the tallest trees, picturing to our imaginations our youthful dreams of fairyland. Then the ear is charmed by the melodious strains of a superb orchestra, to whose music the merry fascinating feet and even the fountains keep time. The dancers are but a fraction of the 5,000 guests present who pose and promenade in costumes as perfect as art could suggest to set off personal charms and whose monied value would keep thousands of other poor souls from starvation.



A GARDEN PARTY.



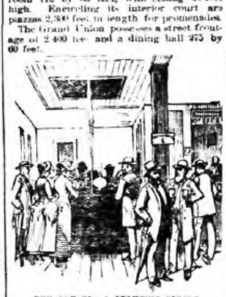
THE GALLERY OF FINE ARTS.

Among the attractions which are added to Saratoga year by year one of the most recent is a handsome fireproof structure where a most excellent collection of some of the best works of American and foreign artists are exhibited, and where the art-loving public may indulge their taste during the leisure they enjoy here.

Saratoga lake and the race course are undoubted attractions, though your driver will point with most pride to the late John Morrissey's club house. A magnificent temple to the vice of gambling it is, and none but the frank, open-hearted John Morrissey would have the manliness to father it.

Our limited space will not permit us to give views of the hotels that would do the slightest justice to their colossal proportions. The United States hotel, for instance, covers and incloses seven acres of ground. Its continuous line of buildings is six stories high and 1,500 feet over a quarter of a mile in length. It contains a ballroom 112 by 53 feet, with ceilings 26 feet high. Encircling its interior court are piazzas 2,300 feet in length for promenades.

The Grand Union possesses a street frontage of 2,400 feet and a dining hall 275 by 60 feet.

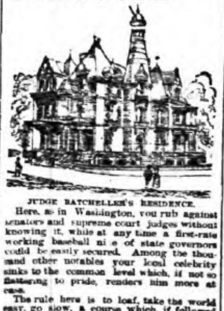


THE GEYSER—A SPOUTING SPRING.

Each spring Saratoga, like a woman getting ready for a ball, is repainted and fixed up. To retouch the needy portions of the United States hotel absorbs six tons of paint, while the Grand Union requires every year from seven to eight tons.

The exclusion of Hebrews from the Grand Union seems to have caused them to congregate in large numbers in Congress Hall, just opposite, so that a Broadway divides the Jew from the Gentile, and so great is the contrast in the faces of the guests on both piazzas that it is noticeable at a glance to the stranger.

If race prejudices prevail at some houses the way those children of a common ancestor are mixed up at others is positively startling. A humble Catholic priest may be reading his latin breviary near a group of Hebrews relating in German their business experiences. Further on are Canadians jabbering French, not far from them a group of gamblers backing their opinions in the races, or the everlasting politicians with their knowing winks and presumed "pointers." And in this cosmopolitan character is Saratoga justly famous. The list of clergymen alone will illustrate this point. On one Sunday were pointed out ten Protestant Episcopal bishops, about sixteen prominent rabbis, three or four dozen Roman Catholic priests, while at least 300 divines of the various other sects could be counted.



JUDGE BATCHELLER'S RESIDENCE.

Here, as in Washington, you rub against senators and supreme court judges without knowing it, while at any time a first-rate working baseball nine of state governors could be easily secured. Among the thousand other notables your local celebrity sinks to the common level which, if not so flattering to pride, renders him more at ease.

The rule here is to loaf, take the world easy, go slow, a course which, if followed oftener at home, would result in the jewel many come here to seek—health.

S. H. HORGAN.

DIXON'S ICE CREAM,
All Flavors.

Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.

Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.

35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

Carpets ! Carpets !

We have Just received several pieces of extra heavy Rag Carpet which we sell for what it would cost to have it woven.

CANTON FLANNEL! CANTON FLANNEL!

14 yards of heavy unbleached Canton Flannel for $1.00.

Dress Ginghams and Prints

A full line of desirable patterns and colors, for Fall wear.

Linen Towels ! Linen Towels !

We keep a large assortment of these goods, from a good heavy towel at 5c, up to the finest damask.

Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 898

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 121

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting.
Electric Front Door Bells. Electric Servants Call Bells
Electric Thurmostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1968, Plainfield, N J

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.

Shawls

Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

Hand Bags

39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 63c, etc.
200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.
25c Underwear 25c.
25c Gents' Neckwear 25c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.

ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory

BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.

POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.

Artist's Materials, etc.

5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS

Jar Rubbers.

GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

FRANK DAY,
(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights

One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.

S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

I. S. MELBOURN,
Mason and Builder
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296
Manufacturer of fine quality of
HARD BRICK,
SOMERSET STREET,
North Plainfield.
A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining
All orders will receive prompt attention. 5-31tf.

CANDEE
RUBBER BOOTS
GIVE
DOUBLE WEAR
GREATEST
IMPROVEMENT
TWO YEARS
TEST.
A
COMMON SENSE IDEA
DOUBLE THICK BALL.

"CANDEE"
Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK
BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.

FOR SALE BY
A. WILLET,
NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.

FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.

A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations

ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-13

10 Per Cent.
REDUCTION
ON EVERY ARTICLE OF
Summer Wear
FOR THE NEXT
Thirty Days
AT
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

GO TO **Green & Co.**

FOR BARGAINS!

A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.

SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.

OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6

A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.

REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phenix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 35.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July August, and September of 1885, will be held by the board of Health to be nuisances. All persons who may own or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to securely muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large in said city during said months, under penalty of prosecution for every violation thereof.

By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Mayor.

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

New York, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer In
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 89.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIA
Families will see the propriety of using only Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 20 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 842, will be given prompt attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.

Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 82 PLAINFIELD, N. J. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

FOR SALE—Two new sewing machines, most approved manufacturing, at half price Box 102. 4-5

BOARD WANTED—Two ladies desire board within five minutes walk of the depot, west. Address Z., News office. 4-2

WANTED—A respectable middle-aged woman to assist with general housework. One who can appreciate a good home and be satisfied with moderate wages. Address C., care of this office. 3-6

AN HONEST and obliging girl wanted, willing to learn, about 15 years old, to assist with general housework. Address A. B., care of this office 3-4

SITUATION WANTED as cook and to do washing and ironing. Three years references. Call at No. 2 Cottage Row. 4-2

SITUATION WANTED at general housework. Have first-class references. Call at No. 2 Cottage Row. 4-2

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

BOARD WANTED—During Winter from October 1, for a gentleman and wife in good neighborhood. Would furnish rooms if made an object. Address P. O. Box 904.

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, comprising five rooms. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 29 Front street. 3-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between fence lines, Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, 18 East Front street. 11-tf

WILL EXCHANGE—Electric batteries, Electrical Gynæcological and Surgical instruments. Laryngoscope, books, cow, incubators, brooders, etc., for horse, harness and two-seated covered carriage. Apply 46 Jackson avenue. 3-4

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.

George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at M. Muller's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 16 East Front street will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 88.

MUSIC.

J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 3-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1391, Plainfield. 10tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE

in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street. 3-30tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL

with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

THE BEST SAFEGUARD

against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 354. 6-20 3m

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM B. MAXSON,

Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,

No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 26-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,

Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,

Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,

Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN

Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,

13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST.

28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,

Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,

No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building.

Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J.
Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m.
Telephone Call 28.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 13-10

Educational.

CRAYON PORTRAITS

Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Rand's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received 25-6

ELOCUTION.

Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1199.

PIANO LESSONS.

Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO.

Room 10 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

Marriages.

OTTO—VANDEVENTER—At Philadelphia, by Rev. W. P. Breed, September 2, 1885, C. S. Otto, Jr., of Philadelphia to Miss A. Tillie Vandeventer of Plainfield

Deaths.

WHITE—Sept. 2d at his residence near Bound Brook, William I. White, eldest son of William I. and Mary A. White, in the 27th year of his age. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of his parents, 25 Grove Street, North Plainfield, on Saturday, Sept. 5 at two p. m. 3-2

SHAY—In Raritan, N. J., September 3, 1885, John Shay, aged 55 years.
Funeral Saturday morning at nine o'clock at St. Bernard's church, Raritan, at nine o'clock.
Interment at St. Mary's cemetery, Plainfield.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	54	6 a. m.	64
9 a. m.	64	9 a. m.	73
12 m	77	12 m.	83
3 p m.	83	3 p. m	92

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 30 a. m	Sunrise	5 30 a. m
Sun Sets	6 26 p. m.	Sun Sets	6 26 p. m.
Moon Rises	0.36 a. m.	Moon Rises.	p. m.

Chronological Events.

French Republic proclaimed 1870.

Signal Office Prediction.

Tomorrow promises to be slightly warmer and from clear to fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Take "A Night Off" next Tuesday evening.

—Read the new announcement of Allen the Stationer.

—The Union County Board of Freeholders met in Elizabeth yesterday.

—One of the original revolutionary nicknames of Plainfield was "Pinch Gut." Rather original.

—George Browning who was yesterday arrested by Officer Lynch, was fined five dollars by Judge Ulrich.

—The eight anniversary of the W. C. T. U. will occur sometime in October, but the date has not yet been decided upon.

—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Somerset County Sunday school association will be held at Bound Brook on Tuesday next.

—On Sunday next at Trinity Reformed Church, the music will be furnished by a quartette composed of Mrs. Hattie Stewart, soprano; Mr. F. W. Baldwin, tenor; Miss Ella Statts, alto; Mr. T. B. Brown, bass. The pastor, Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, will preach at both morning and evening service.

—A burglar attempted to effect an entrance last Sunday night into the Matthrews cottage No. 10 Second Place, but was discovered by one of the young men occupants and chased, though not caught. The man's sisters and mother were so terrified that they would not retire all night, and left town next day.

The Temperance Mass Meeting.

(From Sobriety.)

The Temperance mass meeting held in Veghte's Grove, near Somerville, yesterday proved a success and was attended by about 2000 people, among whom were several members of the P. R. C., including President French, Vice Pres'ts. Brokaw and Belcher, ex-Mayor Maxson and H. N. Spencer, of Executive Com.; Treas. Ethan Lupheàr, Messrs. Dawson, I. Colther, S. Wakefield, John Limbarger, Carpenter and Wm. Smalley also include some of the names whom we remember.

On our arrival we were courteously received by Judge Sutphen Pres. of Somerville Reform Club. The music was rendered by the Raritan Cornet Band as well as by a very select choir with organ accompaniment.

The exercises were opened by singing the hymn, after which Rev. Dr. Hoar made a most earnest and devout prayer in the interest of the temperance cause which was followed by singing "America," by the jolly Dunham of the Dunham choristers of Plainfield.

The first speaker was ex-Mayor Maxson of Plainfield. Among other things he said: The power of rum in the politics of our country is ruinous to its greatness and prosperity. It debauches our courts and legislatures. It builds the fire in which is sacrificed the wealth of labor. It increases the taxes and adds to the burdens of the citizens. It destroys manhood and kills the reputation of respectable men. It mocks religion and is the foe of education. It impoverishes the community where its nfluence is the greatest, and turns the paradise of home into the wretchedness of earthly hells, from the depths of which the agonized appeals of suffering humanity comes up to us to crush the monster.

Mr. Maxson was followed by President John H. French of the Plainfield Reform Club, whose arraignment of the liquor traffic was able, severe and unanswerable. Mr. French was in excellent spirits and never spoke with greater effect.

Hon. Thomas V. Cator was the next speaker whose Gospel temperance logic was strong, powerful and convincing.

The speakers were frequently applauded, and nearly a unanimous sentiment was expressed by the people in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The speeches were interspersed with music, led by the Dunham Choristers, also by the Band.

Haynes v. Weigman on Appeal.

Justice Wadsworth's judgment in the above case has just been affirmed with costs. The case will be remembered as the parlor furniture case. Haynes sued Weigman for damages before the Justice and obtained judgment in his favor for $70.90, besides costs. Weigman appealed. The case was a very exciting one, six witnesses being called by Haynes and eleven by Weigman, and counsel taking half of the second day to sum up. The court agree with Justice Wadsworth, and Mr. Weigman must pay Haynes the damages. Craig A. Marsh for plaintiff; R. V. Lindabury Suydam and Stillman, for defendant.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Good Racing.—Mytella G., Wins the 2.45 Race in Three Straight Heats.

The races which have been taking place at the grounds formerly owned by the Union and Middlesex Counties Agricultural Association for the past three days ended yesterday. A large number of persons were in attendance and a great deal of betting was noticeable during the afternoon. The grand stand was crowded with men and women, who chose that stand as to be best place for watching the races. A notable feature on the stand was the amount of private betting among the ladies who chose their favorite horses and would bet anything from a pound of candy up, that they would come in first.

The racing was very good, but the track was a little heavy. The circle on the inside of the track was crowded with vehicles and on the outside by interested on-lookers. When any favorite horse would come in ahead the cheering was deafening.

The usual number of sharpers and slight-of-band men were present, but judging from their long faces they did not do a very good business. During the progress of one of the races two of the sharpers got into a wrangle which resulted in one of them having his thumb badly bitten and receiving a great many bruises and cuts about the face, the melee was settled by putting the man who got the worst of the fight outside of the grounds minus his hat. The stands were well patronized. The speed programs were sold by venders at five cents each.

The races were set down for the afternoon, viz: the 2.45 class for a purse of $250 and the Free for all a purse of $400.

Seventeen horses were entered in the 2.45 class they are as follows:

Jeannie, Clipper, Little Doc, Brighton Boy, Maud T., Caprol, Sam Kirkwood, Mary Powell, Dutch Mary, Eddie Medium, Hamilton, Bay George, Mytella G., Pet Edsall, Carrie L., Katie M., and Lillian B.

The race was called by the Judges promptly at two o'clock and after scoring a number of times they were finally started with Mytella G., on the lead, which she kept all the way around, coming in a winner in 2.34 1-4, with, Clipper second, and Eddie Medium third.

The next race was the free-for-all, in which there were four entries, was very interesting and was not decided last evening it being to dark to trot the last heat.

In the first heat after considerable scoring they horses were started with Lizzie at the lead, she was crowded pretty hard by the other horses, but kept her place, coming in ahead in 2.33, with Bonnie L., second, Harvey third, and Revenge fourth.

In the second heat of the 2.45 class, the pools were selling $10 on Matilda G., against $8 for field.

The judges called out the horses and after considerable trouble in scoring finally got the horses started with Mytella G. at the lead which she kept, coming in ahead in 2 38 3-4 with Clipper second and Eddie Medium third.

In the second heat of the free-for-all the pools were selling $10 for Lizzie R., against $6 for field, In this heat Harvey took the lead as soon as the word go was given and held it coming in ahead in 2.33 1-4, with Revenge second, Lizzie R. third and Bonnie L. fourth.

The third heat of the 2.45 race proved to be the last one. The pools were selling $10 on Mytella G, against $3 for the field. In this heat the horses got an elegant start, Matilda G. taking first place before reaching the quarter pole and coming in ahead in 2 37 with Mary Powell second, Eddie Medium third and Clipper fourth.

In the third heat of the free-for-all the pools were selling for Lizzie R. $10 and the field $9. In this heat when the word go was given all the horses were neck and neck, a better start could not have been given, but Harvey took the lead before reaching the quarter pole and held it coming in ahead in 2.31 1-2, Revenge second, Lizzie R. third and Bonnie L. fourth.

In the fourth heat the pools were selling $10 on either Lizzie R. or Harvey, against $6 on the field. In this heat when the judges gave the word to go Harvey was a little behind, and Lizzie R. took the lead keeping it and coming in a winner in 2 30 1-2, with Bonnie L. second, Harvey third and Revenge fourth.

The fifth heat was called up and as both Harvey and Lizzie R. each had won two heats, the excitement ran high. The betting was about even, neither side giving any odds. The horses were about even when the word go was given, and Lizzie R. took the lead at the quarter pole, with Harvey second and Revenge third, Harvey commenced to crowd her and coming in on the home stretch they were neck and neck, but Lizzie R., broke and ran under the wire. After considerable discussion the judges decided that it was a dead heat.

"A Night Off."

"A Night Off" was the most successful play ever produced at Daly's theatre in New York, financially as well as in a dramatic sense. Mr. Rehan's superb company of carefully selected artists will pay the same attention to minute details which characterized the New York performances, and the management takes great pleasure in promising an enjoyable evening, long to be remembered by those who witness the rendition of "A Night Off" at Music Hall, Tuesday evening, Sept. 8th. Tickets on sale at Shaw's and Reynolds' drug stores, beginning to-morrow morning. See adv.

—The electric lights have been removed from the Hotel Netherwood piazza, and placed on a pole in the center of the lawn in front of the hotel. The change is an improvement. Arc lights have been substituted in the parlors for the incandescent lights.

—The nuisance case against David Jones has been set down for Monday at two o'clock. The defendant has demanded a jury trial.

CAUGHT IN THE SHEETS.

How Martin Myers Was Killed on Board the Schooner Ellen Powell.

(New Haven, Conn., Register, Sept. 2.)

The schooner Ellen Powell of Perth Amboy, N. J., put into this harbor at two o'clock this morning. As soon as daylight broke word was sent ashore that the medical examiner was needed aboard. An old man was lying dead in the cabin. He had been instantly killed. The accident that caused his death was of an unusual and most distressing character. He was caught in the mainsail sheets while the sail was jibing and a second later was picked up lifeless. Captain William Bishop of the Powell tells the story of the accident as follows:

"The man's name is Martin Myers. His age 67 years. He belonged in Plainfield, N. J. He has been cook aboard my boat for the past 21 days. Last evening at 7:15 we were sailing along with free sheets about three miles to the west'ard of Oldfield light and near the Long Island shore. Myers was standing just aft of the mainsail and right in the way of the sheets in case the sail jibed. He had just finished his after supper pipe. The wind had been so'west, but suddenly jumped around no'west, the sail jibed and Myers attempted to pick the boom up and lift it over his head, but he was caught in the sheets and thrown over the tiller. He was picked up on the lee side, My mate, George Vores, was at the tiller at that time. A minute before he had warned Myers to get away from the place where he was standing. Vores could not hear what he said in reply but he stood where he was. I was in the cabin at the time the accident happened. I heard Vores shout and then I ran on deck and found the mate attempting to lift Myers up. We carried him into the cabin. I dashed some cold water in his face but it was useless. The old man was stone dead. Vores says that he heard him grind his teeth when he started to pick him up. This was the only sound that escaped him after he was caught in the sheets. We found that his right arm was broken in two places and that his left wrist was also broken. Blood was flowing freely from wounds inflicted by the ropes on his arms and face. He was injured internally. We determined to put into this city as it was the nearest port. We are bound to Norwich with a cargo of coal. The old man was with me as cook many years ago. He shipped with me again about three weeks since. During the war he was in the navy. His wife is living and is now in Germany visiting her relatives. Charles Myers, a mechanic living at 35 Plainfield avenue, Plainfield, N. J., is a son of the deceased. I have telegraphed to him to come on, and I shall keep the body on the schooner until he arrives. If he does not come I will bury the old man myself. It was very careless in him to stand where he did. I never allow anybody to stand back of the main sheets. It is a dangerous place. He was probably prevented from being carried overboard by striking against the tiller, and it is probable that his arms were broken in this way."

Dr. M. C. White went aboard the Powell about 3 o'clock. He made an examination of the remains, and heard the captain and mate's accounts of the accident and said he did not consider that it was necessary to notify the coroner.

Oldfield light, near which the accident occurred, is off Bridgeport harbor. The condition of the wind prevented Captain Bishop from putting into Bridgeport, so he came on to this city

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals at Netherwood to-day was the widow of James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the New York Herald.

Mr. Jurgensen and wife of Jersey City, are among the guests at Netherwood, He is president of a large Jersey City sugar refinery.

Ezra Loomis and family of Prospect Place North Plainfield, who have been spending several weeks in New York State, returned last evening.

Miss Fanny and Florence Auld, who recited so delightfully at a Reform Clup meeting recently have returned to Brooklyn. They were spending the summer in this city.

Mrs. S. B. Newhall and her daughter, the charming artist, Miss Kate Newhall, who have been spending the summer at Keeseville, N. Y., returned home Wednesday greatly refreshed. Mr. H. B. Newhall and wife with whom they make their home, are also at home.

The bowling alley at Hotel Netherwood is very popular with the ladies as well as with the other sex. The sport is found both healthful and exhilarating, and among the best players is the pleasant and handsome wife of the Italian Consul General, Madame Raio, who takes great delight in the game.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis of the Seventh-Day Baptist church is recuperating from his recent illness in the bracing atmosphere of the north west, having gone with his wife to Wisconsin for two or three weeks. The Rev. Mr. Raymond of the Trinity Reformed church will supply his pulpit on Saturday.

John Shay, who resided in this city for some seven or eight years and removed with his family about seven years ago, to Raritan, died yesterday morning after an illness of about five months, the cause of which was attributed to indigestion. He leaves a wife and five children. The children are Minnie, age 22; James, age 20; William, age 18; Maggie, age 15; and Katie, age 13.

Martin Mosher Thorn of this city went forth with Mr. Scott to fish in lakes of Sullivan County, and returned yesterday browned, and burdened with a fish story to the effect that they had caught the largest black bass caught there this season, and to to prove it showed a picture of it—the fish not the story—taken on the spot and drawn by himself, so that there can be no doubt about it. The fish in the picture measures 18 1-2 inches, and Martin says it—the fish not the picture—weighed 4 and 9-16th ounds perzackly.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Quebec and Surroundings.

(By a Plainfield Tourist.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—I recall scraps of history. Jacques Cartier landed on the banks of the St. Charles river, September 14, 1535. Quebec, founded by Samuel de Champlain, July 3, 1608, some 277 years ago. The walls were first built, or, rather St. Louis Fort was built, at Quebec in 1620. Quebec surrendered to Admiral Kirk, 1629, but was returned to the French, 1632. Her first governor, Champlain, died Dec. 25, 1635. A Royal government was formed at Quebec in 1663. Quebec was unsuccessully besieged by Admiral Phillips in 1690. Governor de Fontenac died Nov. 28, 1698. The battle of the Plains of Abraham took place Sept. 13, 1759. The capitulation of Quebec occurred Sept. 18, immediately following. The battle of St. Foy—a French victory—occurred April 28, 1760. Canada was ceded to England by treaty, 1791. The blockade of Quebec by Generals Montgomery and Arnold began Nov. 10, 1775. Montgomery died Dec. 31, 1776. The retreat of the Americans from Quebec took place May 6, 1776. The date of the rebellion in Canada was 1837. The second insurrection took place in 1838, and the union of the two provinces in one in 1840. The Dominion of Canada was formed July 1, 1867, and the departure of the English took place in 1870. Thus have been the struggles of this old quaint city and the Canadas. Her first walls were quite rude and rough, being built with rough stone; a remnant is yet to be seen on the St. Lawrence side. The later walls have been cut into, and set further up the cliff of the mountain.

Durham and Dufferin terraces, 1,400 feet long, are situated at the top of the old walls some 200 feet above the St. Lawrence river and Lower Quebec below. It is a place of great resort for tourists and visitors and has a beautiful promenade. Back of this is the Governor's garden, in which Quebec's joint monument to Wolf and Montcalm stands. It is said of these Generals that they were enemies in war, but friends in death. Extending up the river from the terrace, the mountain lifts much higher, and on its highest point is situate the cidadel, enclosed in an inner wall of the city, covering about twenty acres. This is a place well worth the time to visit. Her highest walls are nearly 400 feet above the river, and are surrounded with cannon, set to range in every direction and designed to smash up any intruding vessel, down the river, towards Halifax, eight to ten miles distance. In this inclosure the soldiers or standing army live, parade, etc.; their living places, eating, sleeping, reading rooms and library are well arranged under the fortifications, butting up against the outside walls, and are comfortable in cold or hot weather. The officers live in magnificent stone dwellings inside the citadel walls, and fare sumptuously every day. Their government accepts volunteers from all nationalities, which offer for three months, and they may continue in service as long as they like, and are of good behavior, at 40 cents per day and board.

Their fare is bread and cheese for breakfast; dinner, bread, a quart of soup, and one pound of meat; supper, bread and cheese, and one quart of tea. The soldiers seem happy and courteous, and take pride in appearing well in the presence of visitors.

On presenting ourselves at the gate of entrance we found a line of soldiers on each side of the entrance. Addressing the first officer, we said: "Our company desires to visit the camp and take a view of the situation, etc." Very promptly he replied, "I will give you a guide." He stepped inside, and shortly returned with a polite and gentlemanly soldier, who said in good English, "I am at your service."

We marched in, the soldiers doffing their caps as we passed them. An hour or more was well spent inside and upon the walls and watch towers. Near the center of the square is located the pride of the camp, a fine brass cannon, that was taken from the Americans. It is kept there for use in nearly all salutes. Our guide said, "It would speak the sharpest, and throw a ball as far as any of their biggest guns upon the walls. It would throw a ball nine miles down the river. It is kept bright, and shines like a new brass button.

Outside the walls upon the high lands the Plains of Abraham extend up the river. Up through the gulch from the river is where the enemy forces pushed themselves during the night, and were ready for battle at four o'clock in the morning. Upon these highlands and out side of the city proper, is some of the most beautiful streets of the city. Several public buildings are located here. The prison and some benevolent institutions, asylums, etc.

Many a poor wanderer up and down the earth, without home or land of his own enlists in military service for the sake of a home in the citadel and a little rest to recuperate, and then journeys on again.

Montmorenci Falls, of which I have before mentioned, is situated eight miles down the St. Lawrence from Quebec. The Morenci river pours over the precipice into the St. Lawrence. These Falls are higher than Niagara Falls, being two hundred and fifty feet high, but only about fifty feet wide. The provincial government several years ago, to shorten their national turnpike a few miles, built a suspension bridge across just over the brink of the Falls; but, sad to its fate, it was used but a few days, when, as a man, horse and cart, wife and child were passing over, the moorings pulled loose from their fastening and down went the family, bridge and all; all buried beneath the waters below, and were never seen again. Two stone columns stand on each side as monuments to their memory, and so great was the failure of the bridge that no attempt to reconstruct it has since been made. But I must bid adieu to Quebec and her interesting surroundings.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y.

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OF

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The best, the brightest, the breeziest Comedy on the American Stage.

Tickets on sale at Reynold's and at Shaw's, beginning SATURDAY.

School Opening.

Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of school books new and second hand, and school supplies, viz: school bags, slates, pens, pencils, pads, lunch baskets, lunch boxes, sponges, rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at

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Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

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T. W MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE [illegible], 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 [illegible] a. m.
5 40 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	[illegible]
6 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	[illegible]
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	[illegible]
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	[illegible]
7 50 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	[illegible]
8 02 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	[illegible]
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	[illegible]
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	[illegible]
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	[illegible]
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	[illegible]
12 13 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	[illegible]
1 21 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	[illegible]
2 25 "	3 00 "	4 30 "	[illegible]
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	[illegible]
3 30 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	[illegible]
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	[illegible]
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	[illegible]
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	[illegible]
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	[illegible]
7 32 "	8 00 "	7 00 "	[illegible]
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	[illegible]
9 46 "	11 20 "	8 15 "	[illegible]
11 [illegible]	12 30 a. m.	9 [illegible] "	[illegible]
		10 30 "	[illegible]
		12 00 m.	1 [illegible] a. m.

Newark—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.00 8 [illegible], 10 33, [illegible] 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 30, 9 [illegible] p. m. [illegible] a. m., 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m [illegible] 30, 4 00, [illegible] 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, 7 35, 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 32, 8 15, [illegible] 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 9 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 59 a. m. 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 22, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 6 40 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45.* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

Purify the School Buildings.

The Sanitary News urges the sanitary examination of school buildings during vacation. To give force to its own opinion, it quotes the words of Mr. William Paul Gerhard, an eminent sanitary engineer. In a recent article on school and college sanitation, he says: "The annual vacation term would seem to be a particularly fit time to undertake a sanitary inspection of the school buildings, of their interior construction, sanitary arrangements, and of their immediate surroundings." He calls attention to the absolute necessity of such a periodical inspection, by qualified persons, and the correction of such structural and sanitary defects as may be discovered. While the water supply, drainage, and ventilation should be examined into, it is necessary to demonstrate the entire absence of dampness, and to examine the methods of lighting the class rooms, of heating the building, the means of egress in case of fire, the arrangement of seats and desks, and finally into the plumbing appliances.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

In the case of Wilmaster vs. the Continental Life Insurance Company, decided by the Supreme Court of Iowa, it appeared that the insurance company issued to Wilmaster a policy on his life, by which it agreed in consideration of the payment by him of certain premiums during his lifetime to pay to his daughter the sum of $1,300. Wilmaster paid the premiums as agreed, but at his death left a will by which he bequeathed to his daughter the sum of $500, on condition that she would assign to his estate her interest in the policy, and directed his executor, if she refused, to claim the amount of the policy. His daughter refused to assign her interest, and the executor sued the company. The court held that the company was bound to pay the money to Wilmaster's daughter under the policy; that Wilmaster could not alter the contract, and that the executor was not entitled to recover.

Five horses were lately killed by lighting in a singular manner at Camilla, N. Y. They stood with their necks over a wire fence, when suddenly the lighting struck the fence at a distance of 1,000 feet from the horses. The current traversed the wire, and went to ground through the horses.

Judge Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, relates in his memoirs, just published, that in 1862 there occured a mysterious epidemic, the origin and nature of which has never been explained. A mere touch with the end of the finger was sufficient to convey the infection.

FIVE FIREMEN INJURED

AN EXCITING TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A Ladder Parts and the Firemen are Hurled to the Ground—One Believed to Have Received His Death Wound.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—At 11:45 p. m. fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the tenement at 236 West Nineteenth street. An alarm was rung from the box at Nineteenth street and Seventh avenue, while a hurried effort was making to rouse the sleeping inmates. The flames began in the apartments of Michael Phelan or in the hallway outside. In any event the hall was quickly reached, and the smoke and flame seemed to travel downward with the same facility that it spread and climbed upward.

The hastily awakened residents of the upper floors who sought the stairs as a means of escape turned back to the windows. Their fright had swept away all drowsiness, and panic impelled many of them to attempt a jump. The firemen, however, were already on hand, and, together with the bystanders already gathered, shouted up to all:

"Don't jump!"

Ladders were raised by nimble hands, and the work of bringing down those at the windows was begun. The flames were burning briskly behind them, and quick work was necessary. The ladder work was supplemented by other firemen who ran up stairs to the upper floors of the adjoining tenement, and leaning far out of the window nearest the burning building helped and encouraged those in danger.

Fireman Clayton, of 18 Engine, rescued one man by this means. His comrades held his legs so that he was able to almost reach the window of the floor where the fire was.

William Woodstein, who was hanging as far as possible out of that window, was a young man, active and muscular enough to dare to take the chance of escape which Clayton offered him. In a jiffy he and the fireman were clutching each other's hands, and with the assistance of the strong arms inside they were both drawn into the window of 234 West Nineteenth street.

The men on the ladders at the same time were taking people down so fast that the front of the house looked like a window pane with flies crawling over it. About a dozen were thus rescued, and most of the individuals rescued had to be attended to by two firemen.

The occupants of the stories that were not cut off swarmed to the street by the stairway, and with bedclothes or outside wraps thrown loosely over night clothing, ran to and fro lamenting until they were pulled or pushed away by the firemen and police, and found shelter among their more fortunate but not less excited neighbors.

Among those who were taken down the ladders were Phelan and his family. Among the firemen especially active and intrepid in this work was Simon G. Murray, of Hook and Ladder 12. When all of the inmates had been placed beyond the reach of danger and the firemen were bending all their energies toward the putting out of the fire, a catastrophe occurred.

The principal ladder of Truck 12, upon which fully a dozen men had clambered at the same time in the work of rescue, parted in the middle under the weight of four men.

James Campbell and Michael Uniack, of Engine 14, were at the top with a line of pipe, playing a stream directly upon the flames. Thomas Laddy and John Farley, of the same company, had climbed upon it midway, and were lighting up on the hose to permit the men at the nozzle to handle it more rapidly. Murray, who had been up and down the ladder several times, stood at its foot or on one of the bottom rounds. James Kelly, Chief McCabe's driver, was also near it. The crash of the heavy ladder was echoed by a cry of horror from the crowd.

The comrades of the fallen fireman rushed in and overhauled the writhing hose and splintered wood of the wrecked ladder. Three of the five men mixed up in the wreck had to be carried into a neighboring saloon.

The other two were able to walk. An ambulance call had been sounded as soon as the crash came, and the signal for all the ambulances was sounded.

The firemen hurt were Simon Murray, of Truck 12; Tom Farley, assistant foreman of Engine 14; Thomas Leddy, of Engine 14; Michael Uniack and James Campbell, of Truck 14.

Murray was hit by the upper bolt of the broken ladder. His head and neck were cut, and his chest was seriously injured. He is the only one of the firemen who was taken away in an ambulance.

He is in the New York hospital, and his injuries may prove fatal. Leddy was slightly cut in the head, and Farley's neck was injured by a splinter. They, with Campbell and Uniack, were able to walk to their homes.

The ambulance surgeons found Murray to be the most severely injured.

William Reinmuth, a lad of 19, who lived on the third floor, escaped with only a shirt on. His limbs were burned by the flames as he ran for the stairs. The neighbors gave him enough clothing to cover him.

Mrs. Phalen, who was rescued while hanging from the third-story window, was in delicate health and had to be attended by the hospital physicans before the engines left the street. She was carried on a stretcher to a neighbor's quarters at 232 Nineteenth street.

There were fire escapes at all the upper stories in the rear of the building, but there were no ladders to connect them.

Three men and one woman escaped by dropping from one fire escape to another, catching with their hands on the iron rail until they reached the bottom.

The loss on the fire is $1,500.

The Pennsylvania State Grange.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 4.—This was the big day at the Granger's picnic. The crowd was immense, the attendance being estimated at 40 000. Addresses were delivered in the morning by S. B. Heiges, of the Pennsylvania state normal school, and in the afternoon by Mortimer Whitehead, who spoke for nearly three hours on the equalization of taxation, so far as it related to the farmer; on the equalization of the tariff, so far as it relates to raw material in competition with the manufactured. He was followed by W. J. Fel[illegible], of North Carolina. The platform adopted by the Grangers resolves that the work as thus far conducted by the Grangers has been conducive of good effect, inasmuch as it has equalized taxation and public representation.

Gen. Rosecrans Invited to Stump in Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Democratic state central committee of Ohio has written a letter inviting Gen. Rosecrans to take part in the Ohio campaign this fall. The committee states that the contest will be very bitter, and on the result will depend the political future of the party in that state. The committee adds that if successful this fall in the future the state will be reliably Democratic. The duties of his office make it impossible at this time for Gen. Rosecrans to give a decided answer.

TWO SMART BOYS.

Something Unique in the History of Mail Stealing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Postoffice Inspector Henderson has just successfully completed a case in North Carolina, which is unique in the history of mail stealing. Two boys, George H. Eagle, 17 years old, and Jethro Almond, 18 years old, the former a mail carrier and the latter an ex-mail carrier from Salisbury to Albemarle, are the culprits. In last May complaints were received that registered letters from the points named seldom reached their destination. Postoffice Inspector Henderson was detailed to work up the case. Last month he discovered a clew which led him to suspect the mail carrier, Eagle. Several decoy letters were sent, and they, too, were stolen. Eagle was arrested, but no trace of the money was found upon his person. The theory of a confederate was immediately determined on, and from the intimacy of the boys Almond was shadowed. From a conversation overheard between Almond and his father as to hiding the stolen money he was arrested. The money sent in the decoy letters and other money to the extent of $380 was found upon his person. As soon as Almond's arrest was known, Eagle took his mail horse and fled. Inspectors were placed on his track, and he was arrested in Arkansas. Upon the Almond boy was found a complete set of tools in a small box, with which the mail pouches could be opened. A jackknife had been converted into a saw with which the boys sawed the rivets, and two old rusty pieces of iron with which they subsequently welded them together. A bottle of mucilage was also in it, which was used to glue the ends of the letters together after they were rifled. So expert had the boys become in the business that no suspicion of their being the thieves was entertained by the local postmasters along the route, which was thirty miles long, through a densely wooded country.

Not since May has a registered letter been sent from Stanley county but what was opened, and the aggregate sum stolen is large. In the pockets of young Eagle when arrested were lives of Jack Sheppard and Jesse James.

Inspector Henderson says that for such young men Eagle and Almond proved to be the most expert mail thieves in the country, and covered up their tracks like old veterans.

EXPENSIVE CARELESSNESS.

Half a Million Lost in Ashes Through a Drayman's Folly.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—At 6:20 o'clock the alarm of fire called the department to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton freight depot, at the corner of Sixth and Hoadly streets. A few minutes later the general alarm sounded. A dense volume of smoke rising heavenward attracted thousands of persons homeward bound, and soon the streets were thronged with people hurrying to the scene. The fire originated through the carelessness of a drayman, who emptied the ashes of his pipe upon a pile of shavings, which instantly ignited, the fire spreading with great rapidity. The tracks at the side of the building were filled with freight cars, all of which had to be removed before the fire department could get to work. Fully fifteen minutes were thus consumed, by which time the flames had spread beyond any chance of control. The building is 500 feet long, and extends from Fifth to Sixth streets, and is eighty feet wide and four stories high. The lower floors were occupied by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad company as a freight house, while the upper stories were occupied by the Cincinnati Malting and Warehouse company, J. R. Megrue & Co. proprietors. The entire building was stored with freight and grain. But little of the freight was saved, while over 1,000,000 bushels of grain will be a total loss. A number of freight and passenger cars with blazing roofs were pulled out. Fireman Fraser was injured by a stream of water striking him in the neck, and concussion of the brain is feared.

The loss will be more than $500,000. Insurance unknown.

Will Smallpox Spread Across the Border?

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—The undisputed danger from smallpox, which has crept as near this city as Toronto, induced the board of health to ask the state board to interfere. As the state board has no executive force at its disposal the suggestion was made that the custom inspectors would act as sanitary inspectors over all persons and baggage coming from Canada. A reporter called on Deputy Collector Candee and inquired if any steps had been taken to prevent the introduction of the disease:

"Not by us," he replied; "the United States government has nothing to say in the matter. It would be unwarrantable interference. There is no law under which we could take such action. There used to be a national board of health, but it was found to be unconstitutional by reason of its coming into conflict with the state boards of health, and so congress repealed the law which established it. The state board of health is the only power that can act."

Dr. Phelps, of the local board, holds the same views. Considerable alarm is felt lest while the authorities are discussing means to prevent the disease it will make its appearance.

Independents Invited to Return.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Herald publishes a New Haven dispatch saying: Lynde Harrison, who, as chairman of the Republican state central committee last fall issued a circular declining to recognize Independents, now issues an urgent appeal to that class of politicians inviting them to return to the Republican fold. He closes as follows:

"We have a legislature to elect in this state this fall. Do you not feel willing to return to the Republican party, and by your votes in November hasten the restoration of Republicanism at Washington? Cannot you advise those of the state of New York who took sides with you last fall that the cause of civil service reform will be promoted by a loyal support of the Republican candidate for governor of this state?"

Trying to Stamp Out Pleuro-Pneumonia.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 4.—A big convention of Kentucky cattlemen is in session here considering the ways and means for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia, which made its appearance in this state in the herd of Frisbie & Lake at Cynthiana. Cases are now reported several miles distant and the plague seems slowly but steadily spreading.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

D. C. Pierce, transfer clerk at the Union depot, Rutland, Vt., has been arrested for stealing registered pouches and letters. He was dismissed from the service fifteen minutes after his arrest was reported to the postmaster general.

The general advertisement of the star and steamboat service for the four years from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1890, will be issued on the 15th inst. by the second assistant postmaster general.

The civil service commission has ordered an examination at Philadelphia next Monday for positions in the postal service.

USING BLOODHOUNDS.

THE DOGS EMPLOYED TO TRACK MISSOURI TRAIN ROBBERS.

Inexperienced Knights of the Road Try Their 'Prentice Hands—They Get Very Little Plunder—Frank James Vindicated.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—The Chicago and Albion train which was boarded by masked robbers near Blue Springs, in this county, was the regular mail train, and arrived at Blue Springs about 8:15 p. m. After discharging and taking on the usual number of people it left Blue Springs for Glendale. The train consisted of seven passenger cars, the three immediately behind the locomotive being the smoking car and two emigrant cars.

Hardly had the train begun to move out of the depot when four or five masked men emerged from a building close to the track, and, running along the side of the smoking car, jumped aboard on the rear platform. One of the men, who stood over six feet tall, entered the emigrant car behind the smoking car, and at the top of his voice commanded the passengers to hold up their hands, at the same time leveling a revolver. The car was crowded with people, but all who were close to the robber threw up their hands. There were a large number of women in the car, and several fainted. The men who had become separated from their families attempted to get near them in order to protect them, but in several instances were pushed back. The first robber had been in the car about a minute when another masked man entered. Both had large revolvers, which they pointed at the heads of the affrighted passengers.

"Lift up your hands, d—n you. Every one of your lift up you hands," again shouted the taller robber, seeing that the people in the back of the car had refused to obey.

At the second order every one obeyed, and the men proceeded to plunder the passengers, with a revolver in one hand and seizing what money they could obtain with the other. While the work was going on the brakeman entered. He was immediately seized by one of the men, and after a few words was marched to the back of the car. Very little resistance was made by the passengers. Those who had time succeeded in hiding their money, as that was the only article which the robbers seemed desirous of obtaining. They didn't attempt to seize watches or other valuables, but passed them by regardless of their worth. Most of the people in the car were of the poorer class, principally farmers and their wives going west to take up land. The robbers obtained only a few dollars from each, and it is estimated that altogether they did not get more than $75 or $100.

Besides the two masked men who had entered the car there were two standing on the outside platform, and it is believed that others had jumped on another part of the train, but finding the door leading to the car locked, had, strangely enough, not attempted to gain admittance. Several people in the car which was taken possession of remained cool enough to examine closely the movements of the robbers. They are of the opinion that the men were very inexperienced in the business, and were in reality practicing for future occasions. After going through the car the robbers stopped the train by pulling the signal rope. They did not succeed in stopping it, and seeing the brakeman close by said:

"Stop this car, d—n you. We want to get off. Do you hear?"

"Oh, I'll let you off," readily responded the brakeman, who pulled the rope and brought the train to a standstill a short distance east of Glendale. The passenger who lost the most money was S. M. Lee, of Farber, Mo., from whom the robbers took $23.50. Other passengers lost amounts varying from two cents to $1. A large number of the passengers had a few dollars in their pockets, but the robbers passed them without attempting to gain possession of their money.

Three or four posses, consisting of thirty-five members of the police force, with several bloodhounds, were sent out from this city on special trains and on horseback. They have been scouring the brush all day, but the search has been fruitless. The robbers had horses awaiting them when they left the train. They were evidently green hands.

A correspondent visited Frank James, the ex-bandit king and train robber, at his home near Independence. He was playing croquet with his little son. He had not heard of the robbery till the correspondent told him of it. "I hope they will catch the robbers," said he. James regarded the affair as proof that he was not at the bottom of every train robbery. This robbery is the third that has occurred in Jackson county within a distance of six miles on the Chicago and Alton railway, the first being at Glendale in 1879, the second at Blue Cut, in 1881.

A report has been received here that the robbers have been tracked to Adams station, a point on the Missouri Pacific road thirteen miles east of this city. The men were mounted, and were tracked by the peculiar shoeing of their horses.

A Dreadful Accident Narrowly Averted.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—An excursion steamer was returning from Herring cove, nine miles from this city. She broke down half an hour after starting, when about half a mile from shore. There were about 200 people on board, including nearly 100 ladies, and a terrible panic ensued among the women, ever twenty of them fainted. The anchor was let go, but the end of the chain being improperly secured, the anchor and cable were lost in the sea. The vessel began to drift rapidly out into the ocean. Fortunately there was a boat on board, and several men launched it, and rowed to the shore, where plenty of fishermen volunteered to go to the rescue. Putting out in their fish craft they soon caught up to the steamer, took her in tow and brought her back to Herring cove, where nearly the whole of the party were compelled to remain the rest of the night. Had the steamer started for the city an hour later the party would have been caught in darkness, and in all probability been blown out to sea, as none of the excursionists would have ventured to land in the dark, and the few men belonging to the steamer would have been required on board.

A Witness Killed.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Sept. 4.—By a cave-in at Wade's brick yard, at Middlemiss, James Clark was instantly killed and John Simmons fatally injured. The latter was the witness who swore that Wrightman, the alleged Silcox murderer, gave him the masks to burn, and who was jailed as an accomplice, but acquitted.

A Leading Citizen Gone.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—B. J. Daskam, for fifty years a leading grocer of Stamford, many years justice of the peace, postmaster and ex-member of the legislature, was found dead in bed. Mr. Daskam has been identified with every public improvement for the development of this town during his long business career.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Englishmen Capture the Bicycle Races—Racing and Baseball.

HARTFORD, Sept. 4.—The second and last day of the meeting of the Connecticut Bicycle club was noted for the [illegible] of the weather, brilliant attendance, fine track, and curious accidents to the contestants. The events, winners and time are:

Five-mile championship, L. A. W.—A. H. Rowe, Lynn, Mass., first, 15:58¾; George Webber, Smithville, N. J., second; L. A. Miller, Meriden, third. In the fourth mile of this race the paddles of Rich and Hunter's machines interlocked, and both were thrown to the ground. Neither of the men was seriously hurt.

One mile, professional—F. Ward, England, first, 2:50; R. Howell, England, second, 2:50 1-5.

Three mile tricycle race—R. Chambers, England, first; R. Cripps, England, second. Chambers time, 10:04; beating the American amateur record of 10:07. Cripps time, 10:04 3-5. On the final quarter of this race the machines of Ives, of Meriden; Rhodes, of Dorchester, and Winans, of Springfield, collided, throwing all to the ground. All were able to compete in subsequent races.

One mile, three minute class—Rowe, of Lynn, first; Ives, of Meriden, second; Cook, of San Francisco, third; Adams, of Springfield, fourth. Rowe, Ives and others started under protest. The claim being that they had records better than three minutes. The protest was decided and allowed before the close of the meeting, giving first place to Cook and second to Ives. Rowe's time was 2:47, Cook's about 2:49.

Special race, one mile, open—R. H. English, of North Shields, Eng., won in 2:44½; Burnham, of Newton, Mass., second.

One mile, safety—Chambers, England, first, 2:57½, breaking the American record, 3:06 2-5; Englehart, England, second.

Ten mile, professional—Howell, England, first, 31:59¼; Wood, England, second.

Five mile, amateur—Burnham, of Newton, Mass., first, 15:18½; English, of North Shields, Eng., second. This is the only race taken during the meeting by an American where they had English competitors.

Consolation race—McGarrett, of Springfield, won. Time, 3:09¼.

At Sheepshead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The first race at Sheepshead was for all ages, over seven-eighths of a mile. Aralon first, Tornado second, Gleaner third. Time, 1:29¾. The mutuals paid $44.20.

The second race was a sweepstakes with weights twenty-eight pounds above the scale for gentlemen riders and thirty-five pounds for jockeys, one mile. Esmendorf first, Sam Brown second, Rica third. Time, 1:47. The mutuals paid $31.10.

The third race was a handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, over one mile and three-eighths, Dutch Roller first, Albia second, Miss Brewster third. Time, 2:25. The mutuals paid $19.95.

The fourth race was the September stakes, for 3-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters. Hidalgo first, Wanda second, East Lynne third. Time, 3:09¼. The mutuals paid $24.75.

The fifth race was a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, over three-quarters of a mile. Millie first, Flavia second, Calera third. Time, 1:18¼. The mutuals paid $9.60.

The sixth race was the Sheepshead steeplechase handicap, over the full course. Repeater first, Bourke Cockran second, Wimbledon third. Time, 4:42¼. The mutuals paid $17.75.

Baseball.

At Chicago—Chicago, 10; Buffalo, 4.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 5.

At Providence—Providence, 1; Boston, 11.

At Brooklyn—Metropolitan, 14; Brooklyn, 5.

At New York—New York, 18; Philadelphia, 3.

At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 5; Cincinnati, 6.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 5; Baltimore, 4.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 9.

A Fierce Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—A fierce fire broke out at 3 o'clock in Irwin, Buck & Co.'s varnishing room on the fourth floor of No. 467 East Pratt street. On either side of the building were sash and furniture factories, and the inflammable material contained therein fell an easy prey to the flames. The entire fire department finally had to be summoned, but before they could check the flames three large buildings, Nos. 465, 467 and 469 were completely gutted. The losses are as follows: Mrs. D. C. Morgan, owner of the buildings and machinery which furnished motive power to the tenants, $35,000; insurance, $10,000. B. J. Sharklin & Co., cornices, doors, etc., $21,000; fully insured. F. G. Finley & Bros., sash factory, $10,000 on stock and machinery; insurance, $4,000. Irwin, Buck & Co., desk works, $16,500; insurance, $4,000. Bailey Bros., builders' supplies, $17,000 on stock and machinery; insurance one-half. The residence, No. 471, owned by John Michael, was damaged by the side wall of No. 469 falling through its roof.

Will the New York Herald be Sold?

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Tribune says: A report is current that John W. Mackay is negotiating with Mr. Bennett for the purchase of The Herald, with the intention of putting John Russell Young at the head of its editorial staff. Mr. Mackay is interested with Mr. Bennett in the Commercial cable, in the construction of which $8,000,000 is said to have been sunk. For Mr. Bennett's share of this enterprise Mr. Mackay is reported to hold a mortgage on The Herald. Mackay's wealth is much talked about in this connection. He is said to have $21,000,000 in securities locked up in his strong box; namely, $5,000,000 in United States 4 per cents, $5,000,000 in French rentes, $5,000,0000 in English consols, and $6,000,000 in state bonds and similar American securities bearing 5 to 8 per cent. interest. In addition to this is his cable investment and his interest in the Bank of Nevada. The gossip runs that he could back The Herald with $30,000,000.

A Short Shrift for Prestan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Advices from Panama, dated Aug. 25, state that the notorious Don Pedro Prestan was executed at midday on Aug. 18, in Aspinwall, in accordance with the sentence passed upon him by the court-martial, which met on the 17th ult. to try him. The sentence was signed at 7:30 p. m. of the evening of the 17th, and, as was to be expected, was approved. The execution was witnessed by an immense crowd of all nationalities.

Mr. Downs Determined to Preach.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Rev. W. W. Downs said that in spite of the closing of Cottage City tabernacles against him he would preach there Sunday if he had to drive a spile into the ground for a pulpit. He showed letters from the committee urgently requesting him to accept the invitation and promising him a large tent to preach in.

Hill Delegates Elected.

FONDA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Democrats of Montgomery county elected John Bulger, W. G. Finlhout and Robert Pickard delegates to the Democratic state convention. They are for Hill.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES.

THEY ARE ON THE INCREASE IN IRELAND IN A NEW FORM.

King Alphonso's Book Shortly to be Published—Germany and Cuba—America's Moral Support Promised to the Skye Crofters.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The government is much perplexed over a new form of agrarian crime which is becoming alarmingly prevalent in Ireland. At the last assizes in County Kerry Judge Palles decided that persons whose cattle had been stolen were not entitled to compensation under the malicious injuries act, although those whose cattle had been houghed or hamstrung were entitled to such compensation. Under this decision the mutilation of cattle has become unpopular among the moonlighters, since by these acts they inflict no injury upon the owners of cattle and only cause suffering and death to the unoffending animals. Instead of mutilating the cattle of obnoxious landlords, bailiffs, etc., the moonlighters now steal the cattle outright and run them off to remote parts of the country or keep them snugly concealed until the hue and cry is over. The cattle thieves are well organized and the animals are kept moving, being passed along from one gang to another, until they have been driven across two or three counties and to a distance of hundreds of miles from the scene of the raid. Robberies of this kind are of nightly occurrence in some parts of Ireland, and, of all the cases which have occurred, the police have not yet succeeded in tracing and reclaiming a single animal.

An important series of experiments has long been in progress at Middlesborough, a large coal port in Yorkshire, with the view of utilizing oil waste from chemical works instead of coal as fuel for steamers. The experiments are now said to be successfully completed, and it is believed that the new invention will revolutionize the ocean carrying trade. Several steamers plying between English and Mediterranean ports have made round trips by the use of the new fuel exclusively, and the engineers report excellent results. The oil tanks occupy but little room, and the fuel costs only half as much as coal.

The Spanish newspapers, with few exceptions, are clamoring for King Alfonso to return to Madrid, in order to convoke the cortes. The king has just completed, and will shortly publish, a book describing his visit to Germany in 1883. Great interest is felt in the book, in view of the present strained relations between the two countries. Much curiosity is also expressed as to what the king will say about the hooting he received in the streets of Paris on his return from Germany, because he had accepted the honorary coloneicy of a Uhlan regiment. Gen. Quesada y Matheus, the Spanish minister of war, in an interview scouted the idea that Germany was disposed to make trouble with the ultimate view of obtaining Cuba. In the event of war, the general said, Spain would be capable of holding her own much longer than many now believe. "But," he added, "there will be no war, and Spain's only anxiety at present is in regard to her Guinea and North African colonies."

Mr. Stead, editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, telegraphed from Switzerland that he alone is responsible in the Eliza Armstrong case; that Mrs. Jarrett was an unwilling agent; that he will return to London at once and answer for himself, and that he is certain to clear himself from all blame.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 4.—In the conference on the land question at Portree, on the Island of Skye, Delegate McGregor, of Chicago, in presenting a resolution ascribing the pitiable condition of the crofters to the selfish and unjust policy of landlords, assured the crofters of moral and material support from America in the contest for their right to use the land on fair terms.

The Wabash Strike Still Unsettled.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The conference between Hon. T. V. Powderly and Frederick Turner, representing the Knights of Labor, and Mr. A. A. Talmage and other officials of the Wabash road held here was not concluded, the parties agreeing to meet again.

Mr. Talmage submitted a proposition, the terms of which are kept secret, but it is known that it was immediately rejected by Powderly and Turner, who, in turn, submitted a counter proposition. The result of the meeting could not have been satisfactory to the Knights of Labor, as Mr. Powderly sent a telegram to Richard F. Trevellick, the famous labor orator, of Detroit, calling him here at once. It is positively stated that Trevellick is to be sent over the Gould southwestern system.

Undertakers Elect Officers.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The convention of New England undertakers elected the following officers: President, W. F. Bishop, Bridgeport; vice-presidents, A. B. Porter, New Britain; J. B. Cleary, Boston; A. S. Abbott, Antrim, N. H.; A. J. Rich, Portland, Me.; Clark Chase, Bellows Falls, Vt.; E. W. Simmons, Bristol, R. I.; corresponding secretary, James Lynde, Jr., Chelsea, Mass.; recording secretary, E. H. Marsh, Somerville, Mass.; treasurer, Ralph Houghton, Randolph, Mass.; delegates to the national convention, W. F. Bishop, Thomas Murrough and H. B. Knowles.

"Duke" Gwin Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Ex-United States Senator William McKendry Gwin, of California, who had been ill for some time, died shortly after noon at the New York hotel, of inflammation of the bowels. He had been visiting at West Point for some days and returned to this city on Thursday last, since which time he did not leave his room. Mr. Coleman, who was present at his bedside, said he was conscious up to almost the moment of his death and that he passed away as peaceably as an infant going to sleep.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Hanoverian's crew and passengers were all saved.

Hanlan will open a saloon in New York. He is disgusted with Toronto and the Torontonans.

Gov. Hoadly before leaving New York said he would reply to Senator Sherman's "bloody shirt" remarks.

In a letter to a correspondent, Jay Gould says he does not believe that now is the time to extend railroads. The general depression is too great.

Edgar L. Wakeman, the missing editor of The Chicago Current, has been heard from. He is lying sick with the Indians in northern Wisconsin.

Secretary Manning called on Mr. Tilden at Greystone and the two had a long conversation. Mr. Tilden said the visit had no political significance.

Several of the leading New York merchants have been interviewed on the prospects of the fall trade. They all concur in saying that there will be a healthy revival.

The white miners of Rawlings, W. T., attacked the Chinese miners and compelled them to leave the place. Several Celestials were killed, and the Chinese quarter burned to the ground.

CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

Leading Bostonians of all Parties Express their Opinions.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Traveller publishes interviews with leading men of all parties regarding their opinions of President Cleveland's course. The questions answered were:

1. What do you think of the new administration so far as it has gone?

2. What is your opinion of its course on the civil service question?

3. Is a split in Democratic ranks probable because of the administration's policy?

When asked his opinion, Hon. Frederick O. Prince replied he was satisfied, as he believed most of the party were. He thought no split probable, although the full policy of the administration was yet unknown, and believes in Cleveland's civil service policy thoroughly.

Hon. John Quincy Adams and Charles Francis Adams, Jr., held substantially the same opinions of the president's course.

Judge Charles Levi Woodbury said: "The administration, viewed in the broad sense, has done well up to date. I consider no split probable from present indications."

Gen. A. P. Martin remarked: "He has proved himself a man of my own heart. What this effect will be on the party is yet a conjecture."

Insurance Commissioner John K. Tarbox believed the masses of the people were satisfied with the administration.

John E. Fitzgerald saw no reason for changing the opinion he expressed at the June meeting of the Bay State club regarding President Cleveland: "His conduct has more than justified all the good things said about him before his election." He thought there would be no split in the ranks because of his policy, and believed the coming convention at Worcester would full indorse the administration.

Ex-Mayor Albert Palmer said: "I like it very much indeed, believing Cleveland to be faithful to Democratic principles. I am satisfied in every way."

Hon. John F. Andrew was also satisfied in every way.

Col. Drinkwater said he complained of his slowness, but thought there would be no party split. He would not, however, support the administration.

Col. N. A. Plympton considered it too early to express his opinion. He did not believe in the civil service reform as now practiced, saying: "It will only be when the leopard changes his spots and water runs up hill that the great Democratic party will subscribe to this scheme of civil service reform."

The Genesta's Lines a Revelation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The exposure of the lines of the Genesta as she appeared in the dry dock in South Brooklyn was a revelation to the marines who gathered about the dry dock and descended the steep flight of marble steps to study the bottom of the boat. The bilges were about a foot wider than the deck beam measurement and carried to considerable depth. The entire hull presents not six inches of straight line, but in every part sheers off into curves. The bow cuts the water straight enough but the stern is nothing but a rank rake running from the rudder post under the counter to half way midships. The keel is little more than half the length of the yacht. Fourteen tiers of copper sheeting a foot wide cover the sides from the keel to within thirty inches of the deck line. The general appearance of the yacht out of water is ugly in the extreme, but betokens a minimum of displacement and resistance while in motion.

At sunrise the crew were again at work finishing the cleaning, after which the copper was battered flat with mallets in places where it had bulged. Three or four sheets of copper were fastened on the port bends where the old sheeting had become dented. Mr. J. Beavor-Webb, the designer of the yacht, was active about the dock, and watched the cleaning and coppering with interest. A Brooklyn photographer took views of the yacht from five different positions, and at noon the sluices were thrown open again. At 2 p. m. the yacht floated off the chocks and was towed over to Tompkinsville, S. I.

Riotous Conduct of Ohio Strikers.

IRONTON, O., Sept. 4.—Great excitement prevails here. An organized mob, estimated at from fifty to 100 men, supposed to be composed of striking mill men, went to the Belfont mill at the close of Foraker's speech and capturing the guard, whom they disarmed, compelled him to go to the door of the wareroom, in the upstairs of which five Chattanooga black sheep nailers were sleeping, and ask them to come down. The nailers, however, suspected trouble, and refused to open the door. A shot was fired, it is claimed, from the outside, when the men from their inside barricade opened up a rapid firing from the heavy revolvers with which they were armed. Some fifteen shots were fired, and the windows were badly riddled, but fortunately no one was hurt, so far as known. The watchman claims that the men were masked and all armed. The probability is that most of the crowd came from Ashland, where the same trouble exists. The better class of nailers, heaters and rollers who are out on a strike are not in sympathy with such methods, and are loud in their condemnation of the mob.

Labor Measures Agreed Upon.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The executive committee of the trades assembly for the coming year, which tarried after the state convention adjourned, has organized by electing John Franey, of Buffalo, chairman; George L. Guetig, of Syracuse, vice chairman; F. F. Donovan, of Brooklyn, secretary, and George Blair, of New York, treasurer. For sub-committee: George Blair, chairman; Samuel McElwee, of Rochester; Thomas P. Masterson, of New York; J. E. Cannon, of Albany, and John Beers, of Elmira. The following measures were agreed upon to be pushed before the coming Democratic and Republican conventions: The child labor bill, the ten-hour law, the Hooley prison bill, state printing and an amendment to the health laws.

The committee will issue at once the circular calling for a convention to nominate labor candidates for assembly and senate who shall champion the five measures agreed upon; also a circular pledging all candidates to the same measures. Provisions were made to ask funds by appealing to the unions, after which the convention adjourned.

An Aristocratic Thief.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—George H. Cooper, son of Admiral Cooper, U. S. N., was arrested, charged with larceny. He had a room in the house of John A. Atwater, at 328 Halsey street, Brooklyn, and is accused of purloining articles from the rooms of the family, who were spending the summer in the country. The articles missed consisted of jewelry and $8 in small change from a child's bank. Pawn tickets for the jewelry were found on Cooper's person.

Determined to Stamp Out the Montreal Epidemic.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The board of health has been notified that unless immediate steps are taken to stamp out smallpox a quarantine will be enforced by the states of New Hampshire, Vermont and Michigan, and by the province of Ontario against the province of Quebec.

DROWNING BATHERS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A CONEY ISLAND LIFE-SAVER.

The First Thing Needed in Saving a Person from Drowning—An Old Idea—Methods of Resuscitation—Cramps—Diving.

[Brooklyn Union.]

"Presence of mind is the first thing needed in saving a person from drowning," said William Johnson, the life-saver at the old iron pier, to a reporter.

"But what good would presence of mind do in case the drowning person grappled with you, as was the case with the girls at Clinton Point the other day?" said the reporter.

"You have to adopt a heroic remedy in a case like that," said Mr. Johnson. "If a person struggled with me in the water I would strike him so as to make him helpless. If he caught me about the arms I would, as I have done, butt him with my head until he released me. He would do it almost instinctively. The first thing in rescuing a person is to be able to seize him properly. He should be taken at arm's length, so that in his struggles he may not impede you."

"Don't drowning persons give themselves up readily?"

"No; that's the strangest part of it. They nearly all struggle with you as if they thought you were trying to drown them. I remember one big man who was drunk in the water and who was unable to help himself and was rapidly drowning. I went to his rescue, and he actually fought with me so that I had to knock him senseless to save his life."

"Do drunken men go in the water frequently?"

"They wouldn't naturally be allowed in the water if their condition was known. The truth is that they may be apparently sober when they start in, and the motion of the water will render them dizzy. A little salt water is sure to be swallowed by the man, and it will help send the fumes to his head. Another thing is that the bather ordinarily contents himself with ducking his head under the water once or twice and then letting the sun pour on it, while the lower part of his body is cool. This naturally draws the blood to the brain and helps the liquor to do its work. People often bend their heads to the breakers and let them pound upon them until I should think they'd split their skulls. I wonder there are not more cases of brain concussion. In fact most people drink before going in the water instead of after coming out, and meet the breakers in the worst possible way. Water is the easiest to divide, but the hardest to resist. Present an angle of your body to it and there is no trouble. Otherwise *there is always danger.*"

"If a person goes under water, do you wait for him to come up again?"

"No, sir. It is an old and superstitious idea that a person must come to the surface three times before he drowns. The truth is, he might come up half a dozen times, or he might not come up at all, according as he struggled or as his lungs became filled with water. I am always in condition for swimming and as soon as anyone goes under water *I notice the condition of the tide* and jump in after him. I have found several lying on the bottom who would have drowned if I had waited for their reappearance."

"After you bring them in how would you restore them?"

"In the first place they should be brought in face downward, and then laid upon their faces, so that their heads are lower than the neither parts of their bodies, and the water they may have swallowed can go out. There need be no rough action to secure this result. In fact, the rolling of a person over a barrel or other rough exercise, might be the means of killing them."

"That will not induce respiration?"

"Oh, no. To bring back the breath they must be placed in a reclining position, the arms thrown back and then each successively thrown across the breast, which should be pressed in. *This might be continued for an* hour or more with good result. In fact, lives have been lost because people gave up too quick. Human lives are worth hours of work. At least I think so."

"Does the application of brandy do good as a restorative?"

"If applied to the extremeties, yes; but when forced in a person's mouth, no. A drowning man wants all the room he can get for breath. If you lie on your back half conscious and struggling for breath you can see yourself how your palate would close your throat and nothing could get into it. You would choke and die, and I don't doubt deaths have been caused this very way."

"Does over-eating cause cramps?"

"Not at all. Overeating causes apoplexy. Cramps are usually caused by the excessive and unusual use of the limbs. Have you ever put your arm or leg to a sudden strain which has contracted the muscles? That is what gives a swimmer a cramp. Men who are good swimmers, but who do not swim often, are the ones who are caught with a cramp, more often in the leg, because the motion of swimming is an unusual one. When they get the cramp they lose their presence of mind and give themselves up. The right way to do is for them, instead of giving up, to gradually let the limb out so that the sinew may get its normal tension, and then they will come out all right. They can float easily if they only try, and put themselves out of danger. I was attacked with a cramp in my right leg while bathing in Seneca lake at a part which was unfathomable. For a second I lost my presence of mind, but it was a matter of life and death, and while I held myself up with my hands I gradually accustomed my leg to its normal position."

"Is there any other source of danger?"

"Yes, the habit of diving. It is easy to dive in shallow water if a swimmer will only spread out the palms of his hands as soon as he enters the water. This changes his course upward in an instant. I have seen men break their necks by diving from a distance of six feet above the water without changing the position of their hands when beneath the surface. I'd like to emphasize the need of promptness in rescuing people who have gone down under water. Don't wait for them to reappear, and don't be afraid of what they might do. A good swimmer always has the best of it, if he keeps a clear head. Then do not carry drowning persons face up. Always carry them face down, so any water they may have swallowed shall run out of the mouth, and after natural breathing has returned, and not till then, should they be given restoratives. I came near getting into a fight for suggesting this in the case of a young woman at a neighboring bathing place, but I carried my point, and, I think, saved her life."

Nothing So Exasperating.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Nothing so piques a thrifty woman's curiosity and enrages her as to have a newsboy fleet down the street about 11:30 a. m. bellowing: "Ereayerextry! Turble waggle waggle loo! All 'bout the splision 'n death at ereyerextry."

DEATH OF THOMAS CORWIN.

A Flow of Soul—A Strange Coincidence—A Paralytic Stroke.

[Dr. Rob Morris in Courier-Journal.]

Mr. Russell quotes a letter written Dec. 19, 1865, relative to the circumstances of Thomas Corwin's death. The document is full of detail. It was published anonymously in The Ohio State Journal, but has every appearance of truth. It treasures up the last things of a memorable life in a most readable manner, and I could wish the writer had appended his name to it. He says "that never before had it been his lot to see in such startling proximity, life and death, mirth and mourning, fame and frailty, as in the sudden striking down of Corwin.

There was a meeting at Washington of some fifty Ohio politicians, including Wade, Schenck, Chase, Bingham and others of prominence. Corwin was present, the center of interest and admiration. He became, almost in a moment, the one object of consideration. Some of his hearers were seated, some erect, some leaned forward over the shoulders of the more favored, but all had eye and ear upon Corwin. The great magician had raised his wand once more—it was the last time—to try its spell as he had done for forty years. Those who heard him declared afterward that his youth seemed to return to him. More than one avers that he thought of the fable of the dying swan. There was all the flow of humor, the sparkle of merriment, the glow of enthusiasm, the flash of wit, the charm of anecdote and illustration. And there, prominent before every eye, was that wondrous play of feature *which few men possessed in such perfection.*

The hour ended and the crowd dispersed. I took my seat by his side, and there occurred between us two one of those strange coincidences which invest our lives with the mysterious and awful, and which are calculated to feed superstition. After a personal allusion he remarked with much earnestness: "Twenty years ago I saw a man fall in apparently unconscious paralysis when in the midst of excited discourse. He was carried out by his friends in this condition, and his first act of consciousness was to utter the words you have just spoken, Cæsar had fits."

In a few minutes afterwards Mr. Corwin was taken with the paralytic seizure from which he died. He had gone into the refreshment-room, where the crowd again encircled him, and the shouts of laughter and clapping of hands welcomed his jests. Every eye and ear in the brilliant assemblage was directed to the chair where he sat playing with skilled fingers upon that mystic harp whose chords are humor, passion, sympathy, and emotion with all the wizard skill and power of his nature. Suddenly his voice sunk to a whisper. He arose from his seat, reached out his hand beseechingly to his friends, cried out for fresh air, and fell forward. He was carried to his room, which *soon proved the chamber of death. He* who had touched with the scepter of an imperial intellect, states, nations, courts and peoples was now touched, in his turn, touched by the scepter of his superior, and submissively he bowed and died.

The Russian Officer.

[Contemporary Review.]

The aristocratic youth of Russia commence their military career in gymnasia *(schools), where they receive a liberal education* at the age of 10. Religion, languages, history, mathematics, etc., form part of the course, which lasts for seven years; but drill, fencing, gymnastics and swimming are subjects to which considerable prominence is given, and each school has a uniform in which the scholars invariably appear. At the end of the course they are medically inspected, and only those who are physically fit are permitted to be examined for cadetships; those who are rejected may be appointed to different offices under government.

The corps d'elite are held out as inducements to those who pass the highest standard of examination. There are eighteen or twenty of these at present in the different portions of the empire. They feed the eight cadet schools which provide the higher class of officers. Of these the imperial corps of pages is the most aristocratic, and supplies most of the officers for the guard. The remainder are at St. Petersburg, with the exception of the Alexander school at Moscow, and the Finland cadets corps at Helsinfors, the latter being exclusively for natives of the duchy of Finland. The Michael artillery and Nicholas engineer cadet schools furnish, as their titles imply, the higher class of artillery and engineer officers.

The progymnasia, *of which there are* eight, receive boys of any class, 10 years of age, a small percentage of whom join the army direct as non-commissioned officers; the remainder supply the Junker schools, after a seven years' course. The Junker schools provide the body of officers. The course lasts for two years, and only those cadets who obtain a certain figure of merit are appointed to commissions. The cadets, in addition to theoretical instruction, have a most practical course of study in sketching and outpost duty; they also go into camp for four months in the year, and take part in all drills and exercises. Batteries, squadrons, and battalions are formed, all manned by cadets. These schools are in the different military districts and under the staff of those districts, and the instructors are taken from the best officers in the district.

A New One on Mark Twain.

[Kansas City Times.]

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith knows more stories about more people than ten average citizens. Among them he relates this: "When I was living with my brother in Buffalo Mark Twain occupied a cottage across the street. We didn't see very much of him, but one morning, as we were enjoying our cigars on the veranda after breakfast, we saw Mark come to his door in his dressing-gown and slippers and look over to us. He stood at his door and smoked for a minute, as if making up his mind about something, and at last opened his gate and came lounging across the street. There was an unoccupied rocking chair on the veranda, and when my brother offered it to him he dropped into it with a sigh of relief. He smoked for a few moments and said:

"Nice morning."

"Yes, very pleasant."

"Shouldn't wonder if we had rain by and by."

"Well, we could stand a little."

"This is a nice house you have here?"

"Yes, we rather like it."

"How's your family?"

"Quite well—and yours?"

"O, we're all comfortable."

There was another impressive silence, and finally Mark Twain crossed his legs, blew a puff of smoke into the air, and in his lazy drawl remarked: "I suppose you're a little surprised to see me over here so early. Fact is, I haven't been so neighborly, perhaps, as I ought to be. We must mend that state of things. But this morning I came over because I thought you might be interested in knowing that your roof is on fire. It struck me that it would be a good idea if—"

But at the mention of fire the whole family dusted up stairs, trailing language all the way up. When we had put the fire out and had returned to the veranda Mark wasn't there.

SKULLS AND BONES.

THE GHASTLY COLLECTION IN THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

A Place That Very Few Sight-Seers Visit—A Group of Grinning Skeletons—Some Horrible Relics—Bones, Shot and Shell.

[Washington Star.]

There is one place in Washington that very few sight-seers visit. It is a museum with a very extensive and novel collection, composed entirely of fragments of dead people, and it occupies the old Ford's theatre, on Tenth street, in which Lincoln met his tragic death. The once gay theatre is now associated with skeletons and death. The first floor, where the pit was, is occupied by the clerical force of the medical department of the army. The dress circle contains the library and a few articulated skeletons, while the peanut gallery, where the street arabs used to assemble at night to applaud the acting and drop peanut hulls and orange peelings on the bald heads in the pit, is given up exclusively to the collection of fragments of dead men. There is seldom anybody in the museum except the attendant. At the entrance of the library a group of skeletons stand grinning a sepulchral welcome, those in front standing in a careless attitude, "too naked to be ashamed," while those behind leer over their shoulders with an air of familiarity that is offensive to a person of delicate sensibilities.

Near the door is a sign and an index finger, which tells the visitor that the museum is up-stairs, and these grinning, gibbering skeletons seem to feel a cynical satisfaction in directing the way to the upper room where are collected the relics of ruined men. One tall, fine looking fellow stands with his foot on a skull. The rest stand with their toes turned in and their long, bony fingers spread out at their sides or twisted together. Some of them are *young*, spry, *dandified* skeletons, with head erect and polished white foreheads and a full set of pure white teeth, while others are hollow chested, snaggle toothed, old creatures, and others again are black and shrivelled up, like witches' imps. They all have that offensive familiar grin, which seems to say that they hope to know you better later on.

Up stairs there are rows of glass cases all the way around the wall, and close together from east to west across the room, there are large glass bottles, like preserving jars. Some have human hearts in them; some hold the lungs and liver. Others hold kidneys, spleens, eyes, noses, ears or fingers of men who have been a long time dead. Among the spleens is that of Guiteau, which is a third larger than any of the rest. One case is devoted to arms and legs that have been amputated, and show how nice and slick the surgeons knife and saw went through. Some of them are all lacerated and torn to pieces by gunshot wounds—most of the exhibits are the scraps of men picked up off the battle field. One heart has two big ounce bullets imbedded in it. Another has a deep gash in it and near by is a dirk knife. Another case is devoted to horrible looking hands and feet put up in glass jars. All are swelled up and lacerated. Some have the flesh torn away and the bone and sinews *left* bare. *A* solitary thumb reposes in a small bottle, while a little finger is crooked up in another. An eye torn from its socket by a musket ball is soaked in alcohol; odds and ends and all sorts of fragments of dead people are collected there like the scraps for a crazy quilt.

But the chief part of the collection consists of small fragments of bones. There is the section of the backbone of Booth in a glass case not many feet from the spot where he shot Lincoln. There are all sorts of human bones shattered by shot and shell. Skulls with great big lead balls sticking in them; big bones with fragments of iron shells crushing them into powder; joints broken apart by musket balls; there are skulls, ribs, legs, and arms shattered and shivered by all sorts of missiles of war, and in some cases the lead and the bone have become welded together. There are over 9,000 *specimens of bones fractured in curious* ways by shot. There are plaster casts of different cuts of the human body that make the cases look like a butcher's stall. Then there are more articulated skeletons. There is the great French skeleton, a giant in proportions, every bone as white as ivory, teeth all perfect like pearls, toes turned out, and palms of the hands extended with all the grace of a dancing-master.

"Look at those teeth," said one of the attendants to the reporter. *"He is proud of* those teeth. None but a French skeleton could have teeth like that. You can always tell a Frenchman by that. There's a Yankee. None at all! Only one canine, and half the jaw rotted away. That's because they use too much tobacco. If Americans knew how it ruined their skeletons they wouldn't chew so much. A Frenchman has a right to be proud of his skeleton. I should be ashamed to be a skeleton without teeth. That's a mighty fine looking woman there," and he dusted the glass case that protected a set of delicately fashioned bones. "She's French. See her teeth; like pearls. If you want to make a good skeleton take care of your teeth."

These articulated skeletons are the only actors now on the stage that used to afford amusement to Abraham Lincoln, and their bony fingers point out the spot where he *met his death.*

Telegram and Letter.

[The Current.]

A telegram should be followed with a letter, unless communication have been well established by wire. Letters are distributed by grown men, expert in their business to a degree that astonishes any one who contemplates the triumph of their art. But telegrams are delivered by sleepy and stupid little boys, who dream mostly of little boys in books who went in swimming and never carried telegrams. One of these little boys, in a great city, will be given a dozen dispatches involving a half day's travel. The first party addressed is not at the place addressed. The boy so marks the envelope and proceeds on his way.

At the end of many hours he returns to the main office and reports that he failed to find his man. No one ever heard of any further action by the telegraph company, other than in rare cases a dispatch to the sender, sometime the next day, to the effect that "Yr msg to J. Smithfield not did." A letter to any fairly-known resident of any city will reach him if no malicious person intervene to divert it to the dead letter office. But a telegram to any private citizen, addressed at his place of business, is by no means a trustworthy method of transmission, and the percentage of such communications which "go astray" is enormous.

Catalogue of Government Publications.

[The Current.]

It is shown by Maj. Ben: Perley Poore's descriptive catalogue of government publications, that congress and the executive departments have printed 60,000 books or pamphlets since 1776.

Experiments at Merced, Cal., in the cultivation of opium the poppy have proved successful.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
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Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,

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Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, *furniture, etc., for the year* 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have *contracted to pay the owners of said property;* and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

How do you like them?

New Fall and Winter DRESS GOODS

Radical is the proper word to use to describe the great changes in the styles of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, this season. You *can see a nice assortment of the* **NEWEST THINGS OUT** at

EDSALL'S.

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CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
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Confectionery of all Kinds.

Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.

The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front stree
Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-22.

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Between the hours from
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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
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We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.

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J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

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Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 342.

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Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
14 North avenue.
Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. *Particular attention paid* to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies and Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 32 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 60 Somerset street,
Grocer and Seedman,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 110.
Carpenter and Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

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Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room 18 Opera House building, entrance between *Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m* to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns

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Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
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Somerset House,
Permanent and Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First-class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, **Driven Wells,**
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 34 East Front. 1-26 12

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Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
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Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner and Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Doane of 942 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
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Stabling for horses by day, week or month Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 256 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

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Cesspools, Wells and Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
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For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals, Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
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Six Barrels of
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At George Demena's Kindling Wood Establishment Somerset street. 6-29-22

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Cesspools, Wells and Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

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Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield

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12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1307.

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Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co, of N. Y. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

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Telephone Call 29.

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No. 9 East Front Street,
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MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work, Low Prices

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Reasonable Prices,

at the

EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned,
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city!
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St., or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
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Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

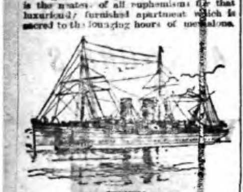
THE FLEETEST SHIP.

PICTURES OF THE VESSEL THAT CROSSED THE OCEAN IN 6 DAYS.

Description of the Etruria—The Largest and Swiftest Transatlantic Steamer. Cost $2,000,000; Built for the Americans.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Sept. 3.—When the new Cunard steamer Etruria left her dock at Liverpool, England, last trip the captain notified passengers and officers that the passage was to be made in the shortest possible time. The Etruria was going to try to beat all the records, just to shake herself out and fly. Great interest was aroused and towards the close of the voyage excitement ran high. Only those initiated into the mysteries of a ship's smoking room know how much money changed hands among gentlemen betting on each day's run. Smoking room is the neatest of all euphemisms for that luxuriously furnished apartment which is sacred to the lounging hours of men alone.

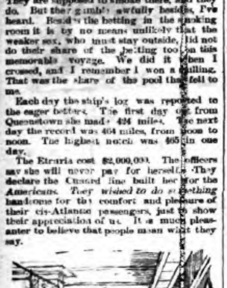


ETRURIA.

They are supposed to smoke there, and they do. But they gamble awfully besides, I've heard. Besides the betting in the smoking room it is by no means unlikely that the weaker sex, who must stay outside, did not do their share of the betting too on this memorable voyage. We did it when I crossed, and I remember I won a shilling. That was the share of the pool that fell to me.

Each day the ship's log was reported to the eager betters. The first day out from Queenstown she made 424 miles. The next day the record was 464 miles, from noon to noon. The highest notch was 465 in one day.

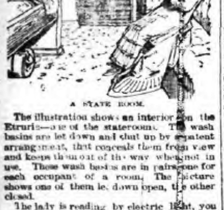
The Etruria cost $2,000,000. The officers say she will never pay for herself. They declare the Cunard line built her for the Americans. *They wished to do something* handsome for the comfort and pleasure of their cis-Atlantic passengers, just to show their appreciation of us. It is much pleasanter to believe that people mean what they say.



A STATE ROOM.

The illustration shows an interior in the Etruria—one of the staterooms. The wash basins are let down and shut up by a patent arrangement, that conceals them from view and keeps them out of the way when not in use. Those wash basins are in pairs, one for each occupant of a room. The picture shows one of them let down open, the other closed.

The lady is reading by electric light, you observe. The Etruria is lighted throughout by electricity. She is sumptuously fitted out. The beds are made upon wire mattresses. The curtains about the berths are decorated in the style of the Italian renaissance—the style of Raphael. The woods throughout are of the hardest and finest kinds—satin wood, mahogany, rosewood, walnut, etc.



PANTRY.

The tableware is likewise altogether "nobby." In the pantry, which you see in the illustration, the ceiling is hung full of it. Here are teapots, dear to the British heart, water pitchers and cream and syrup jugs, all of silver. On shipboard everything must be suspended that can be, on account of the motion of the vessel. It is not desirable to have several crates of crockery sliding off shelves and going to smash every day. In this pantry are steam tables all around, on which food and dishes may be heated.

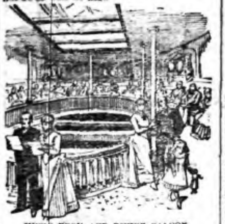
"This is for keeping the joints hot," said the steward.

British cookery would be nothing without its "joints."

Here are great vessels of copper, burnished to the last degree of brightness. They are coffee tanks. Steam and hot water circulate in plenty through this model pantry.

The tanks need to be large to supply the Etruria's American passengers. We Yankees are as fond of coffee as our British brother is of tea. And the Etruria is able to carry 720 saloon passengers. This fast trip she carried more than a thousand travelers, saloon and steerage together, and their passage tickets cost at least $50,000. And yet it is said, no doubt with truth, that the vessel is not paying expenses. You can hardly form an idea of the immensity of this steamer. A square of a New York street is 200 feet long. But the length of the Etruria is 520 feet. Walk two and three-fifths squares of a city street and you will have traveled the length of this floating town.

The captain had said, on leaving Queenstown, that he expected to reach Sandy Hook in six days. It is customary in reckoning time to count from this port on the Irish coast. Captain Theodore Cook kept his word. The passengers left Queenstown on a Sunday afternoon. The splendid Etruria landed them at her own pier in New York city the next Saturday afternoon, at half-past 6, after being duly detained at quarantine. Her passengers had only slept on shipboard six nights. The time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook was 6 days, 5 hours and 44 minutes. That was the actual time, the period that should be counted. But in order to make a big story, or for some other reason, ship captains have got into the habit of reckoning "from light to light," that is, from the last lighthouse visible on one coast to the first one on the other. Counting this way, from Fastnet to Sandy Hook, the time was 6 days, 2 hours and 45 minutes. The distance run shows that the Etruria averaged 21½ miles an hour right through. This is unheard of speed. Many American railway trains do not do so well as that.

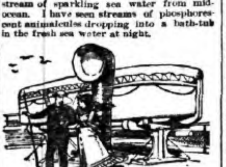


MUSIC ROOM AND DINING SALOON.

The dining saloon is, of course, below. You see it in a glance down through the circular opening in the music room above. The music room is sumptuously furnished. Beautiful, light satin-wood alternates with a darker colored one in the finish. The piano is of the same wood. The furnishings are bronze and old gold. The curtains are especially rich. Descending the stairs, past the pantry, we came to a door which had the word "Bar" marked over it. We did not see this place, but we smelled it, and the smell was not bad.

"And here," said the steward, "is the barber shop, but it do be closed oop."

There are four rows of staterooms. Bathrooms abound, in which you may have a wash in either hot or cold water, salt or fresh. If you wish, you can turn on a stream of sparkling sea water from mid-ocean. I have seen streams of phosphorescent animalcules dropping into a bath-tub in the fresh sea water at night.



LIFEBOAT.

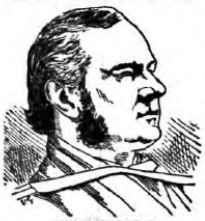
The Etruria is furnished with a pair of lifeboats different from those of any other ship. They are built somewhat on the plan of a catamaran. Imagine two boats nailed together, or rather nailed apart, by planks fastened across the top. They are separated some three feet or more, with a blank space of water between. The double arrangement of boat would be nearly as hard to upset as a raft, as you see. That, in the rough, is the *plan of the Etruria's new-fangled lifeboat.* Instead of being two boats, however, it is one boat split in two in the middle, and built around solid again at the bow and stern. The water is supposed to wash all over it. But instead of filling it and causing it to go down the mass of water falls through the middle, and washes out into the sea again. A rope grating covers the hole in the center, so that people shall not also wash through.

It is borne in on my mind that this letter must not be closed without mentioning one other special excellence of the Etruria. To me it is the crowning glory and beauty of all. This blessed ship has a ladies' cabin upon deck. If you, my masculine reader, knew the vile, dark, stuffy, bad smelling hole below stairs that goes by that name on most ships, you would understand. The ordinary ladies' cabin is a place where fat women come together to get sea-sick. They take out their teeth and remove their hair and lie there and groan and—ye gods! Let us say no more about it. But this unspeakable den below stairs is usually the only corner of a ship where women can get together and have a time apart from the masculine gender. Naturally they shun it as they would a small-pox hospital, and it's not because there are no men there, either.

The upstairs cabin for women in this beautiful Etruria is sumptuously fitted. It is an æsthetic place, with plush and silken hangings, thick carpets and dreamlike lounging corners. It is sacred to the weaker sex. They may smoke cigarettes, play backgammon and cards, faith, yes, they may order drinks if they want to. Doubtless they do. So, ladies, the Etruria is our ship. (You can depend on this account, for I haven't any free passage ticket over on her.)

ELIZA ARCHARD.

Archdeacon of Westminster Abbey.



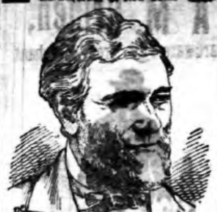
REV CANON FARRAR.

The recent address of the Rev. Frederick W. Farrar at the Grant memorial services held in Westminster abbey, coupled with the announcement that he is about visiting this country, renders his portrait of interest. While here the canon intends to deliver, besides numerous lectures on theological subjects, three others, *the subjects of* which will be: "Dante," "The Talmud" and "Browning the Poet."

Canon Farrar was born in Bombay, India, where his father was stationed as chaplain. He was educated for the ministry and gave evidence while pursuing his college course of the natural talents he possessed. For nearly twenty years after his admittance to the priesthood he held various professorships in several colleges, until 1876, when he was appointed one of the canons of Westminster and rector of old St. Margaret church near by. In 1883 he became archdeacon of Westminster.

Canon Farrar is the author of several works of fiction, notable as tales of school and college life. His theological works are many. His "Life of Christ," in two volumes, 1874, reached its twelfth edition in a single year.

Ex-Governor of New York.



THE LATE REUBEN E. FENTON.

(Photographed by Moore, Jamestown, N. Y.)

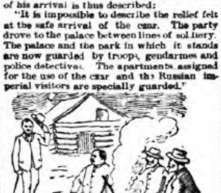
In the death of ex-Governor Reuben E. Fenton the state of New York loses another of its great war figures. Governor Fenton was born at Carroll, Chautauqua county, N.Y., July 1, 1819. From his Scotch-Irish ancestry he inherited a mind capable of forming strong convictions with the courage of upholding them no matter what the consequences. He studied law in early life, but never practiced the profession. He gave his time to mercantile pursuits with some attention to politics. His townsmen, recognizing in him a man with sound opinions, possessing also unusual skill as an manager, elected him in 1843 supervisor of the town. Their 24-year-old supervisor proved so popular that, after several re-elections, he was chosen to represent their district in the house of representatives. While here the Know-Nothing excitement broke out, which Mr. Fenton opposed with all the spirit that was in him. This resulted in his defeat as a candidate for re-election. This was in 1854. In 1855 three distinct political conventions met in Syracuse, consisting of the anti-slavery section of the Whig party, which followed the lead of W. H. Seward; a part of the Barnburners, of which Mr. Fenton was a member, and the Free Soil or Abolition party. Each organized in its own way. Committees of conference were appointed, and it was resolved that then and there they would form the Republican party of New York. They met in joint convention in the historic Weiting hall, and Mr. Fenton was chosen president of this, the first Republican convention.

In 1864 Mr. Fenton, while a member of the house of representatives, was elected governor by the Republicans to succeed Horatio Seymour, who was considered to be the most popular Democrat in the state of New York. In the winters of 1868-69 he out-generalled Senator Edwin D. Morgan in the New York legislature in a memorable senatorial contest. Here in the senate he met Roscoe Conkling, with whom he had many severe encounters in the struggle for supremacy in the politics of the Empire state. Mr. Fenton supported Greeley in the campaign of 1872. In 1875 his term ended in congress and he retired from public life.

Republican Simplicity.

The cable informs us that the czar of the Russias is just now on a junketing tour to Austria to visit its emperor, at a cost to the latter of 250,000 florins. The mere incident of his arrival is thus described:

"It is impossible to describe the relief felt at the safe arrival of the czar. The party drove to the palace between lines of soldiery. The palace and the park in which it stands are now guarded by troops, gendarmes and police detectives. The apartments assigned for the use of the czar and the Russian imperial visitors are specially guarded."



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN CAMP.

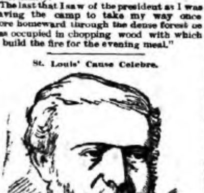
What a contrast with the pleasure trip our president has enjoyed in the Adirondack mountains! A New York World correspondent thus portrays in pen and pencil how he found President Cleveland.

"Now I find I am in the presence of the president and his camp companions, Dr. Ward and Mr. Bacon. They are seated near the fire, on which is sizzling the broiler with the morning meal. The president is sitting on a tree stump facing me, and is the first to observe my entrance. At a little distance from him is Dr. Ward, gun in hand; at his side is Mr. Bacon.

"After some conversation of a general character the president asked me if I would join them at breakfast and told the cook to *'place one more plate.' The humble meal* was served on a rough board supported on stakes. Large logs were used as chairs. Everything was primitive in the extreme. There was not the slightest thought of form or formality.

The last that I saw of the president as I was leaving the camp to take my way once more homeward through the dense forest he was occupied in chopping wood with which to build the fire for the evening meal."

St. Louis' Cause Celebre.



WALTER H. LENNOX MAXWELL.

This man of many aliases, who is accused of the murder of a Mr. Preller in St. Louis, has attracted widespread attention as being one of the most paradoxical prisoners ever taken into custody, and his trial is likely to be a peculiarly interesting one. The mere question of his name was a puzzling one to the prosecution, whether he is Walter H. *Lennox Maxwell, Theodore Cecil B. d'Auguier* or Hugh Mottram Brooks, doctor, dragoon or solicitor. He signs his name now Maxwell; but in San Francisco he wrote it d'Auguier.

If he is the murderer of Preller his motives and method of committing the crime will certainly require the very shrewdest legal talent among criminal lawyers to establish with a certainty.

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ICE CREAM.
All Flavors.

Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.

Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.

35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is *HARD* and *CLEAN.* No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

Carpets ! Carpets !

We have Just received several pieces of extra heavy Rag Carpet which we sell for what it would cost to have it woven.

CANTON FLANNEL! CANTON FLANNEL!

14 yards of heavy unbleached Canton Flannel for $1.00.

Dress Ginghams and Prints

A full line of desirable patterns and colors, for Fall wear.

Linen Towels! Linen Towels!

We keep a large assortment of these goods, from a good heavy towel at 5c, up to the finest damask.

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REAL ESTATE
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Fire Insurance.
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REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1368, Plainfield, N J

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38 West Front St.

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Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 96c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

Hand Bags

39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 63c, etc.
200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.
25c Underwear 25c.
25c Gents' Neckwear 25c.
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POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
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Jar Rubbers.
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(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
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Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
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One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

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JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

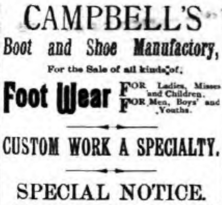
I. S. MELBOURN,
Mason and Builder
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296
Manufacturer of fine quality of
HARD BRICK,
SOMERSET STREET,
North Plainfield.
A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining
All orders will receive prompt attention. 5-31f.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.



This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, **WESTCHESTER,** of New York. **Norwich Union** of England, **North British Mercantile,** of England, **The Northern,** of England, **The Queen,** of England, **The Merchants,** of Newark, **The Washington Life,** of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY **Coal**
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.
TINNERS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
All kinds aces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.
Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 35.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

School Supplies.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
School Books,
of all kinds.
Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.
A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer In
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R
Telephone Call 89.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 120 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 83 PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1885. Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner.

TO LET—Two or three rooms. House private. Centrally located. P. O. Box 937. 5-2

FOR SALE—Bay mare, eight years old, top buggy, single harness, $90, or will sell separate. Walworth Ward, Dunellen.

WANTED—Gents' clothing to clean and repair. Work neatly and promptly done at 12 Park avenue, (Drake's old stand.) Charles Cowling, late of England.

WANTED—A teacher of Latin. Address with references Principal of North Plainfield Seminary.

FOR SALE—Two new sewing machines, best approved manufacturing, at half price. Box 100. 4-5

BOARD WANTED — Two ladies desire board within five minutes walk of the depot, west. Address Z., News office. 4-2

WANTED—A respectable middle-aged woman to assist with general housework. One who can appreciate a good home and be satisfied with moderate wages. Address C., care of this office. 3-6

AN HONEST and obliging girl wanted, willing to learn, about 15 years old, to assist with general housework. Address A. B., care of this office. 3-4

SITUATION WANTED as cook and to do washing and ironing. Three years reference. Call at No. 2 Cottage Row. 4-2

SITUATION WANTED at general housework. Have first-class references. Call at No. 2 Cottage Row. 4-2

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front st. 8-27tf

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, comprising five rooms. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 29 Front street. 13-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between fence lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, 18 East Front street. 11-tf

WILL EXCHANGE—Electric batteries, Electrical Gynecological and Surgical instruments, Laryngoscope, books, cow, incubators, brooders etc., for horse, harness and two-seated covered carriage. Apply 46 Jackson avenue. 28-4

Special Notices.

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 154. 20 3m

REMOVAL. George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at M. Koller's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 16 East Front street will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 88.

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director, Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1392, Plainfield. 6-10-f

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street. 1-30tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 110 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 4-11-tf

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 9-11-10

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-10-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician. corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 3-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m, Telephone Call 18.

Educational.

CRAYON PORTRAITS. Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Rand's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received. 2-6-6

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1389.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

Isaac Brokaw,

Real Estate and Insurance.

Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co. of N. Y. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	54	6 a. m.	64
9 a. m.	64	9 a. m.	73
12 m	77	12 m.	83
3 p m.	83	3 p. m	92

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.30 a.m	Sunrise	5.30 a.m
Sun Sets	6.26 p.m.	Sun Sets	6.26 p.m.
Moon Rises	0.36 p.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Malta taken, 1800.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow promises to be cooler and fair

JOTTINGS.

—The Fire Board will meet on Tuesday next.

—The weekly prayer meeting of the W. C. T. U. takes place as usual Thursday at 4 p. m.

—The weekly prayer meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will commence in their rooms at eight o'clock this evening.

—The Somerset County Board of Freeholders will hold their September meeting in Somerville on Tuesday next.

—During these past two weeks several thousand people have returned to Plainfield from all parts of the universe.

—The Common Council will hold their September meeting in the council chamber at eight o'clock on Monday evening.

—On and after Monday next North Plainfielders will have to conduct themselves straight, the ordinances take effect then.

—The President of the W. C. T. U. would like to meet the members of the Union at *Reform Hall, on Monday, Sept 7, at 4 p. m.* By order of the President.

—It is reported that a prominent business man of North Plainfield was beat out of thirty dollars by a sharper at the Fair grounds on Thursday afternoon.

—A game of ball is booked for this afternoon at four o'clock, between a nine chosen from the Plainfield Turn Verein and the Athletics, on the Somerset street grounds.

—There is no general State tax this year, New Jersey being one of the wealthy States which has no debt to speak of, and whose expenses are paid by taxes on corporations.

—The rink license fee at Elizabeth has been placed at $175. In the borough here it has been placed at $200, which some think amounts virtually to a prohibition of the pastime.

—At the Gospel temperance meeting to be held at the Reform Club to-morrow evening, the speakers will be Rev. Dr. Lowry, Alex. Titsworth, *Horace Martin* and *Amos Andrews.*

—There is to be a grand family excursion to Lake Hopatcong Wednesday Sept. 9, under the auspices of the Dunellen Presbyterian Church and Reform Club, to leave this city at eight o'clock.

—George W. Peek, Charles R. Clark and William Gale are the delegates from the Westfield Fire Department to the Firemen's Relief Association Convention, to be held at *Atlantic City this month.*

—Margaretta Walton, a minister of the Society of Friends, from Pennsylvania, will be at the Friends' meeting on Peace street First day morning at 11 o'clock, and wishes a general invitation given.

—Among the patents just issued is one to "J. H. Lintsley, White House, No. 324,391, for a hog ringing pincher." The intelligent White House grunter will do well to take the hint and keep his nose out of this *contrivance.*

—Seats are now on sale at Shaw's and and Reynolds for the performance of Arthur Rhean's Great Comedy Company in "A Night Off," which will befittingly open the season at Music Hall, Tuesday evening, Sept. 8th.

—The last heat of the free-for-all race, which was trotted at the fair grounds on Thursday, was awarded to Lizzie R. It will be remembered that both Lizzie R. and Har*vey had two heats, and the fifth heat* was decided by the judges to be a dead heat, and the sixth was won by Lizzie R. All the pools in this race were declared off.

—A great special book sale will begin at Edsall's dry and fancy goods store next Monday, embracing nearly two thousand five hundred books of the most popular works of the day. The prices are extremely low so as to insure a large and successful sale. This is a special rare opportunity to purchase books cheap, and will last but for a short time.

—Tuesday before Justice Lofferts at New Brunswick, a hearing was had in the case of Francis M. Oliver of that city, vs. Wm. M. Baldwin of Union County. Mr. Oliver charged Baldwin with fraudulently contracting a debt of $95, $50 of which was a worthless check and $35, a note that was never paid. On August 5th Baldwin was arrested at New Brunswick and the hearing of the case set down for Tuesday, when the parties appeared. Judge Suydam of this city, and Edward W. Strong of New Brunswick, defended Mr. Baldwin, and Senator A V. Schenck appeared for Mr. Oliver. After hearing the parties the case was compromised by Mr. Baldwin paying $74.70, as claim and costs.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

A Short Session.—A New Ordinance Introduced.—A Petition From Taxpayers.—Other Business.

The Borough Council held their September meeting in the parlor of Warren Engine house at eight o'clock last evening.

Present—Mayor VanWinkle and Councilmen, Slater, Weaver, Arnold, Thickstun and Ludlow. Absent—Councilman Bronson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and on motion adopted.

A communication from the taxpayers and residents of Manning avenue, stated that that portion of Manning bounded on the west by Westervelt avenue and on the east by Richmond street had never been accepted, and desire that the council should accept same; laid on table.

Committee on the Borough lockup reported that they had retained same.

The standing committee had no report to make.

Mr. Arnold from the committee on printing reported that he had received printed ordinances.

An ordinance in regard to the blockading of the streets of the Borough, leaving horses untied, or standing or loafing on the corners, or in front of churches or interrupting any meeting or religious service or disturbing persons going to or coming from same, was read and laid on table.

Mr. Arnold then called up the communication from the residents of Manning avenue, and on motion the same was referred to committee on streets.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, the council then adjourned.

The following are the titles of the ordinances which are to take effect on September 7:

1. To provide for the offices of corporation counsel.
2. To provide for the office, define the duties and fix the compensation of the Borough clerk.
3. *Relating* to shows and circuses, exhibitions and skating rinks or venders with or without shows.
4. An ordinance concerning dogs.
5. To prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of the corporation counsel.
6. For the correction of nuisances and for the preservation of health in the Borough of North Plainfield.
7. An ordinance designating a Borough lockup.
8. To provide for the licensing and regulation of cartmen, hackmen, scavengers, expressmen, omnibus, stage and truck owners and drivers.
9. To provide for the licensing and regulation of peddlers, venders, and hawkers of wares, merchandise, itinerent venders of remedies, medicine and persons professing the healing art and practising the same.
10. To provide for the offices of marshals and prescribe the duties and compensation of same.

The City Court.

Charles Williams, an old offender, was brought before City Judge Ulrich this morning charged with having been drunk and disorderly. He was given his choice between paying a fine of ten dollars or boarding at the county's expense for thirty days. He took the latter.

Susan Bonny, colored, made complaint before City Judge Ulrich yesterday morning, charging Margaret Washington colored, with slander, and using language unbecoming a lady in the presence of children. The Judge set the trial down for two o'clock yes-afternoon. At that time all the parties concerned were present with their counsel, ex-Judge Suydam appearing for the plaintiff and W. R. Codington for the defendant, After hearing the testimony of all concerned, Judge Ulrich suspended sentence.

Yesterday afternoon Harrison Randolph became slightly inebriated and commenced to show it. On Front street Officer Lynch told him that he had better go home. He left the street and it was supposed that he had left for home. Shortly afterward a woman came out of Pruden's alley and told Officer Lynch that Harrison was in there causing a great disturbance and breaking things up in general. He was arrested and this morning taken before City Judge Ulrich, who gave him his choice between paying a fine of ten dollars or languishing for *thirty days in the county jail. He will probably* pay the fine.

Presented a Purse.

The clergy of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark Thursday presented to Bishop Wigger of this diocese, a purse of $2,500—Rev. Father Killeen, of Bergen, making the address at the hall of the Catholic Institute in Newark. The Bishop Thursday started for Rome, and took a gift of $5,000 to the Pope from his diocese. In his absence, the Very Rev. Father Salt will be Administrator of the Diocese.

—There is in one of the parlors of the Netherwood hotel a picture of considerable size and great merit, by the famous artist, J. F. Cropsey, N. A. It is destined to decorate the Art Gallery of this city and is being purchased for that purpose by subscription among the guests of the hotel. It is hoped they will not fail to appreciate an opportunity of helping in an enterprise which thus far has been almost wholly carried at the expense of two of our most liberal citizens.

—In an experiment with one hundred plum trees a farmer dusted five trees with air slacked lime just as the blossoms were falling, and repeated the application every two weeks several times. From the five trees so treated he secured good crops of plums, but upon the remaining ninety-five trees the curculio did not allow a single plum to mature. This is an important discovery to plum growers should the method prove effectual hereafter.

—People should not throw bits of boards into the street that have nails in them. It is a dangerous practice, and one calculated to do great injury to horses.

The Melbourn Assignment.

The more the creditors investigate into the affairs of Isaac Melbourn, the more hopeless appears their chances of getting even a farthing out of the assets. But the principal ones talk of clubbing together to make an example of him, and, if sundry reports are true, he is entitled to no sympathy whatever.

A meeting of creditors was held last evening, and several recent transfers of property were discussed with a view of endeavoring to have the courts set some of them aside upon proof if it can be made to appear that they are fraudulent.

The amount of indebtedness grows larger daily, while the assets continue growing beautifully less, parties charged with indebtedness to Melbourn are producing bill after bill receipted and showing that the claims were previously paid.

The assignee says he is thoroughly disgusted, and seriously considering the propriety of resigning, if possible, as he informs us that in view of the claims constantly coming in there will probably not be enough left to even pay him for his trouble.

Some of the creditors reason that they will be better off to bring suit and get judgment, which would hold good for twenty years. By submitting their claims to the assignee they would be debarred they say, from such action, and therefore, talk of withholding them, since there does not seem much prospect of their getting anything otherwise, and very little even with a judgment. It is thought that Melbourn is ahead considerably by the assignment, although there are others who think that he is really a loser. Some of those who favor the latter view maintain that he lost money on the contract for building the Music Hall, and every other property he has built for years, having taken them, it is alleged, at ruinous prices.

Persons express their views in the matter usually as they are personally effected, those whom Melbourn secured by transferring property a short time before he assigned holding that he is really a sufferer financially, the real losers among the creditors taking the opposite view. If he assigned honestly he would be entitled to sympathy, but *if simply for the purpose of swindling* creditors it is not likely he will be much the gainer when they are through with him, and under such circumstances the community at large will rejoice at any punishment he may receive.

The workingmen have not yet been paid and as most of them are very poor, they are among the most serious sufferers at present. Mr. Codington, the assignee, concluded this morning to advance them some money out of his own pocket to help them over their present difficulties.

As to how Melbourn lost money some of the largest creditors express themselves of the opinion that it was lost at a hotel, at gambling and at horse-racing, and do not believe that he has $500 to his name. Among those who express this opinion are one of the most honored and esteemed citizens of Plainfield, who has often befriended Melbourn, and yet is one of the victims.

The assignee has sublet to George Sillery, *for $350, the contract for building the Rock*view avenue bridge, which was originally awarded to Melbourn, whose bid was $400, the Board of Freeholders agreeing to extend the time under the circumstances. This releases Martine's bond, and as the mortgage given him by Melbourn was partly to secure this, the mortgage will be nullified to the extent of about $800, yielding that much more assets.

Warren Engine Arrives.

Warren Engine No. 3, arrived in this city yesterday morning from the repair shops at Manchester, Conn., where she has been for the past three months for the purpose of replacing the old boiler with a new one, and receiving any other repairs that were necessary. The "boys" are happy to see the old war-horse back once more and she was taken to the engine house yesterday afternoon. The brass and iron work is somewhat rusted and the wood-work needs re-painting but in other respects she is in first-class order. The company took the steamer out last evening for a wash. They tried two wells, one on the corner of Somerset and Front streets and the Fifth street and Park avenue well. Upon measuring the distance of the stream she threw they found it to be 240 feet through an inch and a quarter nozzle. This is the heaviest fire engine in the city weighing about 1500 pounds more than either of the others.

Advertised Letters.

List of advertised letters in the Plainfield post-office, Sept. 5, 1885:

Annon, Annie	Barbour, Mrs, Thos
Austin, Maria	Cradley James
Cook, Miss M.	Crume, P. A.
Connolly, Miss Barbara	Hurley, Miss Lizzie
Ford, Dr. C. W.	Lynch, Miss Mary
Marthy, Mrs. Mary	Moore, Miss Ella
McGrath, Maggie	Praler, Joseph
McLoughlin, Johnny	Wallace, Mr.
Randolph, Mrs. Margaret	Witherow, Mrs. M.
Randolph, Mrs. S.	

When called for, please say advertised.

E. R. Pope P. M.

Services To-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Yerkes will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist Church to-morrow morning.

Rev. H. M. Lowry, son of the former pas*tor Dr. Lowry, will occupy the pulpit of the* Park Avenue Baptist Church, both morning and evening.

The repairs on the organ in the M. E. Church not being completed, there will be no service to-morrow as announced, but the church will open one week later. The Sunday School will open at the same time.

—Young married couple off on their wedding tours have in times past devised a good many able schemes to conceal from fellow travellers how recent their happiness was, but none that we ever heard of equalled in inventive genius the young pair from Somerville who borrowed a three years old boy from a neighbor to take along with them to avoid suspicion.—Somerville Journal.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

A Burglar Works the Pump and Makes Love to the Cook.

(From Ease.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Last Sunday evening in Second Place Ma had employed one of the genus "tramps" to all appearances to pump the tank. To combine business and pleasure, he made love to the girl, at the same time possessing himself of a knowledge of the premises. She was not over bright and fully satisfied all inquiries. He also exacted as part payment for his arduous labors (love making and tank pumping) the N. Y. World and Plainfield NEWS, and Ma kindly furnished him this literature a day old. Suppositiously this is the party whose affection to the family prompted a visit at "midnight's witching hour" to bid farewell, and if he had succeeded quietly, they in all probability would have bid farewell to their valuables at the same time. Fortunately the noise awakened my oldest brother, who clicked a curling iron, and in choice Anglo-Saxon in*vited him to leave the cover of the back* porch, and come out and receive a friendly bullet, but he preferred to not wait upon the order of his "going" but "got" at once.

I thought I would give you the correct version, for fear some one else supplying him with the NEWS he would read a garbled account of his exploit and so feel pained.

Impracticable.

(From Pinch Gut.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—I hear a good deal about the drainage question in Plainfield. Could not the Brook be used as a common sewer to carry off the city's impurities! It might be deepened and improved for the purpose. I see one sewer already run into it, by whose permission I do not know. Why should not every one have the same right? There is one thing sure, the present condition of affairs can not continue long, with the increasing size of Plainfield, without detriment.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. John W. Hughes of Somerset street is at Glen Island for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCallen of Brooklyn, N. Y., are visiting friends in this city.

Miss Mary Henderson of Charleston, S. C., is on a visit to friends on East Front street.

The family of President J. W. Murray, of eight street have returned from Luzerne.

William Hardy of Fourth street returned last evening after a week's absence rusticating.

Miss Annie Case of Ninth street has returned from her visit to friends in Hunterdon county.

Miss Rowland of Junction, N. J., is spending a few weeks with Miss Euphemia Frazee of Peace street.

At the First Presbyterian church the pas*tor, Rev. Dr. Ketcham, will occupy the pul*pit to-morrow morning.

After a three weeks vacation Rev. Dr. Yerkes has returned to his home in this city greatly improved in health.

Mr. F. H. Martin and wife of Mercer avenue, who have been summering several weeks at Hackettstown, are home again.

Dr. J. T. Fritts of this city was elected President of the District Board of Pension Examiners at a meeting held in Somerville this week.

Rev. A. H. Tuttle, pastor of the M. E. Church, returned, together with his wife and family, from summering here and there for change of air.

J. Harvey Ackerman, after a lingering illness of several months died of consumption this morning at his residence, corner of Central avenue and Seventh street.

Martin Myers, who was killed on board the schooner Ellen Powell, near New Haven, *Conn., was interred in that place by his son* Charles Myers of this city, on Thursday afternoon.

E. W. Percy's picture of the Young Mother, now on exhibition at the Art Gallery, attracts more and more attention. This picture it is hoped will find a permanent home where it now hangs.

Miss Mary Penney of Good Ground, Suffolk County, New York, has returned to her home at that place from a very pleasant visit *to her sister, Mrs. Samuel Townsend* at Washington Park, North Plainfield.

Mrs. Warren Marsh, of 45 East Third street, who has been traveling through Paris, and visiting her daughter Ada in Stuttgart, Germany, starts for home to-day on board the Red Star steamer "Waesland" from Antwerp.

Robert B. Carter and his daughter of Burlington, N. J., are stopping at the Seminary, the guests of Miss Kenyon. Mr. Carter *founded the Burlington Recorder,* three years ago, which enterprise he reports to be in a highly prosperous condition. Mrs. James B. Carter of Fanwood, is his niece. He is enthusiastic in his admiration of Plainfield.

G. W. Nicholson, Jersey City, H. W. Wilber, Boston; Miss M. Dolan, N. H. Brigham, Mrs. Eastham; Benjamin, Miss Benjamin, Miss A. P. Benjamin, J. J. Tate, J. H. Truman, all of New York; Mrs. M. V. Demere, Mrs. M. C. Terrill, and J. Howard Suydam all of Savannah, Ga., are among the arrivals at the Park House during the past few days.

A scaffold on house in Third street Newark on which two painters were working, fell Saturday. George Buhler fell four stories and received some internal injuries. He was taken home in the ambulance. The other man escaped by jumping to an extension adjoining.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y

RE-OPENING

OF

MUSIC HALL,

Tuesday. Sept. 8, '85

Arthur Rehan's Superb Company in Augustin Daly's Crowning Success,

A NIGHT OFF.

Direct from Daly's Theater, New York-city, where rehearsals were under Mr. Daly's supervision.

"Bubbling over with Fun."

"Scintillating with Wit."

"Replete in Comical Situations."

The best, the brightest, the breeziest Comedy on the American Stage.

Tickets on sale at Reynold's and at Shaw's, beginning SATURDAY.

School Opening.

Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, *Rulers*, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at

ALLEN'S,

23 EAST FRONT ST.

N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

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Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.

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STANTON CLARK.

17 and 19 East Front street.

THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-28-2-w

2,500 BOOKS.

GREAT BOOK SALE

AT

EDSALL'S.

COMMENCING

Monday, September 7.

Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.

If you want books at **Extremely Low Prices** you will find this a rare opportunity. This special sale will continue for a short time only.

EDSALL'S

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

New York, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned town hips for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

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Laine, the Hair Cutter, 14 North avenue. Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc., in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for **Ladies & Children.**

Mrs. A. Corwin, **Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,** Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 39 East Front street.

William Claassen, **Shaving and Hair Cutting** No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

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J. Manning, Residence, Emily st. P. O. Box 199. **Carpenter & Builder,** 20 years established. Repairing promptly attended.

Frank Jones, **Borden's Condensed Milk,** P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room at Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a **Perfect Fitting Lining Cut** and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's **Meat Market.** Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street **Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,** Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House, **Permanent & Transient Board,** at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. *Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.*

L. L. McVoy, **Driven Wells,** Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years, feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 14 East Front. 1-26

T. E. Morgans, **Newsdealer, Books, Stationery** and Music. 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical **Watchmaker & Jeweler,** Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J. **Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker** Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Donne of 94 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front. **Boarding, Permanent or Transient.** Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington, P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with **Clear Spring Water Ice,** Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice. **Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,** thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, *grading and contracting.* Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue, Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for **Adamant Letters & Numerals,** For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield. Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish **Mouldings Sashes Doors,** Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue. **Shaving & Hair Cutting** Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of **Kindling Wood for One Dollar,** At George Demeza's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street.

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box **Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults** dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor, **Blatz's Hotel,** Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (From Paris) **Ladies' Hair Dresser,** Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy. **Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily.** Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 300, Plainfield.

M. Powers, **Kindling Wood,** 12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1505.

A. I. Smalley North avenue, **Meat Market,** Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

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Published Every Afternoon

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Notes of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinsville, Warrenville, Stirling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contingous points, furnished for publication, will be published provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and none of an offensive nature will be permitted.

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION,
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE [illegible], 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 27 a. m.	4 30 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 [illegible] a. m.
5 40 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 [illegible] "
6 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 5[illegible] "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 [illegible] "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 [illegible] "
7 50 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 [illegible] "
8 02 "	9 08 "	10 30 "	11 4[illegible] "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	12 [illegible] "
9 40 "	10 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 0[illegible] p. m.
10 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 [illegible] "
11 27 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 [illegible] "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 [illegible] "
12 33 p. m.	1 27 p. m.	3 45 "	4 [illegible] "
1 01 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 0[illegible] "
2 25 "	3 20 "	4 30 "	5 [illegible] "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 [illegible] "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 27 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 3[illegible] "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 3[illegible] "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 0[illegible] "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 3[illegible] "
7 30 "	8 00 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 20 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
[illegible]	12 30 a. m.	10 [illegible] "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 22 a. m.

Sunday.—Leave Plainfield 1 27, 8.00 8 41, 10 3[illegible] a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 30, 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m 1 30, 4 30 [illegible] 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, [illegible] a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 1 27, 5 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, [illegible] 10 45, 11 10 a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, [illegible] 00, [illegible] 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 32, 8 15, 9 30, 11 10 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 30, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, [illegible] 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA

Leave Plainfield 1 27, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 50 a. m., [illegible] 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 22, 5 10, [illegible] a. m., [illegible] 50 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 4 30*, [illegible], 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45.* [illegible] 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1885

Flies and Their Relation to Disease.

It is a common belief that the absence of flies for a season is a percursor of an epidemic, and flies being this year less numerous than some other seasons, some of our contemporaries have reasoned that the cholera or some other dreadful epidemic is to afflict our land, or as one of our contemporaries put it, "without more flies, everybody is going to be sick, and a great many people are going to die." The process of reasoning on this subject is about as follows, given by a writer more rational than superstitious, which we find in the Midland Industrial Gazette: "The absence of flies does not exactly presage an epidemic—that is, the flies are not killed by the poisen in the air, as many superstitious persons who have noticed the coincidence between disease and a small fly crop believe—but their absence is in itself a cause of sickness and epidemics. The scarcity of flies this year is attributed to the somewhat phenomenal weather prevailing in the North this spring. In February there was a remarkably warm spell, a mild spell that hatched out most of the pupæ, and brought many of the little flies prematurely into the world. This was followed by a long continued and severe cold in March, which killed these young flies before they got in their work upon the bald and sleepy. Hence a small fly crop. And now as to its relation with disease. The fly is a vulture, a buzzard on a small scale. It is the most important, because the most numerous, destroyer of pest-breeding material. It gets in on foul and decaying matter that can be reached by no other insect or animal, and it destroyes it. The quantity of this pestilential matter thus removed cannot be estimated, because the fly is always getting away with it in summer, while in winter the cold prevents its evil influences from being felt. When, therefore, there are too few flies to thoroughly consume all the forms of the dead and decaying substance that fills the earth, the surplus pollutes the air, the soil, and water, and creates and propagats disease. It is suggested, therefore, to New York, that, in view of its fly famine, that city stands in imminent dread of an invasion by that great enemy, the cholera, and the citizens are warned to be more than usually careful, and to supply the lack of fly by exercising extraordinary care in the removal of everything calculated to beget or nourish a pestilence.

A suit of certiorari was served on the officers of the Mutual Benefit Gas Company, at Hoboken, Wednesday, enjoining it from laying mains in the streets until the legality of its franchise is decided upon by the courts.

Charles Bober, a clerk in R. M. Stephen's drug store, Chatham, has disappeared. So has a considerable amount of his employer's money. He was last seen in South Orange spending money freely. He said that he intended to go to New York.

TOM DAVIS' MURDERER.

HOLLAND COMMITTED FOR THE KILLING OF THE SAWDUST MAN.

A Group of Admiring Texans Watch the Proceedings—Hill Refuses to Testify—How Many Widows Did Davis Leave?

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The testimony of "The" Davis was finished yesterday afternoon, and with it virtually ended the preliminary hearing in the case against James T. Holland for killing Tom Davis, the sawdust operator. When Holland and his friend Hill were brought together into the room of the special sessions court at the Tombs, admiring eyes were turned upon them, both from within the bar and from the settees at the right of the bench, where two groups of bronze-faced Texans had been awaiting their arrival. There were about a dozen of them, merchants on here to buy goods, they said, and who had dropped in to see fair play, with the restraining conventionalities of this latitude. Holland wore a new check suit, a tribute from his fellow-Texans, it was said. Hill seemed in sprightly mood. His hair was matted down with oil in front, and puffed out behind. He pulled approvingly at his mustache, and laughed as he talked with Holland, who was grim and earnest.

"The" Davis, from a seat among the spectators' benches, scowled from the moment the Texans entered the room, but would not allow his eyes to turn in their direction. He carried his determination not to look at the Texans to the stand, where he wheeled the witness chair about so as to face Justice Gorman, nearly turning his back on the lawyers. Mr. Price, counsel for the Texans, made him go over the story of the shooting. It did not vary materially from what he had said before. He spoke of the business in which he and his brother had been engaged as "supposed to be dealing in counterfeit money." They had been engaged in it twelve years, he said, in which time they had four different offices. The story of what they did and how they did it was told without reserve or any sign of shame, yet quietly. If it had been a decent business he could not have spoken more frankly about it. He rose and illustrated with his hat and a newspaper how he "operated" from behind the panel. Mr. Price tried to find out about Butler, Tom Davis' clerk. After argument among the lawyers Davis said Butler had served a term in prison for crooked business, something like that in which the Davis brothers was employed. Davis had last seen Butler on Wednesday night at Davis' house. The witness had visited the Reade street office with a lawyer and Police Capt. Eakins. The purpose of the visit was an ther inspection of the place. Capt. Eakins ordered the desk with the hinged panel to be taken to the station house, to be preserved as an exhibit for the coming trial.

The details of the shooting and arrest completed Davis' testimony, to which Holland listened indifferently, while it amused Hill.

"There are only one or two more witnesses for the people," Assistant District Attorney Purdy said, "and as one of them I call Mr. Hill."

This was a thunderbolt in the camp of the defense. Mr. Purdy said that the prosecution and the court had no charge against Hill, he wanted him as a witness. Justice Gorman confirmed Mr. Purdy's statement that Hill was free. Mr. Price and Mr. Grady protested, and argued against the capture of a witness for the defense by the prosecution. A long and spirited argument was ended by Justice Gorman's decision that Hill be sworn. Mr. Grady said that under advice of counsel Hill would refuse to be sworn. Hill was ordered to the stand, where he twirled his mustache and refused to be sworn. All the counsel talked together about what ought to be done with him. Justice Gorman said he would hold him as a witness under $1,500 bail, and that afterward he would punish him for contempt of court. It was announced at the same time from the bench that the complaint against Hill for coming to the city for criminal purposes was dismissed. As neither side had anything further to offer Holland was committed to await the action of the grand jury, which will meet on Monday. It is thought that the district attorney will submit the case to the grand jury next week, and that it may come to trial within a month.

The Texan spectators who had watched the proceedings bustled about after the hearing to get bail for Hill. Hill contributed his wad of $1,300. The other $200 was soon raised, and 1,500 cash was tendered Justice Gorman. He said he could take only real estate security. Hill was led off to the house of detention, and his friends started out to get the requisite security, in the hope of freeing him, altogether unmindful of the commitment for contempt which would still lie against him. The lawyers retained by "The" Davis showed several letters, ostensibly from friends of Holland, threatening pistols and daggers. One of the missives was decorated with drawings of two pistols and of a bleeding heart with a dagger thrust through it. The Texans disavow responsibility for these threats. By advice from the district attorney's office Justice Gorman has decided not to entertain a complaint against "The" Davis for an attempt at grand larceny.

Sergt. Reinisch, of the Tombs, received a dispatch from George F. Wilson, who a few days ago gave himself out as chief of police at Abilene, Texas, asking him to communicate it to Holland. It read thus: "You have the sympathy of the town with you and will furnish bonds for you." The sergeant showed the dispatch to Holland, who after reading it said: "Show it to Hill." When Hill read it he smiled and remarked: "Well, that man has a cheek. He killed a man only two weeks ago."

"Why, he is the chief of police of Abilene," interposed Sergt. Reinisch.

"I am the chief of police," replied Hill. "That fellow must have been appointed to my place by the board of aldermen after I left. I'll answer him at the proper time."

A small woman dressed in black and heavily veiled called at the coroners' office and told Coroner Levy that she was the widow of "Tom" Davis, and that her object in appearing was to obtain possession of the gold watch and chain and the other articles, valued in all at $600, found on her husband's body when he was shot. She said her maiden name was Elizabeth McGuire, and produced a marriage certificate dated July 1, 1861, which showed that she had been married to Thomas Davis by the Rev. Samuel H. Smith, at the Allen Street Methodist Episcopal church. Her witnesses were Jane P. Vail and Josephine S. Smith. Mrs. Davis stated that at the time of this wedding she was only 15 years old, but told the minister that she was 18. Davis was then 22. She said she did not know of her husband's operations in the "sawdust" business, but had supposed he was connected with a gun and ammunition concern. She had always kept away from his sporting friends and their wives, and had lived in quietness at Gunthersville, Coney Island, with her two children, one 13 and the other 15 years of age. The last time she saw "Tom" Davis was on West Broadway about two weeks ago. During their married life she and "Tom" had never had a quarrel. Coroner Levy referred her to the surrogate.

In all that has been said about Mrs. "Tom" Davis by "The" Davis, the wife has been said to be living at Kuntz's Atlantic hotel, Rockaway. On the day of the murder she was there seriously ill, her six children being with her, and she herself about to become the mother of a seventh. At the hotel it was said that she left there Thursday with the intention of going to "The" Davis' house. Mrs. Kuntz thought there was no doubt about the lady being the real Mrs. Davis, as "Tom" Davis brought her down to Rockaway early in the season and had visited her nearly every day since. No light could be obtained on the question of whether there is more than one widow from "The" Davis. At his house his boys spoke of their aunt as "Aunt Julia," while the woman at the coroner's office said her name was Elizabeth.

SMALLPOX BROUGHT TO BOSTON.

The Captain of a Vessel Leaves His Dying Wife's Bedside.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—One week ago the schooner Dallas Hill, having passed unquestioned the quarantine officials, entered the harbor and was moored at Buck's wharf in Chelsea. Mr. Buck boarded the vessel and arranged with the captain for the purchase of her cargo of laths, which the crew at once began unloading, and Capt. Robson was frequently on shore, often entering Mr. Buck's office to talk with the clerks and passing much of his leisure time in strolling about the city.

On Monday last he felt a bit unwell, but thought nothing of it. On Tuesday morning he was no better; by the afternoon he was decidedly worse and slight eruptions appeared on his face. He manifested no alarm, saying that possibly he was threatened with the measles.

The next morning, however, he had to take to his bed and send for a physician. The latter arrived in the afternoon and at once suspected that the patient had the smallpox. His questions elicited no corroborative information from Capt. Robson, who, while he refused to give an account of his goings and comings, stoutly maintained that he had not exposed himself to contagion, and persisted in asserting that his disease could be nothing worse than the measles. Another doctor was summoned, a consultation had and certain facts were developed which forced a confession from the patient.

It was then learned that two weeks ago the Dallas Hill was moored at Carleton, N. B. Just across the river, at her home in St. John, lay Capt. Robson's wife, dying with smallpox. On the eve of his vessel's departure the husband, saying nothing to his crew, sculled himself over the river and secretly visited his wife. She knew him not, yet he lingered at her bedside till daybreak. Then returned to his craft and gave orders to get under way. Not once during the long voyage did he say a word of his exposure to his four shipmates.

A final examination left no doubt that it was a case of smallpox of slow development, but positive nature. Capt. Robson was taken to the smallpox hospital, and the schooner was towed down the harbor and placed in quarantine. Rumors of the case had gone abroad, and during the early morning hours and before the vessel's departure, a curious throng gathered on the bridge, fifty feet from where she lay, to examine the ill-fated vessel. The doctors who had the case in hand do not believe ill results will follow, as the people who were exposed to the contagion have been vaccinated.

A GREAT STRIKE APPARENT.

The Knights of Labor and Manager Talmage Cannot Agree.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Chairman Powderly and Secretary Turner, of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, without taking any notice of Manager Talmage's proposition, called on him and presented the following as their ultimatum:

1. That a general order be issued along the Wabash lines instructing the master mechanics and foremen that no discrimination must be made in the employing of men on account of their being members of the Knights of Labor.

2. That all employes who have in any manner taken an active part since June 16 in the settlement of the trouble be given their positions held prior to said June 16 at once.

3. That all other employes who were locked out June 16 be reinstated on or before Oct. 1, 1885.

4. That all who have come out since then in support of those locked out on that date be also reinstated on or before Oct. 1, 1885.

Mr. Talmage denied that there had been any such discrimination as intimated, and stated that the men would be taken back as soon as vacancies occurred or if the earnings of the road justified an increase of the force of employes; otherwise not. Messrs. Powderly and Turner retired with the understanding that an official reply to the demand would be sent them in writing.

The reply of Mr. Talmage was received by the board. He states in it that he will agree unconditionally to the demand that the Knights of Labor be not discriminated against in the employment of men, and to the other demands he will agree to conditionally, the condition being that no time be fixed, and that he be allowed to take the men back as soon as the business of the road will justify.

The board will not accept this compromise. They go to Sedalia with A. C. Caughlan, chairman of the Wabash executive committee, to consult with the executive committee of the Southwestern system and prepare for a general strike.

The Salvationists Driven Out.

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 5.—Three thousand people, mostly rowdies, assembled in and around the hall in which the Salvation warriors were holding forth and accepted the invitation to "take part in the exercises" by drowning the pious hymns with such profane songs as "Balm of Gilead," "John Brown's Body," etc., helped out with catcalls, whistlings and other discordant noises. Meanwhile rotten eggs, apples, tomatoes, watermelons, etc., were showered in through the windows. At the end of half an hour the Salvationists retired. The meeting broke up in confusion.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The second comptroller has disallowed accounts for $400 expended in entertaining distinguished guests on the Tennessee, and has ordered it be charged to Rear Admiral Jouett.

An effort will be made this winter in behalf of the Chippewa Indians of Turtle mountain to regain their reservation, which covers a large part of north Dakota and includes valuable coal mines belonging to Chicago capitalists.

Secretary Bayard, it is said, will recommend in his annual report to congress that four inspectors of consulates be employed at salaries of $4,000 per year, with allowances for traveling expenses not to exceed $10,000, one to be sent to China and the far east, two more to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, and the fourth to confine his labors to the countries of North and South America.

HELPED HIM TO DIE.

A CANANDIAN TRAGEDY WITH SOME PECULIAR FEATURES.

A Man Coolly Sees His Brother Kill Himself and Then Helps to Finish the Job—He Buries Him According to Agreement.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—No tragedy has created the stir for years in Canada that has been manifest since the true history of the Effingham murder has been made public. Mr. and Mrs. Easterbee lived on a small place near Effingham. They were very unhappy together and had frequent quarrels. Both were well known in the country round about, and as little was known of their domestic unhappiness they were looked upon as contented country people, and when last fall they suddenly disappeared there was much stir in the neighborhood, and the gossips never got tired of talking about the strange occurrence.

It was first noticed that Mrs. Easterbee was away just before the frost came, but her husband was about the house, and the absence of his wife did not create suspicion until relatives who lived near began to intimate that there was some mystery about the affair. In a few days Alexander, the husband, also disappeared, and as he did not return the house was closed by relatives. In time another family moved in, and in the early part of this week, while digging in the garden by the house, the body of Mrs. Easterbee was unearthed. August and John Easterbee, brothers of Alexander, still lived in the neighborhood, and public talk involved them so much in the mysterious affair that August confessed he knew the story of the tragedy and said that John had confessed to helping Alexander kill his wife and had then gone with Alexander, while the latter took his own life. This story led to the arrest of John, and the woods were searched for Alexander's body. The inquest on the remains of Alexander Easterbee is now in session before Coroner Cummins, of Welland, Ont. John Easterbee, the prisoner, and a brother of the suicide, testified as follows:

"My brother and I came to the spot where he is buried together, and he shot himself. I laid down behind a log while he did it. In twenty minutes I came back and cut his throat. I don't know whether he was dead or not, I was so excited. He dug his grave before the shot was fired, and after I cut his throat I buried him as I promised him I would. Alexander told me he had killed his wife and was sorry for it. As he expected he would be hanged he determined then to kill himself and I was to help him, and if he failed I was to finish the job.

We ate dinner together, and then started out with the shovel. We talked for three hours before he shot himself. Then I threw the revolver into the pond. He told me to tell the folks he had skipped. I have been out to see that the grave was not disturbed, as I promised him I would do. I did not know he had killed his wife until three days after her death, when he told me he struck her in the stomach and then choked her to death."

August Easterbee, who furnished the first information, claimed that John had told him that he helped kill the wife, but John now denies that part of the story. The prisoner is cool, but does not look very intelligent.

Gen. Hazen's New Book.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Gen. Hazen, of the signal service, has in press a volume of army reminiscences which those who know its character say will raise the greatest kind of a riot among the officers who served with him in the late war. The general is in Europe now, where he goes every summer, and very little accurate information can be obtained of the contents of his book, but it is known that ever since the court-martial at Governor's Island Gen. Hazen has been burning with a desire to get even with Gen. David S. Stanley and other officers who testified for him or expressed sympathy with him.

"I haven't seen a line of the book," said an officer, "and no one has looked over its table of contents that I am aware of, but Hazen scarcely ever takes up his pen without getting into a fight with somebody, and if this book is what it is suspected of being, there will be the liveliest racket since the war."

Secretary Bayard on Riel's Case.

QUEBEC, Sept. 5.—Maj. Mallet, an influential French Canadian, has had an interview with Secretary Bayard respecting Riel's case. The secretary stated substantially:

First—The American government will not take the initiative in establishing Riel's citizenship.

Second—It has so far given little attention to the question.

Third—It will not consider it except on formal presentation in writing of facts and arguments upon which consideration is asked.

Fourth—It is indisposed to question the particulars of Riel's trial, unless they are shown to have borne more rigorously upon him than would have been the case had he been a queen's subject

Fifth—It is not a question of Canada's right to have tried Riel for treason if he were an American citizen.

Mr. Downs Will Draw.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Sept. 5.—As no building can be obtained for the use of Rev. W. W. Downs on Sunday, a tent that will accommodate 3,000 people has been hired in Boston and will be erected. The hotels will lend 600 chairs. Auditors in excess of that number must stand. Two extra steamers will be run from New Bedford to accommodate the enormous crowd that is expected to attend. The opposition to the coming of Mr. Downs is as heavy as ever. The old line Methodists, who have been the bitterest opponents to the coming of Mr. Downs, have determined, all else failing, to plead with him on his arrival, and endeavor to dissuade him from preaching.

Riel's Appeal.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5.—Appeal in the Riel case was argued before a full bench of Manitoba judges. The defense raised the question of jurisdiction to try Riel and also endeavored to prove him insane. The argument was fully rebutted by the prosecution. Judgment has not yet been given. It was expected Riel would be brought here from Regina, but the authorities decided not to do so. The risk would be too great.

A Wagon Load of Dynamite Explodes.

PETERBORO, Ont., Sept. 5.—A wagon load of dynamite exploded near Lakefield. Two men named Morton and Simmons and a team of horses were blown to pieces. Particulars have not yet been received. The shock was felt for miles around, and it was thought for some time that it was an earthquake. Both of the victims belong to the village of Tweed.

Morgan's Body Recovered.

WASHINGTON Sept. 5.—The body of Senator Morgan's son, who with Mrs. Della Stella was drowned in the Potomac Tuesday evening, has been recovered.

PURITAN AND GENESTA.

An Eminent Boston Engineer Discourses About the Two Vessels.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Charles H. Haswell, the well-known civil and naval engineer of New York, expressed to a Boston Transcript correspondent some novel views concerning the Puritan and Genesta, based on a careful examination of those yachts when in the dry dock.

He said: "My impression is that the general opinion regarding the capacities of the Genesta is erroneous. In a free wind and moderate water the Genesta will be very formidable. In heavy weather, close hauled, with heavy seas, her deficiency in grip forward and deadwood aft will make her easy. In this particular the Puritan will have the advantage. The heavier the seas, the more likely the Puritan is to win. This is not, I know, the general opinion, but it is mine and some others, and is based on a careful examination of the lines of the cutter. In light weather, with a free wind, and a quartering beam or rolling sea, the Genesta will have a great spread of light canvas, and with her ability to carry sail, she will derive a great advantage from her narrow beam and consequent easy lines. I think the Puritan will win. She is a very pretty boat, and a credit to Boston designers. The Genesta is a perfect type of an English cutter, deriving her stability from the great amount of ballast, the lowest practicable depth, involving displacement and immersed section corresponding to its weight, thus being much like the normal condition of a sailing vessel which derives its stability from form and dimensions and not from ballast. Her construction is directly opposed to the principles of science.

"The Puritan is essentially a type of the American centerboard vessel, the variation being a great area of canvas and corresponding amount of ballast, which for effectiveness is put into her keel, and if her centerboard were made of iron plates, filled in with lead, she would have equal stability with that she now has and would require from eight to ten tons less ballast. From a computation of her displacement at her load line, as near as I can compute it without having the exact length, it is two and three-tenth tons per inch of draught. Hence eight tons less ballast would reduce her draught three and a half inches."

SPORTING NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The customary six events were run off at Brighton Beach. The attendance was good, and the track in excellent condition.

First race—Non-winners at Brighton Beach: mile and an eighth. Hopedale won, Capt. Warren second, Joe Murray third. Time, 1:58¼. Mutuals paid $16.35.

Second race—Two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile. Saluda won, Blue Day second, Frank Ward third. Time, 1:18. Mutuals paid $7.65.

Third race—Selling allowances, mile and an eigth. Ligan won, Dizzy Blonde second, Taxgatherer third. Time, 1.58. Mutuals paid $41.40.

Second race—All ages; one mile. Swift won, Barnum second, Little Minch third. Time, 1:42¾. Mutuals paid $36.30.

Fifth race—All ages; mile and a quarter. Leroy won, John Sullivan second, Jennings third. Time, 2:12. Mutuals paid $300.75.

Sixth race—Handicap steeplechase; over the short course. Revenge won, Worth second, Jack third. Time, 3:12¼. Mutuals paid $106.15.

The Great Sculling Race Postponed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The three mile single-scull race between Hanlan, Ross and Lee, which was to take place on Sheepshead Bay, was postponed until Monday afternoon on account of the roughness of the water.

Baseball.

At Milwaukee—Chicago, 12; Buffalo, 4.

At New York—New York, 6; Boston, 3.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 1; Baltimore, 2.

At Pittsburg (exhibition game)—Cincinnati, 4; Allegheny, 2.

Four Thousand Miners Idle.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—There are forty pits idle on the Monongahela, and nearly 4,000 men on a strike. By Monday it is expected that every pit on the river, excepting those in the fourth pool, and in all 7,000 miners will be idle. That the strike is one of the most general ever started in the river district is not denied by the operators, who also acknowledge their surprise at the unanimity and eagerness manifested. An effort will also be made to induce the railroad miners to come out. Judging from the stand assumed by both miners and operators the contest will be a bitter one. The miners are now backed by the Knights of Labor, and have not the fear of starvation and destitution that has hitherto compelled them to succumb. The operators plead overstocked markets down the river, the low prices they receive, and say that there is not an operator on the river who cares to work now even at two cents and a half, and that no one can afford to pay the price demanded. The miners are confident of gaining their point inside of two weeks.

Heavy Failure in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Kossuth, Marx & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry and importers of diamonds, at No. 39 Maiden Lane, have failed, and the partners, Kossuth, Adolphus and Jacob Marx, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditor to Julius Lipman, lawyer, of No. 206 Broadway. Preferences are given to the amount of $215,390. The total liabilities are reported at about $500,000, with large assets, no estimate of which would be given either by the firm or the assignee. According to Bradstreets the business was established in 1874 with a capital of $10,000, and a year ago the firm claimed to have a capital of $100,000. The failure is the largest one that has occurred in the jewelry trade in this city for several years, and has caused much surprise and comment in the trade.

John Kelly Heard From.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—At a meeting of the Tammany hall committee on organization, Oct. 6 was the date agreed upon for holding the county convention. A resolution was adopted adding ten members to the committee on organization in every assembly district.

Gen. Spinola in a brief speech informed the meeting that he recently had an interview with John Kelly, and found him restored to health, and with every prospect of soon being able to resume the leadership of Tammany. The announcement was received with applause. It was stated by a prominent member that Charles E. Loew, who was recently elected a sachem in the society, had been made a member of each organization and of every committee.

A Mother Kills Her Little Child.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—About noon Mrs. Mary Miller, of No. 136 Court street, killed her child by throwing it under a Lehigh Valley engine, near the William street crossing of the Lackawanna road. Then she tried to commit suicide by throwing herself under the train. The child, about 4 years old, was instantly killed. Mrs. Miller's arm was hurt so that amputation will be necessary. It is expected she will recover.

NO HOME RULE YET.

PARNELL HAS FORMED NO COALITION WITH THE TORIES.

Editor Stead Returns to London to Defend Himself—Gen. Booth Will Probably Be Arrested—Emigration from Great Britain Falling Off.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Mr. Stead, the editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, who has returned post haste from Switzerland to answer the complaint against him for abducting Eliza Armstrong, has arrived in London, but is invisible to even his intimate friends. He is said to be prostrated by nervous excitement, and his counsel will probably ask for a postponement of his examination. The police have in their possession various letters signed by Gen. Booth revealing his share in the scheme for the abduction of the Armstrong girl and ordering all officers of the Salvation Army to render all the assistance in their power. Mr. Poland, the solicitor of the treasury, and the officials of the home office are now deliberating as to the wisdom of including Gen. Booth in the prosecutions.

During the past few days there have been persistent rumors to the effect that the Tory and Parnellite party managers had arranged a scheme of local self-government for Ireland, which would be tantamount to home rule. These rumors have lately been strengthened by certain occurrences which seemed to prove the existence of a good understanding between the present premier and the uncrowned king of Ireland. Under these circumstances it became very desirable to get an authoritative statement of fact from Lord Salisbury, and The Cable News telegraphed to the marquis asking him for a plain answer to the question, whether there was an understanding between the Tories and the Parnellites. The answer came promptly, and was to the effect that no such understanding exists or has ever existed. The statement was made as emphatic as language could make it, but the Liberals are still skeptical.

The emigration from Great Britain to the United States for the month just closed shows a large falling off from that of August, 1884. The comparison is as follows:

Emigrants from	Aug., 1884.	Aug., 1885.
England	11,089	8,885
Scotland	1,731	1,492
Ireland	4,813	4,425
Total	17,633	14,802

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—Archbishop Walsh arrived at Kingstown and proceeded almost immediately to Dublin. At Kingstown he was met by the local organizations and a large delegation of Parnellites, who received the archbishop with great enthusiasm and presented him with an address. Dr. Walsh, in replying, said that he had placed before the pope the wants, wishes, aims and desires of the Irish people, with whom his holiness was in full sympathy. The representations of the Irish prelates, the archbishop said, have made it impossible evermore for any misrepresentation of Ireland's cause to find credence at the vatican. Upon his arrival in Dublin Dr. Walsh was met by the corporation in state, and the addresses and replies were similar to those at Kingstown. The streets were crowded with people, who removed the horses from the archbishop's carriage and dragged the vehicle to the archiepiscopal residence. Arriving there the archbishop appeared upon the balcony and pronounced a blessing upon the crowd, after which he retired. For several hours afterward the people paraded the streets accompanied by bands of music playing national airs.

Big Distillers Fighting Little Ones.

PEORIA, Ills., Sept. 5.—The distillers are in secret session in this city endeavoring to form a new pool under the name of the American Spirit company. Geo. Duckworth, of Cincinnati, secretary of the old association, is here, but the distillers, not desiring him, seem to have housed him at a private place, the idea being to form ironclad contracts on lines proposed by "Buffalo" Miller and Lawrence Harmon at the meeting in Chicago last July. It is a fight between big and little fishes. The most vigorous kick is from the Rock Spring distilleries at St. Louis. The larger distilleries say that unless the smaller ones join the pool they will cut prices below competition. The little ones don't join readily, however. According to the proposed new arrangements any distiller can withdraw on five days' notice.

Skipped with $600,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—A Chicago special to The Record says: A. M. Dawson, of the commission house of Dawson & Frank, No. 170 Water street, has skipped with all the available cash of the firm. He doctored the books and drew out whatever cash there was in the bank. The amount of his grab is placed at $600,000. His partner stated that he had no ider what route his partner had taken, but supposed that he intended to winter in Canada.

To Investigate Dr. Leonard.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—It is learned from pretty reliable authority that the Methodist Episcopal conference, in session on Walnut hill, will take some action relative to the charges brought against Rev. Dr. Leonard, the Prohibition candidate for governor of Ohio. A protest against the return of the pastor, signed by six members of the official board of Dr. Leonard's church at Springfield, has been sent to the conference on account of his acceptance of the nomination for governor.

Doctors Kept Busy Vaccinating.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 5.—As a result of the smallpox scare over 4,000 children have been vaccinated here by the city physicians during the present week, and the work is going on at the rate of 200 daily. Besides this, which is done at the city's expense, the doctors are vaccinating many people in the course of their private visits.

Troops Sent to Rawlings Springs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The adjutant general of the army has ordered Gen. Schofield to send two companies of troops to the scene of the disturbance between the Chinamen and miners in Wyoming.

CONDENSED NEWS.

It is now known that fifteen Chinese were killed in the riot at Rock Springs, W. T.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., the eminent New York preacher, is dead.

Mrs. Logan says her husband's book is now in press, and will be published in a few weeks.

Mrs. Grant paid a visit to Riverside park and placed a wreath of immortelles on her husband's coffin.

It is said that a soldier at Havana was cured of catalepsy by a bagpipe being played near his bed.

Howell, the novelist, has signed a contract with the Harpers and will in future write exclusively for them. He is to be paid $10,000 a year.

Miss Sarah Landreau, once a belle of Savannah, lives the life of a hermit in a small cabin. She was deserted on her wedding day, thirty-five years ago.

DR. GREGORY EXPLAINS.

He Denies that He Made Election Speeches or Abused Cleveland.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—In regard to the charges in The New York Sun that Dr. Gregory of the civil service commission made a trip at government expense to Illinois in October last, during which he delivered partisan speeches defending Mr. Blaine and abusing Mr. Cleveland, the doctor said to The Boston Record correspondent:

"The records of the civil service commission will show that my trip was duly authorized and properly executed. An examination was ordered at St. Louis on Oct. 21, but the date was afterward postponed until Nov. 16. It was thought by the commission that the approaching election day would make it difficult for applicants to appear until afterward. Hence the change. I attended an examination at Chicago on the 30th and stopped at my home in Harristown, Ills., over the Sabbath. I voted on Tuesday and went on immediately to St. Louis. While I persistently refused during the whole campaign to make speeches, although I received many invitations, I did promise some of my acquaintances at Decatur, which is near my residence, that if I happened to be in that part of the country I would make an address on the political situation. I was to talk as a Republican, but it was to be understood as a lecture to my neighbors.

"The audience which greeted me Saturday was mainly composed of my friends of both parties, and all agreed that my address was fair and temperate. Indeed, I received many warm commendations from Democrats. I stated at the outset I should say nothing of the candidates, except to express my confidence in Mr. Blaine's integrity. Beyond that, neither of the candidates was alluded to. It cannot be charged that my talk was in any sense a campaign speech. On Monday evening at the little railroad station near my home, at the request of some friends, I repeated substantially my former speech. It became convenient for me to make my visit home at that time, and there was nothing improper in my action. I have no desire to place myself in the attitude of defense, and I am not a candidate for re-appointment. I simply spoke to my neighbors when I had the opportunity."

FIGHTING CIVIL SERVICE.

Asking the Courts to Pass Upon Its Constitutionality.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—James A. Hinckley has filed a complaint in the United States circuit court against United States Civil Service Commissioners Dorman B. Easton, of New York; James H. Gregory, of Illinois, and Leroy D. Thoman, of Ohio. His suit is brought with the avowed object of testing the constitutionality of the civil service law. He prays the court that the commissioners be cited to show cause why the information should not be filed, and that they be summoned by a writ of quo warranto to show by what authority they assume to exercise their powers.

After telling what the commissioners assume their powers and duties to be under the civil service law, Mr. Hinckley says that they are divesting the president of the United States of the duties and responsibilities vested in him by the constitution, by limiting his choice of nominations for office to persons presented to him by the commissioners, and prohibiting the president from appointing any other citizen to office; that under the civil service law the commissioners compel the president to submit the qualifications and fitness of office seekers to them instead of to the United States senate, and that by reason of the powers exercised by the commissioners, the president cannot exercise his constitutional power to appoint in his discretion the relator, Hinckley, or any citizen to offices of honor, trust or profit in the departments to which the civil service act relates, without the approval and the certificates of the commissioners and their examining boards. The relator is therefore deprived of his rights under the constitution, and the rights of the people are invaded. Mr. Hinckley avers that the commissioners are usurping powers and duties which cannot be legally vested in them by congress.

Judge Wallace ordered the commissioners to appear before him on the 25th inst., and show cause why a writ of quo warranto should not issue against them.

In Danger from a Chicago Mob.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Sergeant Daniel Mosher, of the Englewood police, left the station there at 10 o'clock a. m. with Henry Bersoyer, the old man who shot the boy Michael Smith. Mosher was ordered to take him to Thirty-fifth street station, but never having been at the station, he had the impression that it was in the neighborhood of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirtieth street. Arriving in that neighborhood he discovered his mistake and drove west. When he arrived at the corner of Thirtieth and Wallace streets and stopped to inquire only a door or two from the residence of the murdered boy's parents, where the old man was recognized by some of the boy's relatives, an angry crowd made a rush for Bersoyer. Realizing the peril of his prisoner, Mosher applied the whip to his horses and dashed away, closely followed for three or four blocks by the mob. Mosher had no further trouble until the Thirty-fifth station was reached. Here another crowd made a rush for the prisoner, but a squad of police came to the rescue of Mosher, and Bersoyer was conducted into the station. Every door was barred and guarded by policemen. The aged prisoner's countenance was ghastly pale, and he could hardly walk, so great was his fear. The crowd about the station was increasing at noon, when Capt. Sweeney, of the town of Lake, telephoned Lieut. Reid, of the Thirty fifth street station, to remove the prisoner at once to the county jail in a well-guarded patrol wagon.

Wisconsin Good Templars Indorse Prohibition.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 5.—The Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Good Templars in session here have adopted a resolution—"That no Good Templar should take any part either in calling for an election under the provision of the new license law or voting on the price of license in the event an election is held. Our order is opposed to all license, high or low. We sympathize with every movement made in good faith to put an end to the liquor traffic. In this state the order has looked upon the Prohibition party as such a movement and to it does not hesitate to say Godspeed."

Mackin's Case Once More.

OTTAWA, Ills., Sept. 5.—In the supreme court Justice Craig delivered the opinion of the court on Mr. Storrs for a discontinuance in the Mackin case. He made a brief statement of the status of the Mackin case in the federal and state courts. The court did not consider the grounds sufficient and therefore the application is denied.

Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The business failures occuring throughout the country during the last seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., of the mercantile agency, number for the United States 146 and for Canada 19 or a total of 165 as compared with a total of 189 last week and 178 the week previous to the last.

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.

HOW THE MANY KINDS OF CITIZENS SPEND IT.

The Absence of Activity—How They Recreate—The Park—The Boats. The Cars—The Churches. The Newspapers.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The New York Sunday, though not made dismal by exaggerated piety, is yet a day distinct from the other six. One would notice the unusual atmosphere coming into the city on the cars, and would notice it in passing over in a balloon. It is not the air of sanctity, but rather of misery alleviated. Sunday makes *its* presence felt by an absence of activity rather than the presence of spirituality. Piety does not perch upon the city's gables and look dolorously down from its church spires, but Rest lolls luxuriously or steps around slowly, enjoying a reprieve from the *everyday rush of life*. Nobody has ever accused the metropolis of a too ponderous piety; or even the affectation of it. Nobody ever will. It spends its Sunday for the most part decently, nevertheless. New York is almost as still as a village on Sunday.

The wheels of business—all save the car wheels—are silent. Even the roar of the elevated road is less aggressive than usual. There are fewer trains and they run slower. The streets are really still, and the pedestrians on the sidewalk most thronged on other days are those born to pantaloons instead of skirts. The absence of the feminine element anywhere is apt to impart an air of dullness. Business streets, shorn of the stimulating colors and picturesque effects which women only can give, take on a depressed appearance. Occasionally a modishly-dressed woman tripping along in dainty boots flashes past. All out-door masculinity within sight stares offensively.

The New York man of the street—the swell fellow with a cane and a cigar, and a face triple-plated with impudence—has an eye for women any day, but particularly on Sunday, when women are not numerous. He has his opinion of all women and takes them up as a sort of business. Like the genuine Indian he is a creature to dread, abhor and keep away from.

Occasionally a woman in clothes of an old-time cut, showing long and hard contact with the world, comes down from some tenement *far up toward the sky*, followed by three or four freshly scrubbed children, and goes parkward for a holiday. The gorgeous street loafer lets her alone. She is a creature from another planet as far as he is concerned. Her careworn face and shabby garments become as *complete an armor* of protection as the white robes of angels. It takes a dash of modishness and a hint of youth to be prey worthy of a sidewalk *roué*.

The cargo of the cars overflows like yeast; *but the people have taken on a new appearance* since the day before. They are in their finest feathers, and the dust and grime of toil and trade are not upon them. They are not encumbered with packages either, nor enveloped with the wear and *worry of life as* on *other days. They* are resting from the fret of it all. They are pouring by thousands down to the piers to go out for the hygienic and delicious weekly breath of sea air. Visions of clams and comfort are floating in their minds. The *Sunday excursion is their refuge, literally*, and, without irreverence, their strength. The monotony of the daily grind is broken. The yoke is lifted for one holy, happy day.

Not many of the great churches are open now. October will wake them all up. Then, their doors, like the mouths of great caves, will emit the sound of voices low and solemn, high and clear.

What a panorama of humanity, bright and somber, grave and gay, passes into these doors while they stand open! There the people go, some with a rush and swing unecclesiastical to the last degree, and some solemn and with devout step. There the earnest souls seek

"Strength to bear their spirits up
To where angels their plumes unfold."

And there, too, in a flutter of frivolousness are those to whom doctrine is nothing and devotion less. A vivid imagination can see far more than is visible to the naked eye in the procession of people that disappears through the open doorways of these beautiful temples of worship. For instance, that pompous man who comes in a grand barouche with his family all about him in highly respectable style. His skeletons, not one but a dozen, dance a ghostly minuet around *him on all sides*, and *grin in* the ghastliest way when by any possibility they touch his opulent elbow. He knows they are there and that there is no getting rid of them, but he thinks nobody else knows it. He knows, too, that the day will come when *they will break out and rattle their* ugly bones wickedly before the world; they will clank down the street before every envious eye telling his horrid secrets to the world. He knows it, but in a hopeless way he tries not to think of it, and so puts on his calm, self-assured mask and goes into the temple while the organist is executing his most soul-stirring improvisation. And that woman, walking by the side of a tall and self-possessed man! She is pretty and smiling; but she actually bears her skeleton halt his fleshless feet close behind her. And the self-possessed man bears something that nobody else bears, too. It is *his* skeleton's terrible gyrations.

Inside the churches there is stained glass, repose, pious *éclat*, style, grace of one kind at least, some humility, some contrition, some devout worshippers, good music and usually good doctrine.

In Central park, when the day is fair, the visitors are counted by thousands. The animals in the menagerie lack not for company. They are stared at, talked to and commented upon until they even wish that they were dead. At 4 o'clock there is music on the mall. All New York, apparently, is there to hear it. The immense throng of people is composed of all degrees in the social scale. Yet it is as decorous in its behavior as a Sunday school picnic.

Somehow the idea gains here that every one has a right to dispose of his Sunday as he pleases with due regard to the rights of his neighbors and the repose of society. The sage has said that idleness is not rest. Rest is recreation, says the sentiment of the times; and so we have our Sunday excursions, and our freedom to do as we will with ourselves.

In the afternoon, Fifth avenue is a moving mass almost from the park to Fourteenth street. There may be seen representatives of almost every outwardly respectable type in New York in their best clothes. They are moving in both directions—walking, walking, ceaselessly walking. Some are there to show themselves and their attire. Others to look at everybody else. What a mass of moving people. On, on surges the great crowd. Part of it moves northward, part threads its way toward the south. Until the shades of sunset come Fifth avenue is full.

At the hotels the day is marked by button-hole bouquets on the waiters and greater gravity in the dining-room. At the boarding-houses there is more sociability in the parlor, better fare on the table and better clothes on the boarders.

The newspapers go a long ways toward helping the city through the Sunday. They are bigger and better than usual, are filled with columns of excellent literature, crisp paragraphs, and all the news of two continents, from Mrs. Langtry's newest necktie and the most eminent swell at Long Branch to the latest Nihilistic rumor and the workings of the political machine.

And how very closely the man of business reads his Sunday paper. He is economical of time on "secular" days, and rushes through it with business-like haste. But on Sunday he is not hurried, and takes a lib*eral slice of the day for his morning paper*. He has long ago overcome his prejudice against Sunday papers. He considers them as necessary as his food and clean linen.

The squalid part of the city takes its Sunday in its own way. It devotes the day to doing up *its* domestic brawling and fighting, its extra drinking and swearing. It hangs over its back fences or sits on its dilapidated front doorsteps and exchanges insults with its neighbors.

Watch the boats as they glide away from the different piers nearly every hour. They are filled to the last square inch. At a little distance they look like great white hives covered with bees.

In small places unused to large crowds such a compact mass of human beings is regarded as inviting disaster. New York is so accustomed to multitudes that danger and astonishment are both ruled out. There is no disorder as the big procession pours over the gangway plank, getting on board or off. The guard asserts himself by continually urging them to "step along lively." Each soul does his or her utmost to get over as quickly as possible—nobody cares to linger and medidate on a gangway plank—but this constant nagging is the worthy official's method of testifying to his own efficiency.

An air of exhilaration pervades the boat. The expectancy of pleasure shines from every face. Not the eager, astonished look of people about to partake of something enjoyable for the first time, but the comfortable expression, which comes from knowing just what is before one and knowing that it is pleasant. There is repose even in the great crowd. The restless spirits are wedged in and can't move about. Pretty faces look out from under coquettish hats. Dignified matrons rustle in soft silks. Babies of all sizes and complexions are there. Even the pampered poodle gets his Sunday excursion.

The Sunday comes and the Sunday goes and the pulse of the great city beats on, but it has left a little touch of beauty nearly *everywhere*. *GERTRUDE GARRISON.*

BURDETTE'S BUDGET.

Very Short Stories of Real Life Realistically Told.

[Original.]

Big Bear, the fighting Canadian Indian, has a cousin who is a poet. Shoot him! Shoot him! Who, Big Bear? Good land, no! That is, we mean, of course.

LULLABY.

Oh, infant, in thine hours of ease,
Thy dimpled face is sure to please;
But when the colic wrings thee, how
Like forty cyclones bowlest thou!

AS THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY.

"Persecution," remarked the parson, "is good for us; it develops our best traits and makes us better." "That is true," replied the sexton, "just see how much better and more useful barley is after it has been malt treated." But the parson couldn't understand the figure at all.

A QUESTION OF TASTE.

Daniel Webster hated tobacco, and if any of his guests at Marshfield wanted to smoke they had to go out into the horse sheds. If, however, they only wanted a good snifter of brandy or a right stiff corker of rye, they could get all they wanted right in the house. Some men do dislike one thing more than another.

AN UNFORTUNATE EXAMPLE.

Tobacco is a filthy weed; it was the haha sowed the seed. I'll never touch it, no, indeed! I won't, said little Robert Reed, the nicest boy you ever seed. Whate'er you told him, that he deed. He never once was whipped for greed; to precepts good he gave good heed, nor longed for what he did not need, and always let his elders lead. Few boys there are of Robert's breed, else longer I had made my screed; but now for rhymes I'm fairly treed. But what I was going to say was this: A writer who is driving *tobacco* smoking out of this land says, "Men do not need tobacco. Look at woman! Without speaking a word, she in her own life proves that smoking is unnecessary, that people can live well and happily without it. Look at woman, and throw away *your cigar forever*." Now, that is the trouble with some good people. They always overdo their arguments. Tell me, does the average American woman owe her health to abstinence from smoking? If she does, then in heaven's name let her buy a pipe and a pound *of tobacco and* learn to smoke. Any change in the health of the American woman, it seems to me, would be for the better. Do the women of America enjoy better health than the men? It seems to me that the anti-smoker was unfortunate in his selection of an example. *Do* the men fade out at 35 and look old at 40, and fizzle clear away at 50? Go to. Give us better arguments against the cigar than this, or the wooden Indian will continue to do a rushing business at the same old stand.

A PERFECT FIT.

"Sir," exclaimed the orator, "has the Indian any rights?"

"He has," said the chairman, "but he got left when he tried to assert them."

"Then the Indian is rights and lefts," mused the orator, "so, of course, he must be suited. I don't see what he has to grumble about."

ROBT. J. BURDETTE.

ARDMORE, PA., Aug. 27.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON.

War or Revolution, in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—Last night official despatches reached the Government from the landed troops on the night of the 24th of August at Yap Island and hoisted the German flag there. The Spanish vessels San Quentin and Manila were at Yap Bay at the time.

ALMOST A CONFLICT.

The captains of the Spanish vessels and the Spanish Governor—since dismissed by telegraph—protested with energy against the occupation. The Spanish gunboats cleared decks for action, and the Manila was about to open fire upon the German gunboat, when she was signalled to desist, which she did most relucantly. A third Spanish vessel, the Velastoro, has arrived at Yap Bay.

EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN.

The news causes the wildest excitement throughout Spain. Crowds gathered in the streets of Madrid all night long, frantically gesticulating and calling the Emperor William, *the Crown Prince and Bismarck the* vilest names. Several thousand people shouting "Death to Bismarck" and "Viva Espana!" mobbed the German Embassy, smashing the windows, breaking into a thousand pieces the German arms on the Embassy building and trampling the fragments under their feet. The Embassy was completely mobbed. The furniture and mirrors were smashed to pieces, the people almost foaming at their mouths with frenzy. The King will arrive here to-day. Several of the soberest Spaniards with whom I talked feel confident that the affair must now end either by war or revolution.

IT GOT SO HOT

That Even the Tadpoles Went Begging for a Drink of Water.

[P. Donan in New York Sun.]

Hot! It is so hot that my blood boils within me till my hat dances on my head like an infuriated tea-kettle lid. I can hear *my soul slashing around like a teacupful of* scalding grease in an empty wash-boiler every time I move. Oh, for a chunk of the world's cold charities to slip into my seething bosom before my gizzard is totally cooked! Oh, for the bleak winds of adversity to fan my blistering brow! Oh, for the frost of years and the snows of old age! Oh, for the touch of an icy hand or the freezing glance of a haughty damsel's eye! Oh, for a flower garden of polar bears and a sunless grove of Alaskan icebergs! Oh, for a cave in Kamtschatka, a 160 acre homestead of Spitzbergen frigidity, an icicle-gemmed grotto in the basement story of the aurora borealis! Oh, for a blue nose and a pair of frost-bitten heels! Oh, for anything cool and cooling, from a mint julep or a teeth-rattling tertian ague to a cup of cold pizen!

Hot! Purgatory, or the shoreless and fathomless ocean of fire that Bob Ingersoll thinks he has squenched with his little, swill-loaded oratoric shotgun, would not be much change of climate. Every thermometer from Cape Cod to Corpus Christi has kicked the top out and boiled over like the Arkansaw doctor's patient, who took twelve white and twelve blue seidlitz powders separately. Heaping coals of fire on your enemy's head is the easiest command in all Scripture to obey. The tinkle of brooklets, the gentle murmur of cascades is dried before it gets twenty feet from the banks into the rattle of hot pebbles or the harsh clatter of hurtling buckshot.

The very milk of human kindness has evaporated beneath the solid torridity and left nothing but a little dusty moral chalk and indigo. Rivers, creeks, horse-ponds, lakes and duck-puddles in many regions *have vamoosed like bank cashiers with* public funds, and naught but straggling daubs of some remain to tell one where they were. Catfish, eels and tadpoles are running all over the country with tin cups in their mouths asking everybody they meet to give them a drink of water. Brook trout wallow in the dust of the country roads *like quails*, and black bass are caught like gophers—with a spade. Chanticleer's matin hymn sounds as if it were piped through the thigh-bone of a 3,000-years shriveled mummy of the Pharaohs, and the fluttering of his wings resembles the clashing together of charred saddle-flaps.

Reader or readers, if it is so hot in this beautiful world of lakes, rivers and cascades, of cloud-wreathed peaks and misty vales, of oceans, rivulets, rills, soda pop and juleps, think what it must be in that politician's realm, where the roasted millionaire's incarnation of selfishness and greed begs, though all eternity's countless ages, for one drop of water from a dog-licked beggar's finger-tip! Think of it, and flee to the glorious, wind-swept, lake-gemmed summerland of Dakota, where everybody is *still wearing winter flannels and sleeping* under blankets and buffalo robes.

The Story of Dives Explained.

[Harper's Magazine.]

Dr. H——, who fills a suburban pulpit out west, is of a practical turn of mind, and not infrequently impresses his congregation by original expositions of the Scriptures. In one of a recent series of discourses upon Lazarus the doctor said: "Now some fool of an infidel will say: 'How could Abraham hear the rich man calling all the way from Heaven to Hades?' This, my friends, will not be difficult to comprepend when it is remembered that we are talking by telephone 100 miles or more every day."

But again: "This was an actual occurrence. It was not a mere parable that the Lord was relating, but a real happening. *He says:* 'There was a man,' etc. Lazarus was doubtless the real name of the poor man, but the name of the rich man is not given. He is called Dives. This was not his name, however. Dives is simply a Latin word, meaning rich, or a rich man. Now you may inquire why was his name not also given? And the most probable explanation is that the Lord withheld the name of the deceased out of consideration for the feelings of his surviving friends."

Nothing Extraordinary.

[Chicago Journal.]

Of Professor Mason's late work on Carlyle, The London Academy says that he "does good service in exposing some of the mistakes into which Mr. Froude has fallen from his ignorance of the social conditions of life in Scotland. Thus he proves that 'there was nothing extraordinary whatever in the match between the educated son of a Scottish peasant and the daughter of a Scottish provincial surgeon; and that if Jane Welsh had not married Carlyle, and been promoted by that marriage to a sphere *far higher in the world's affairs* than would have been within her reach, she would probably have lived and died the equally drudging wife of some professional Scotch nobody."

CANDEE
RUBBER BOOTS
GIVE
DOUBLE WEAR
GREATEST
IMPROVEMENT
TWO YEARS
TEST
DOUBLE THICK BALL

"CANDEE" Rubber BOOTS WITH DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the PRICE NO HIGHER. Call and examine the goods.

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A. WILLET,
NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
& Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.

A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations.

ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
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10 Per Cent.
REDUCTION
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Summer Wear
FOR THE NEXT
Thirty Days
AT
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $8
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JUST RECEIVED
A LINE OF
EXTRA Large
Towels
TO SELL FOR
18 and 25 Cts.
That CANNOT b beat in the city.
POPE BROS.

FINE
Cabinet Photographs
FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.
At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Clubs a Specialty

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
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Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,

And all the New Novelties in Decorations.

PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
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WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 29 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O BOX 1307.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.

Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.

The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-19-13.

LAING'S HOTEL,
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
FOR CABINETS.
Hunt & Fisher
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue.

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Hardware & Iron Merchant.

Sole Agent for this vicinity for
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Telephone Call 6.

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WINDOW SHADES
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INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
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PURE Philadelphia
ICE CREAM
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

TO The Public!
On and after July [illegible],
BUTLER'S
Drug store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.
23 1-2 W. Front

MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.

Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water, is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.

We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.

Wm L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jno. L. Plummer. H. M. Gilligan,
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J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

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JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co.

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed.
Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances.
Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Raybert, Addis and Hankard, practical plumbers or address, Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1410, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 29.

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of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
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OLD FRAMES REGILDED
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First-class Work. Low Prices

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Reasonable Prices,
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EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 21 Somerset St., or addressed to P. O. Box 728, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 36.
JOHN BROWN

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York house, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

SUPPLIANT.

(Original.)

Fate, I have lived for many a year,
Fearfully faced [illegible] everywhere,
Flaunted defiance [illegible] of scorn,
While pierced my hands with many a thorn;
Never [illegible],
Smiling serene while the life blood flowed;
Now, at last, I suppliant wait,
Pity me, bless me, relent, Fate.

Not for splendor and gold I plead,
Not for the guerdon of pelf and greed,
Not the feast where the pampered sup,
Not the wine from another's cup,
Not the [illegible],
Not the laurel of [illegible]—
Only [illegible]
Just to know how the happy feel.

Give me the glow of life's every morn,
The bloom [illegible],
The fruit [illegible],
The song [illegible],
Friendship [illegible]—
Sympathy, love, from the world's great store.
Let me but reap what my hand hath sown,
Pitiless Fate, give me my own!

SARAH D. LO[illegible]ER.

FALL RIVER, Wis., Sep. 2.

WALKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Some of the Figures that Meander on Broadway.

(Original.)

There is one class of humanity in New York that excites no man's envy. It is composed of advertising perambulators—men and boys who wear upon their persons extraordinary signs and devices designed to forward the interests of corn doctors, collar manufacturers, patent medicine concocters and other inventors and alleviators.

Broadway is the path they usually tread. There, it is supposed, all the world sees them—alas for them! Outwardly these unhappy creatures are bedecked and adorned with the trappings of trade to an extent that extinguishes all their resemblance to human beings. As for their pride, that took wings before they donned the regalia of their profession.

Poverty is doubtless the force that put them where they are. Would any man walk between two boards ten hours a day for any other consideration than a subsistence?

One man perambulates as a bottle imp. In appearance he is an enormous wicker-covered bottle, topped off with a scuffed silk hat of antique mould. His arms protrude from openings in the sides, but his legs are almost completely hidden by the bottom of the bottle, which forms a [illegible]. By living inside that bottle he has acquired a gait that is anything but [illegible] the unmistakable step of [illegible]. Country children nearly expire with [illegible] when *they look at him. How could they dream* that his life is dismal!

What salary is considered adequate for life in a bottle nobody outside of the bottle knows. It ought to be [illegible] very handsome. The presumption is that it is not, however, as I have seen the bottle imp stop on the corner and [illegible] and groans with the [illegible] two boards ornamented by [illegible] and then, he never smiles. Persons [illegible] except of large salaries smile [illegible].

There are sorry old men with banners strapped to them, who lead lives apparently doleful. How they bloom out when relieved of the burdens by which they earn their daily bread I cannot say, for none save their intimates know them at all then. I have heard them sigh as I passed them. They, too, walk with a saddened step.

There are creatures so broken in purse and spirit that they will suffer themselves to be clothed in anything from a fiery red paper suit to a striped barrel, and so wander through the streets, exciting the pity of the merciful, the derision of the heartless.

There was an old continental doing duty of this kind before the door of a business house who stood so still that an enterprising boy tested him in the leg with a pin to decide whether he was flesh and blood or wood and wax.

Small boys make advertising agents of this order. They move folding bills up and down beside the door of some furniture house, or they wear enormous collars, fantastic hats or carry banners. They earn their bread and earn it hard. It is the isolation and monotony that makes the situation tiresome.

It is impossible for anyone not a clairvoyant to see the benefit a business house may obtain from afflicting the public with masqueraders in bottles, barrels and other hideous costumes. Perhaps the perambulator is the only creature who reaps any reward therefrom. He keeps from starving, at least. People look at fantastic figures on the street, as a matter of course, but that is no proof that they afterward go and buy the particular goods or remedies they flaunt in their faces.

GEORGE O. MARVIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

NOT A SINGLE ONE.

Burdette Refers to an Inevitable Line in Travelers' Letters.

(Original.)

If there is one passage in the letters of American travelers in Europe more tiresome than another it is this: "During our six weeks' stay in Paris we did not see a single drunken person." Then they travel through Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain, and all France, and still they do not see a drunken person. They attribute the sobriety of the people to the fact that every *body drinks wine and beer, drinks it all the* time and lots of it, with no high license and prohibition nonsense to bother them, consequently they never get drunk. Well, now, the only inference one can draw from these remarkable letters is either that the writers were themselves blind drunk all the time they were in Paris, or that the Parisian drunkard is a most successful hider. Because, while our travelers last year did not see one instance of drunkenness in Paris the official police records state that *the police of* Paris saw and arrested, on an average, 150 people every day between January 1 and April 30 for being drunk on the streets. So many drunkards are not arrested in New York, and yet these travelers of ours always contrast the sobriety of Europe with the excesses of America. It is just as well to bear in mind the official report while reading these letters, and perhaps, if the writers of the letters drank less and thought more they would remember that official returns will not always agree with letters written from the guide book.

ROBT. J. BURDETTE.

ARDMORE, Pa., Sept. 2.

TWO FAMOUS FIGURES.

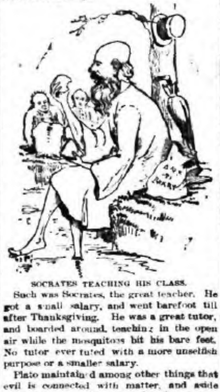
BILL NYE TALKS ABOUT GODS AND PHILOSOPHERS.

How a Regular Philosopher Went Into Business—Deep and Difficult Doctrines—A Barefoot Teacher.

(Original.)

Plato was a Greek philosopher who flourished about 429 B. C., and kept on flourishing for eighty-one years after that, when he suddenly ceased to do so. He early took to poetry, but when he found that his poems were rejected by the Greek papers he ceased writing poetry and went into the philosophy business. At that time Greece had no regular philosopher, and so Plato soon got all he could do.

Plato was a pupil of Socrates, who was himself no slouch of a philosopher. Many and many a day did Socrates take his little class of kindergarten philosophers up the shady banks of the Ilissus and sit all day discoursing to his pupils on deep and difficult doctrines, while his unsandaled feet were bathed in the genial tide. Many happy hours were thus spent. Socrates would take his dinner or tell some wonderful tale to his class, whereby he would win their dinner *himself. Then in the deep Athenian* shade, with his bare, Gothic feet in the clear, calm waters of the Ilissus, he would eat the Grecian doughnut of his pupils, and while he spoke in poetic terms of his belief he would dig his heel in the mud and heave a heartbroken sigh.



SOCRATES TEACHING HIS CLASS.

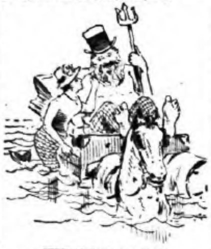
Such was Socrates, the great teacher. He got a small salary, and went barefoot till after Thanksgiving. He was a great tutor, and boarded around, teaching in the open air while the mosquitoes bit his bare feet. No tutor ever tuted with a more unselfish purpose or a smaller salary.

Plato maintained among other things that evil is connected with matter, and aside from matter we do not find evil existing. That is true. At least, such evil as we might find apart from matter would be outside the jurisdiction of a police court. I think Plato *was correct.* Evil and matter are inseparable. That's what's the matter.

It is quite common for us to say that virtue is its own reward. Plato held that, while it was better to be virtuous as a matter of economy and ultimate peace than not to be virtuous at all, he believed in being virtuous for a higher reason. Probably it was notoriety. He would rather be right than to be president. He believed in being good just for the excitement of it, and the notice it would attract, and not because it paid. Plato was a great virtuoso.

Socrates would have been called a crank if he had lived in our day and age, and if Plato were to go into London or New York and talk of organizing a society for the encouragement of virtue among adult male taxpayers he would have a lonesome time of it. Be virtuous and you will be happy was a favorite motto with Plato. The legend is still quoted by those who love to ransack the dead past.

Pluto was quite another party, and some get him mixed up with Plato. They were not related in any way, Pluto being a son of *Saturn and Rhea, who flourished at about* the same time as Plato. Pluto was a brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and when the estate of Saturn was wound up Jupiter wanted the earth, and he got it. Neptune wanted the codfish conservatory and the mermaid's home, so he took the deep, deep sea, and even yet he rides around in a gold spangled stone boat on the pale green billows of the summer sea, jabbing a pickerel ever and anon with his three-tined fork. He leads a gay life, going to picnics with the mermaids in their coral cases or attending their full evening dress parties, clad in a trident and a full beard. He loves the sea, the lone, blue sea, and those who have seen him turning handsprings on a sponge lawn or riding in his water tight chariot with his feet over the dashboard, beside a slim young mermaid with Paris green hair and dressed in a tight-fitting, low neck dorsal fin, say that he is a lively old party.



NEPTUNE TAKING A RIDE.

But Pluto was different. He stood around till the estate was all closed up, and it looked as though he had got left. Just then the administrator says, "Why, here's Pluto. He is going to come out the little end of the horn. He will have to hustle for himself." Pluto resented this and clinched with the administrator. They fought till each had a water pocket on the brow and an Irish sunset sympathy in green under the eye, while Jupiter and Neptune stood by and encouraged the fight. Jupiter rather took sides with his brother and Neptune stood in with the administrator. In the midst of the confusion Jupiter speaks up and says, "Swat him under the ear, Pluto." Whereupon Neptune says to the administrator, "Give him—hail." The administrator paused and said that was a good suggestion. He would do so. And so he forgave Pluto and gave him—sheol.

HUDSON, Wis., Sept. 2.   BILL NYE.

FAIR LADIES' BEAUTY ENHANCED.

A Novel Profession That Is Due to Woman's Devotion to Good Looks.

[Chicago Herald.]

The "Doctor" is not a general practitioner. She devotes herself wholly to removing superfluous hair from the faces of the sex to which a bearded face is a blemish, not an attraction, save when arrayed on the freak platform of a museum. When The Herald scribe rang the bell the other day a soft and womanly voice bade him enter, and with much trepidation the reporter entered the shrine. The doctor's assistant was the only occupant.

"Do we find many patrons?" she said, with a pleasant laugh, echoing the reporter's first query. "Yes, indeed. You have no idea how much it hurts a woman's sensitive nature to have a few conspicuous hairs on her face. In her anxiety to get rid of them she will try all sorts of lotions and washes, none of which does any permanent good, and frequently, instead of lessening the growth, makes *it worse. Depilatory plasters* are more generally used than any one would imagine, but they never give any relief. Since we came here we have had all the patients we could take care of."

"What is your treatment?" asked the investigator.

"Just this little needle," was the answer, holding up a fine cambric needle fastened in a little black rubber holder, "and an electric battery. We have to take each hair separately, insert the needle in as far as the root and the electricity kills it forever. Generally we remove about 150 hairs at a sitting, and it takes half or three-quarters of an hour."

"Does it hurt?" naturally followed her explanation.

"Not in the least." Then, with a glance at the few stray hairs the scribe was fondly caressing, she added: "Let me show you on your mus—"

"No, no; excuse me," interrupted the victim with more haste than politeness, as she toyed with the instrument of torture and looked longingly at the fertile field for her occupation; "I should prefer to have you describe the sensation."

"It's just a little bit of a sting, and after the first few applications it's rather pleasant than otherwise. The cost? That depends on the growth that has to be removed. Some ladies have occasionally paid $40 or $50, and have been glad to have the blemish removed even at that price. In a number of cases it has cost from $20 to $22, but generally $5 or $10 covers the expenses. Ladies are intensely sensitive in regard to such a defect. *Nine out of ten of them* wear veils when they come and go, and two of them wouldn't sit in the same room for worlds. Even two friends similarly afflicted will never discuss the subject. It is utterly tabooed."

It is less than ten years since this system of removing an abnormal growth of hair was discovered and given the name of electrolysis. Every reputable physician knows that the plan works successfully, but it is too slow and exacting to suit impatient masculinity, while woman seems naturally adapted to it. Besides, woman has a defter touch and a patient that makes her, as a rule, an incomparably better operator. Pulling the hair out used to be frequently resorted to by the ladies, but a *few* applications of this heroic style of treatment showed them that it was a useless waste of energy. The hair grew out immediately. Occasionally some one would try to inject some sort of an acid solution into the hair sacs, but that left bad blotches and scars, and the gentler sex had just about give up in despair when electricity came to their aid.

Cases are recorded where as many as 5,000 hairs have been removed from one woman's face, and from 1,000 to 2,000 is by no means an unusual number.

A Phenomenal Memory.

[Youth's Companion.]

Men who dislike shopping—and where is the man who does not?—should inform themselves in regard to the meaning of "a few little things," as women interpret that vague kind of phrase. Mr. S— wanted to move from the city to a small town near by in which there were but one or two stores. He would be in the city every day, and agreed to purchase the "few little things" his wife could not buy in the village stores.

"You'd better put them down on a piece paper," said Mrs. S—, when about to give her first order.

"Oh no," said Mr. S—; "my memory is good."

"Well, then," began Mrs. S.— "a spool of 60 Coates' black thread."

"Yes," said Mr. S.—

"A yard of not too light and not too dark calico."

"Yes."

"A small hammer, a can of peaches of the Pasadena brand, a dozen small pearl buttons, two yards of cardinal ribbon, silk on one side and satin on the other."

"Yes," said Mr. S— thoughtfully.

"A pair of slippers for baby, a dozen lemons, a good tooth-brush, a pine-apple, two ounces of sky-blue Germantown yarn, an ounce phial of homœopathic nux vomica pellets, a —"

"Wait a second," said Mr. S., counting on his fingers and looking perplexed.

"And a bottle of vanilla extract, and a yard of triple box-pleated crepe lisse ruching, and three yards of small-checked nainsook, and—"

But Mr. S— had seized his hat and was running for the station.

What the poor man brought home was a yard of bed-ticking, three yards of black crape, a bottle of vinegar, eight yards of nankeen, a scrub-brush, a pound of green yarn, sixty spools of "coat thread," a yard of very light and a yard of very black calico, and a pint bottle of homœopathic pills.

"There, my dear," he said, triumphantly, throwing down his numerous packages, "I don't think you'll find a thing missing. Who says a man can't do shopping? My memory never played me false yet."

History Repeats Itself.

[New York Journal.]

"Papa, did you ever smoke when you was a boy?" asked a 10-year-old Brooklyn lad who was vigorously chewing coffee to disguise the vile odor of a cigarette which clung to him still.

"Yes, once," replied the father, as he sniffed the smell of tobacco in the air.

"What did your papa say?" asked the boy, with unusual interest.

"He didn't say a word, my son; but this is what he did when he found it out."

When the father finished the temperature of his scion was several degrees hotter than *the ambient atmosphere.*

Railway Travel in India.

[Chicago Journal.]

Railway travel in India has many curious features. The Brahmins, who objected to the innovation on the ground that pilgrims would travel by rail instead of on foot, are now using the new mode of travel themselves. They even occupy the same cars with ordinary mortals, and thus a leveling blow has been struck at caste assumptions. In this way the railroad is of great social as well as commercial importance.

Gold bullion reaches an annual product of $400,000 — Georgia.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM.
All Flavors.

Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.

Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.

35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

Carpets! Carpets!

We have Just received several pieces of extra heavy Rag Carpet which we sell for what it would cost to have it woven.

CANTON FLANNEL! CANTON FLANNEL!

14 yards of heavy unbleached Canton Flannel for $1.00.

Dress Ginghams and Prints

A full line of desirable patterns and colors, for Fall wear.

Linen Towels! Linen Towels!

We keep a large assortment of these goods, from a good heavy towel at 5c. up to the finest damask.

Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 828.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 101

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting.
Electric Front Door Bells. Electric Servants Call Bells.
"Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1963, Plainfield, N. J.

The Bee Hive,
(4 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Shawls
Hand-made worsted Shawls at $5 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.
Hand Bags
39c. Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 63c, etc.
200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.
25c Underwear 25c.
25c Gents' Neckwear 25c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

FRANK DAY,
(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE.
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

I. S. MELBOURN,
Mason and Builder
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 298
Manufacturer of fine quality of
HARD BRICK,
SOMERSET STREET,
North Plainfield.
A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining
All orders will receive prompt attention.

in consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 65 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mithell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, **WESTCHESTER,** of New York, **Norwich Union** of England, **North British Mercantile,** of England, **The Northern,** of England, **The Queen,** of England, **The Merchants,** of *Newark,* ***The Washington Life,*** of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY **Coal**
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.
TINNERS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
All kinds [illegible] naces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.
Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 35.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

School Supplies.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
School Books,
of all kinds.
Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.
A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer in
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 80.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 84 PLAINFIELD, N. J., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885. Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner.

SITUATION WANTED by a middle aged man, from Oct. 1. Good references. Can make him self generally useful. Understands the care of horses. Address ?. T., care of EVENING NEWS.

WANTED—A situation for a young German as coachman and gardener, understands his business thoroughly. Apply to M. I. Cooley, P. O. Box 644. 7-2

WANTED—An honest, willing lad in store. Address "Business" Plainfield P. O.

TO LET—Two or three rooms. House private. Centrally located. P. O. Box 937. 5-2

FOR SALE—Two new sewing machines, best approved manufacturing, at half price. Box 190. 4-5

WANTED—A respectable middle-aged woman to assist with general housework. One who can appreciate a good home and be satisfied with moderate wages. Address C., care of this office. 3-6

AN HONEST and obliging girl wanted, willing to learn, about 15 years old, to assist with general housework. Address A. B., care of this office. 3-4

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between fence lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 18 East Front street. 11-tf

Special Notices.

SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
Prof. F. Dennstaedt of New York will open during the autumn, a course of instruction in Dancing commencing Thursday, September 10, at Laing's Hall. Instruction every day. Private lessons from 2 to 4 and class lessons from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms, ten class lessons $8. Twenty lessons $10. Inquire at Laing's Hotel office. References—Tiffany, the jeweler and Judge McAdam of New York, Prof. J. K. Willard of Troy Female Seminary, and hundreds of others of the same class. Autograph testimonials can be shown if desired. 7-6

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 154. 30 3m

REMOVAL.
George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at M. Koller's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 18 East Front street will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 68.

MUSIC.
J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 3-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1302, Plainfield. 6-10tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 17 Duer street. 1,30tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

FARM FOR SALE.
Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 4-11-tf

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Fitsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 9-13-10

WILLIAM B. MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. 8-20-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Homoeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George F. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 21-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J.
Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call 28.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO,
Room 20 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons and others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	52	6 a. m.	66
9 a. m.	58	9 a. m.	76
12 m	68	12 m.	86
3 p m.	71	3 p. m	96

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.33 a.m	Sunrise	5.33 a.m
Sun Sets	6.22 p.m.	Sun Sets	6.28 p.m.
Moon Rises	0.58 a.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Battle Borodino 1812.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be warmer, and from fair to partly cloudy.

JOTTINGS.

—Great Book Sale begun at Edsall's to-day.

—Common Council meeting at eight o'clock this evening.

—The North Plainfield Public school opened this morning.

—*A great variety of school supplies at Allen's.* Specialty this week. See the advertisement.

—A disturbance between a man and his wife on West Fourth street Saturday evening about seven o'clock caused quite a crowd to assemble in the vicinity of the house. No arrests were made.

—The Casino rink was visited yesterday by Messrs. Dennis and Woglom, the owners, who are arranging to re-open it at an early day. The floor is to be planed and four electric lights are to be added.

—The recent census shows that New Jersey contains 171 inhabitants to the square mile. There are but two other States in the Union that exceed ours in density of population—Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

—Prof. F. Dennstaedt of New York, Ballet Master at the Academy of Music, has been persuaded by Plainfielders of prominence to have classes in this city. Prof. Hamilton, M. D., of New York, calls him the most perfect teacher in America, and he has a very large number of testimonials from persons of renown. His card appears in another *column.*

—Reform Hall was again filled last evening with an audience among whom were numerous new faces. Not only was the body of the hall filled, but the galleries also, and the speaking was remarkably good. President French presided. Dean Rodman read the scriptures and led in prayer, and Rev. Dr. Lowery, Alexander Titsworth, Rev. Dr. Hurlbut and Mr. French made stirring addresses. Dr. Utter led the singing. In the opinion of some it was one of the very best Sunday night meetings ever held in the Hall, in eloquence. But there were no signers.

—The 20th annual convention of the Somerset County Sunday-school Association will be held Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 10:30 a. m., in the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook. The order of business will be: Devotional *Exercises. Address by Rev. J. E. Hancock* of Basking Ridge. Organization for business. Reading of Minutes. Appointment of Committees. Report of Treasurer. Brief reports from township secretaries. Address by the President, Rev. Geo. E. Horr. Reports of committees. Reception of visiting delegates. Reports of delegates to other associations. Discussion: "Discouraged Teachers"—opened by Rev. Peter Gibbs of Millington. Adjournment.

To-morrow Night's Attraction.

To-morrow night the re-opening of the Music Hall will occur, and as a befitting attraction for this event, the management have been able to secure Arthur Rehan's great company in Augustin Daly's crowning success, "A Night Off," and the Plainfield public should give it the enthusiastic reception which has been accorded it in other cities. The press says:

Every situation and almost every line is provocative of laughter.—N. Y. Graphic.

The play is sparkling in dialogue and so crowded with laughable situations that it kept the audience in a roar of laughter. Besides, it is well adapted to the personelle of Mr. Rehan's company.—N. Y. Journal.

A most delightful piece of unadulterated fun, as ably written as it is cleverly conceived, and refined as it is amusing. The play is acted with as near an approach to absolute perfection as it is possible to imagine.—San Francisco Examiner.

"Care in our coffin drives the nail no doubt,
But mirth with merry fingers plucks it out."

In keeping with the above take "A Night Off" to-morrow evening.

Base Ball.

On Saturday a stage load with the Mystic base ball Club and their friends, of New Brunswick came to this city and played a game of ball with the Athletics. After nine interesting innings the game was decided in favor of the New Brunswick nine by a score of 9 to 7.

The same day a game was started between a nine chosen by the Plainfield Turn Verein and the Athletics. Titus twirled the ball and Sneiderwin acted in the capacity of catcher, but after playing two innings the game had to be stopped on account of the rain. At that time the score was 11 to 8 in *favor of the Athletics.*

During the morning a game was played between a Bull Frog city nine and a nine from North Plainfield, which resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 35 to 9.

WHO DID IT?

The City Hotel Stables and Other Stables Consumed Saturday Evening.—Eight Horses and Other Property Burned. — Loss About $3,000. — Daly Ejected To-day.

On August 25th last we gave a history of the advent of the Dalys' father, and son, into Plainfield, in 1883, when Maurice Daly, the father, leased the City Hotel from William Moore, the owner, for a term of ten years, at a yearly rental of $2,000. Part of the property included in this lease was known as the City Hotel Stables, on Second street. The stables were sublet, the last tenant to the beginning of the present year having been Frank Day, who kept the place as a livery stable, removing to his own stables on *North avenue, about the beginning of the* present year.

Last January, Dennis J. Daly, the son of Maurice, was started in the livery stable business at the City Hotel stables. After running the place for a few months the rear of the stables was discovered on fire Thursday evening, March 5, the prompt discovery and prompt action of the fire department saving the property from general destruction.

The persons who discovered the fire succeeded in rescuing the horses and property generally reputed to belong to Dennis Daly, and these were taken to a stable in Sixth street, where Daly continued the business pending the repair of the old quarters, which repairs included a new roof. The former was a shingle roof, but the new roof was of tin, a circumstance which it will hereafter be *seen was fortunate.*

Monday evening March 30, Dennis Daly's new quarters, soon after he took possession were discovered on fire, but again the prompt action of the Fire Department saved the property, before much damage was done. Then Dennis removed back to the City Hotel stables.

A few weeks ago ex-Mayor Maxson as counsel for Mr. Moore, sought to attach for non-payment of rent the furniture at the hotel, understood to have been transferred by Maurice Daly, the father, to Dennis the son, and to Ellen McCarthy, a boarder at the Hotel, and an old acquaintance of the Daly's, she and they having been brought up as neighbors in Ireland, and at first supposed to have been the elder Daly's sister-in-law.

Our readers have been made familiar through these columns with the various suits brought by Mr. Moore to recover either rent due him or his property, and how by the affidavits it was made to appear that the son and Ellen McCarthy had never accepted the assignment, and that by virtue of a chattel mortgage held by Ellen McCarthy for an alleged loan of $6,500, she held the first claim *to the property, how upon this representation* by her lawyer, Corporation Counsel Marsh, a preliminary injunction was granted by Chancellor Runyon, pending a final hearing before him to determine whether the various alleged assignments and mortgages should be set aside because tainted with fraud or upon any other ground; how, in a later action to dispossess Ellen McCarthy and Dennis Daly, the jury decided that there was "no cause for action," Maurice Daly being made to appear by counsel, as the lessee, upon allegations that any assignment of the lease to the defendants never had been acquiesced in nor in any manner accepted by Mr. Moore, and finally how Maurice Daly as the lessee was notified about a week ago to quit the premises or pay the rent, the time of his required departure having been up to-day.

For a week past the Plainfield public have been interested to see the next move.

Last Wednesday morning about one o'clock an alarm of fire aroused the residents on the outskirts of the city. The fire proved to have been a barn used as a laundry. At the rear of the City Hotel stables there is a wide alley leading into East Front street, at which is a gate, whereby the alley may be closed. When the alarm of fire was sounded one of the residents, apprehensive of fire in the neighborhood, got up to see if everything was all right, and saw two men lurking about, who ran off upon his appearance, *whereupon he closed the gate,* which had been left open, and it was concluded that the fire on the outskirts was simply to draw off the fire department in another direction, whereby to set fire to the City Hotel stables and Hotel, and make the destruction complete before the firemen could be of any service, but that the men became *frightened,* supposing the man they saw was watching for them.

Saturday morning a report reached this office that Maurice Daly was endeavoring to lease the Laing Hotel stables upon the removal of the present occupant into his new stables, and was refused, so that he is understood to have had no place to put his horses upon ejectment to-day. It was also learned that no apparent preparations were being made by the Dalys to remove the furniture, although a constable was expected to put the furniture on the street by ten o'clock to-day. It was also learned that the defendant had not engaged any counsel nor taken any steps as far as known to act in the matter. People shook their heads.

But about 10:45 o'clock Saturday evening *a new light dawned upon the vision.* The City Hotel stables were discovered to be on fire. The stables are located in the rear of the residence of Horace Van Ness on East Front street. His wife, who was retiring at the time, heard the horses running about the stable and piteously neighing. Mr. Van Ness, who is a member of No. 2 Engine Co., alarmed by his wife, partly dressed, quickly ran down stairs and toward the stable, and says so dark was it that he could not see an uncovered partly filled well in front of him and fell into it. He got out of the hole and broke open the stable door, located in the northeast corner, and tried to rescue the horses, but was driven back by the flames. He says that everything about the inside of the stable was on fire, as if it had been covered with some inflammable liquid, and that the horses presented a pitiable sight, snorting and struggling to get free. At about the time of the arrival of Mr. VanNess, George Moore arrived, and went vigorously at work to tear off the boards in the north west corner of the stable, but was also driven back by the flames as soon as he made an opening. There were eight horses in the stable, seven of which were burned to a crisp, and the eighth, *which got out of the second street door,* was so badly burned, that he had to be killed to end his suffering.

Engine Co., No. 1, was promptly on the ground, but it was nearly half past eleven before the other two engines succeeded in getting streams on the fire. This was through no fault of the firemen, but because there was no water in the well, at the corner of Somerset and Front streets, which is supplied from the brook, the water gates having been for some reason or other closed. One of the engines was upon this discovery removed to Tier's pond, back of French's mill, and supplied therefrom.

By this time the fire had extended to the new corrugated iron stable adjoining, of Chas. Bock, the iron becoming red hot and setting fire to the wooden frame, the flames gutting the stable, burning among other *things two sleighs.*

At the rear of the Bock stable is a small brick stable used by Sheriff Stiles for a hearse. The roof of this is wood, through which the flames were extending when the firemen began to overcome them. The tin roof on the Hotel stables confined the sparks to a considerable extent and greatly aided in preventing their communicating the fire to the City Hotel, and other frame buildings near by.

It is reported that Mr. Moore, while at the fire saw the upper windows of the hotel wide open, so that the sparks might easily enter and set fire to the hotel, and immediately went into the hotel barroom and demanded that they be closed, which however, was not done.

The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the fire within about two hours, and yesterday the scene was visited by many people. The carcasses of the horses, one of which belonged to John Cameron, were being removed during the day.

The insurance on the hotel stables amounts to about $1,000. Respecting the personal property in the stable Maurice Daly refuses to state his losses, or the amount of his insurance. Mr. Moore considers his loss on the stable at about $2000.

From other sources, however, we learn that Daly had $2,000 insurance on the contents of the stable. We also learn that there was a strong smell of kerosene at the front of the stable when the fire was discovered.

Mr. Bock's loss is put at $550, insured for $350. The other losses are slight.

Foreman William Titus, of the District Telegraph and Fire Alarm Co., states that his company will lose about $75 by the fire on property uninsured. They used the barn for a store room, for their wire and other implements used in the construction of the fire-alarm system. It will not prevent the progress of the work however.

The City Hotel Case.

The case of William Moore vs. Maurice Daly to obtain possession of the City Hotel, came up for trial again before Justice Nash, in his court room at ten o'clock this morning. Ex-Mayor William B. Maxson appeared for plaintiff and Walter Hetfield for the defendant. After hearing the testimony of ex-Mayor Maxson and *Chief of Police* Dodd, the Justice rendered his decision in favor of the plaintiff. A constable from Elizabeth was sent for this afternoon to eject Daly and his personal effects, except the furniture, which will probably remain on storage until further order of the court.

After the Justice rendered his decision in the case he issued a warrant to dispossess Mr. Daly, which was served upon him about half-past two this afternoon by Officer Saltz of Elizabeth. The hotel was closed, and the occupants are packing up their goods as fast as possible as we go to press.

Reckless Driving.

A team of bay horses attached to a buggy containing three men, attracted a great deal of attention and drew forth many remarks from persons while passing down *Somerset street* Saturday afternoon, on account of the terrific rate of speed at which they were being driven. In turning the corner of Somerset and Emily streets one of the rear wheels broke down throwing the occupants out, but not injuring them. One of the party secured the horses by the head, *thus preventing them from doing any further* damage by running away.

PERSONAL.

Miss Mary Loughlin of Cottage Place, has returned to this city after spending the summer in Vermont.

Among the many visitors at Budd's Lake are the Misses Phebe and Capitola Conover of North Plainfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Hotchkiss of Fourth street, are the guests of Dr. Evans at Asbury Park, for a week or two.

Miss Mamie Hull, of Hackettstown formerly of Dunellen is visiting Miss Addie Bellemere of East Fifth street.

Frank Runyon of Madison avenue, who has been confined to the house by sickness for some time past, is again able to be around.

Winfield S. Angleman of Second street, who left this office early in the Summer for the Catskills, for the benefit of his health, returned Saturday evening very much improved.

Mrs. Gussie Samuels, the sister of ex-Chief of Police Chase, who has been visiting him for some time past, left Friday for Northwood, Mass., where she expects to remain for ten days.

Rev. Mr. Goodrich is absent on a month's vacation. He will spend most of his time at his home in Massachusetts. His pulpit was supplied yesterday by Rev. Mr. Cleaver. Rev. Dr. Hurlbut supplies the pulpit the last two Sundays.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

The Relief Association.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—The Board of Managers of the Relief Association will meet on Wednesday, the 16th. The work of this charitable organization is now so well understood, that an appeal for aid to carry on the work would seem unnecessary; but an empty treasury compels us to ask the many generous friends who have aided us to continue to do so, and at this season of the year we especially need money and clothing to enable us to meet the many calls for aid that are constantly presented to the Executive Board, and they would gladly give out sewing orders to every worthy applicant if they had money to buy the materials.

By order of Executive Board.

For Charity Sake.

The following article have been donated to Muhlenburg Hospital from January 1, 1885 to the present time.

Baskets of apples, Mrs. A. Hetfield; old linen, Mrs. O. T. Waring, Mrs. E. J. Waring, Miss Tweedy and Miss Cook; literature, Mrs. Brewster; 3 pillow cases and 3 sheets, Ladies Auxiliary Board; 1 pair of dressing forceps, Dr. C. M. Field; 6 jars of jam and underwear, Mrs. J. E. Tracy; 1 jar of preserves, Miss Annie Sullivan; old linen, Mrs. H. D. Burlingham; underwear and old linen Mrs. Wm. Graydon, Mrs. Lemuel Serrel; literature, Mrs. Bealls; old linen, Mrs. Cuthbert, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Potts and Mrs. Voehle; fruit, Mrs. Sullivan; butter and 2 jars of preserves, Mr. and Mrs. Lamphear; old linen and Slippers, Mrs. E. A. Bushnell; clock, Ladies Auxiliary Board; 6 pillow cases and 6 sheets, Mrs. Beall; 2 jars preserves, Mrs. Whiton; 6 sheets, Ladies Auxiliary Board; 1 years subscription Harpers Young Folks, Mrs. Woodman; literature, Miss Brockway; old linen, 1 cup of jelly, Mrs. Johnson; 2 jars preserves, Mrs. Lindsay; 1 jar preserves, 1 glass jelly, Mrs. Peterson; 1 tin box and rags, unknown friend; Butter milk, Mrs. Stewart; box of water colors, Miss Vanderveer; 1 bottle of gin, Samuel A. Besson; jelly and old linen, Mrs. Stephen Caboone; 6 bed spreads and 2 table cloths, Ladies Auxiliary Board; portfolio, Mrs. Crawford; engravings, Dr. J. C. Conover; 1 years subscription illustrated magazine, Dr. Probasco; 1 large ham broiler, Mrs. Dr. Klyn; vegetables and salad dressing, Miss Schipper; milk, Mrs. E. A. Faber; 3 callenders, Mrs. Crawford; dressing gown, Miss A. M. Dr. Klyn; can of preserves, Miss Cook; cake, Mrs. Peterson; carpet, 2 rugs, 2 spring rockers and table cover, Mrs. VanNest Talmadge; 3 bottles extract of beef, 1 bottle malt, old linen, 1 jacket, 1 spit cup, 2 syringes, 1 breast pump, Mrs. Trall; old linen and flannels, Miss Cook; 1 jar of cherries, 3 glasses jelly, 6 oranges, Mrs. Peterson; 1 jar of pears, Mrs. Sullivan; 1 can of cherries, Miss Cook; 1 tidy, Mrs. Van Nest Talmadge; tea, Miss Aely; reading matter, H. P. Reynolds; old linen and underclothes, Mrs. Huntington; 1 dress and underwear, Miss R. L. Tralduck; 1 dozen oranges, 2 bunches asparagus, tomatoes and spinach, Mrs. Mason Tyler; 1 bowl of marmalade, Miss Thickstun; flowers, Mrs. Beall; flowers and roots, Mrs. Lindsay; 1 can of peaches, Miss Cook; $5 dollars, Mrs. Elgerton; can of milk, Mrs. H. W. Stockton; [illegible] plants, Mrs J. E. Tracy; 1 pair of slippers, 1 dress wrapper and underwear, Mrs Geo. Goddard; 1 dozen of eggs, Mrs. Stephenson; old linen and underwear, Miss Catherine Webster; flower plants, Mrs. L. W. Serrell; basket of lettuce, Mrs. Rushmore; 10 lbs. of vaseline, Chesseborough M'f'g Co.; strawberries and plants, Mrs. Updyke; 1 gallon of whisky, C. Knapps Son and Co.; 2 gallons of whisky, W. A. Tyler; 1 box of toilet soap, Mr. Cook; *3 pairs of men's socks, Mrs. Honeyman;* 1 cake, sugar and flowers, Mrs. Van Nest Talmadge; tomatoes, raspberries, lemons, ice cream, Mrs. Roland Cox; cucumbers, eggs and onions, Mrs. C. Van Nuys; cakes, Mrs. Lindsay; raspberries, Mrs. Wanakey; oranges and bananas, Mrs. Apgar; 5 boxes of oatmeal, 6 glasses of jelly, Mrs. J. W. Murray, 1 1-2 dozen eggs, 6 butter plates, Mrs. Honegger; blackberries, Mrs. Flanders, apples, pears and [illegible], Mrs. C. Van Nuys; 1 box of flowers, Mrs. Lindsay; jellies, Mrs. Trinters; 1 barrel flour, Chas. McCutchen; 1 barrel flour, Unknown friend; Underclothes, old muslin, 2 glasses of jelly, Mrs. Errickson; one glass jelly, Mrs. Case; 1 barrel flour, R. W. Rushmore; 1 barrel potatoes, unknown; 1 can raspberries jelly, Mrs. Wells; 1 barrel of flour, unknown; 2 chairs, Dr. Endicott; fruit and chicken, Mrs. C. Van Nuys; eggs plants, Mrs. J. E. Tracy; plates, cups saucers and tumblers, Miss Cook; 6 night shirts, Mrs. Roland Cox; 1 keg Scotch oatmeal, James Lamson; 1 sack coffee, Mrs. L. B. Underhill; old linen, Mrs. C. West.

Grace Church.

Yesterday morning at Grace Church, a large and appreciative congregation listened with marked attention to an able doctrinal as well as practical discourse by the rector, Dean Rodman, his theme being "The Divine Origin of the Church."

In the course of his sermon, the eloquent divine touched upon the sceptic tendencies *of the age, and fittingly and emphatically* denounced the remark as publicly credited to a certain well-known clergyman, that the lamented "Gen'l Grant's religious views were too broad for any church." Such an expression added the speaker, was childish, aye, blasphemous, and not likely to have been either authorized *or entertained by that* great commander."

The appropriate music was admirably rendered by a quartette, whose emphasizing and careful precision are worthy of special commendation. The organ was skillfully handled by Mrs. Freeman—the offertory interlude being exquisitely played. VIATOR.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold *as the genuine, in order to enable them to* sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y.

Deaths.

ACKERMAN—At Plainfield, on Friday, September 4, J[illegible] cevey A. Kerman in the 40th year his age. Relative and friends are invited to attend at his late residence corner of Seventh street and Central avenue, on Tuesday, September 8 at 11 a. m. Train leaves foot of Liberty street, N. Y. at 9.30 a. m. Interment at New Brunswick. Please omit flowers.

RE-OPENING
OF
MUSIC HALL,
Tuesday. Sept. 8. '85
Arthur Rehan's Superb Company in Augustin Daly's Crowning Success,
A NIGHT OFF.
Direct from Daly's Theater, New York city, where rehearsals were under Mr. Daly's supervision.
"Bubbling over with Fun."
"Scintillating with Wit."
"Replete in Comical Situations."
The best, the brightest, the breeziest Comedy on the American Stage.
Tickets on sale at Reynold's and at Shaw's, beginning SATURDAY.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
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THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER acquitted for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-28-2-w

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LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
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Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
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Telephone Call 89.

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Shawls
Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.
Hand Bags
39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 63c, etc.
200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.
25c Underwear 25c.
25c Gents' Neckwear 25c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J
LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 41 [illegible] Street.
TINNERS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
All kinds [illegible] naces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.
Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

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FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.
New York, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned town-ships for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

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Furniture
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LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

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Carriages to Meet all Trains.
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PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

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F. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Items of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, [illegible] wood, New Brooklyn, New Market, [illegible], Bound Brook, [illegible], Mt. Bethel, Martinsville, Warrenville, [illegible], Fanwood, Westfield, [illegible] and other contiguous points are desired for publication, will be published provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be published. Address all communications to

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Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE [illegible].

EAST. Leave Plainfield for New York.		WEST. Leave New York for Plainfield.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

J. H. OLHAUSEN, [illegible]
C. G. HANCOCK, [illegible]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Flies and Their Relation to Disease.

In contradistinction to an article in "The News" of Saturday respecting the relation of flies to disease, Doctor [illegible] in an article in the British Medical Journal in 1883 on danger from flies, claimed to have made an important and by no means pleasant discovery in regard to flies. It was always recognized, said the learned Doctor, that these insects might carry the germs of infection on their wings or feet, but it was not known that they are capable of taking [illegible] at the mouth such objects as the ova of various worms and of discharging them again unchanged in their fæces. This point has now been established, and several striking examples of this are given. Dr. Grassi exposed to his laboratory a plate containing a large number of eggs of a human parasite, the [illegible]. Some sheets of white paper were placed in the kitchen, which stands about ten metres from the laboratory. After some hours the usual little spots produced by the fæces of flies were found on the paper. These spots, when examined by the microscope, were found to contain some of the eggs of the [illegible]. Some of the flies themselves were then caught and their intestines presented a large number of the ova. Similar experiments with the ova of the Oxyuris vermicularis and of the [illegible] gave corresponding results. Since [illegible] the flies had some mouldy cream [illegible] found in their fæces. Dr. Grassi [illegible] and yet conclusive experiment that every one can try. Sprinkle a little [illegible] sweetened water, and after [illegible] examine the fæces and intestines of the flies; numerous spores will be found. As flies are by no means particular in choosing either a place to feed or a place to defecate, often selecting meat or food for the purpose, a somewhat alarming vision of possible consequences is raised.

Washing Butter by Machinery.

[Chicago Journal.]

It is said that a new method of washing butter has been patented in Germany. As soon as gathered in the churn in particles of about a tenth of an inch in size, it is transferred to a centrifugal machine, whose drum is pierced with holes and lined with a linen sack that is finally taken out with the butter. As soon as the machine is put in rapid motion the buttermilk begins to escape, and a spray of water thrown into the churn washes out all foreign matters adhering to the butter. This wash is kept up till the wash-water comes away clean, and the revolution is then continued till the last drop of water is removed as clothes are dried in a centrifugal wringer.

The dry butter is then taken out, molded and packed. It is claimed the product thus so quickly freed from all impurities without any working or kneading, has a finer flavor, aroma and grain, and far better keeping qualities than when prepared for market in the ordinary way.

The Rose Ball.

[Chicago Herald.]

The Rose ball, given by seventy maidens, which has been an event of the season in London this year, was a protest against the attentions shown to married women. It is said that many of the girls who went to the Rose ball had not been asked to dance twice during the season. The prince of Wales did not smile on the festivity, inasmuch as the committee had rejected Miss Chamberlain and all his favorites.

IN AND OUT OF WALL ST.

A PERSISTENT BEAR WHO SEES NO BRIGHT FUTURE.

No Money to be Made by [illegible] Railroads—Wheat Cheaper in London than It Is on This Side.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Stock speculation was so dull and unprofitable last week that even the professional room traders [illegible] and disgusted. The [illegible] can only render the dullness still [illegible] [illegible] drop in Jersey Central and Reading during the last two days of [illegible] there would probably not have been [illegible] enough for the leading [illegible] to pay office expenses.

While the general prospect of [illegible] tile and manufacturing [illegible] business of the country [illegible] from [illegible] there is nothing [illegible] to be found in the prospect [illegible] and [illegible] interests. [illegible] are steadily [illegible] [illegible] and a fierce [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] that there is barely enough [illegible] can find in [illegible] [illegible] seeking data [illegible] the Grain [illegible] shows, as per [illegible] tables, [illegible] this country will have over 90,000,000 of bushels for export from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts:

	Bushels.
Crop of 1885 (government report)	[illegible]
Carried over [illegible]	[illegible]
Total supply [illegible] July [illegible]	[illegible]
Deduct for home [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	335,000,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total [illegible] for [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] available for export	[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] to-day in our [illegible] is in the [illegible] Europe, and that [illegible] are traded [illegible] in Liverpool [illegible] the price [illegible] it is not difficult to see how an export demand [illegible] be [illegible], especially in view of [illegible] Austro-Hungarian empire and the Danubian region [illegible] have on hand for supplying [illegible] northern Italy. The argument [illegible] the failure of the rye crop throughout the Russian and German empires [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] to use wheat bread [illegible] for rye bread is absurd. If [illegible] anything for rye it will [illegible], or what we call here corn, of which there is a plenty [illegible] in southern Russia and along the Danube, and which, next to rye, is the cheapest cereal. The [illegible] between rye and wheat in Germany and Russia is not only one of [illegible] but a [illegible], and, if there is not [illegible] enough to go around there, people will [illegible] with [illegible] the cheapest thing they can get, whether it be maize, barn, oat, or even [illegible] as was often the case during deficient crops in Russia—an admixture of [illegible]. The idea of either the Germans or the Russians substituting wheat for rye is [illegible] [illegible] the prices [illegible] between the two cereals stands [illegible].

It may be, of course, that [illegible] [illegible] the row between Spain and Germany to put prices [illegible] the range can be of short duration only, the row will not result in a war, and at least, in the worst case, only to the overthrow of the Spanish monarchy and [illegible] revolution in Spain, which is coming anyhow with the chances and the financial [illegible] prevailing there, will give the coup [illegible] [illegible] to the unfortunate [illegible] beautiful country. [illegible] however, [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] in New York [illegible] [illegible] that ever [illegible] [illegible] regulated [illegible] consols [illegible] if hostilities should [illegible] between Germany and Spain, Bismarck [illegible] a naval [illegible] and that case the United States [illegible] tremendous boom in every [illegible] business in this country.

Putting aside all warlike considerations and personal combinations of [illegible] diplomatists, we can give [illegible] the following letter just received from a prominent English grain firm:

"Large quantities of good Indian wheat are now being offered on our market at [illegible] shillings per quarter [illegible] 480 pounds. Contracts for [illegible] for a considerable [illegible] material difference in price, and the English crop [illegible] is quite up to the average in quantity and quality, is [illegible] a vessel, and is being pressed for sale by the farmers. Indian wheat is fast gaining favor on the [illegible]."

The price of thirty-one shillings is equivalent to ninety cents a bushel. [illegible] freight and other charges from Chicago to Liverpool are [illegible] but small [illegible] to [illegible] demand as [illegible] prices prevailing at present.

Boston's Chief of Detectives Dismissed.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The new [illegible] board of police summarily dismissed from the force Capt. W. A. Hamm, who has been chief of the detective bureau for the past five years. A week ago Capt. Hamm was requested to resign. This he declined to do, and waited upon the [illegible] of the board to inquire [illegible] charges, if any, had been brought against him. It was [illegible] that it was the opinion of the board that the public had [illegible] confidence in the [illegible] at the department [illegible] the [illegible] change was not due to the proper [illegible]. On Sept. 1 Capt. Hamm was informed that the police board demanded his resignation. The captain refused to comply, and the result is as stated above. The cause of this so-called "lack of public confidence" is the free circulation for many months of reports to the effect that Capt. Hamm was in league with gamblers and other lawbreakers. His removal does not cause much surprise in the department.

Chagrin Probably Drove Him to Death.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—James N. Johnson, a well-known farmer in the town of Auburn, committed suicide Saturday by taking paris green. Tuesday two strangers called upon him and represented themselves as Texas cattle dealers. They desired to purchase a farm near Auburn. They were shown around the premises. They left and called again. Thursday they brought the old man to this city, where he borrowed $1,000 from Seward's bank. As no trace of money has been found it is thought that he was made a victim of bunco steerers, who secured the booty and escaped.

FOLLOWING THE RED FLAG.

Socialists Turn Out in Full Force in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The red banners of socialism flaunted in Market square here. Processions of men, women, boys and girls were marching and counter-marching. Each woman had either a crimson feather in her hat or wore a piece of red ribbon pinned to the bosom of her dress. The men had red bands about their hats, and more of the same material fastened to their coats. The children wore *red stockings*. The occasion of this display was the Socialistic picnic, organized in opposition to the Trades Assembly demonstration to-morrow, because the latter organization had voted to taboo the red flag. Speeches to the assembling crowd were made by Messrs. Fielden, Parsons and Spies. A tirade against capital was indulged in by all the speakers, each putting much stress on the assertion that poverty is closely allied to social degradation. A red flag was presented to the Metal Workers' society. Then the crowds cheered, and the bands struck up a lively air.

Though chilled by a raw wind from off the lake, and though the sky threatened rain, the Socialists formed in line and set out to walk to Ogden grove, five miles away. Between 3,000 and 4,000 men were in line. The previous advertisements of the affair had estimated that 10,000 would be the number. All were evidently bent on having a good time. A noticeable feature was the absence of drum majors, or, indeed, any leaders. Nevertheless, the procession got through all right. Along the line of march but little excitement or curiosity was manifested. In addition to the usual socialistic mottoes were banners bearing denunciatory legends against Mayor Harrison and Governor Oglesby, for their respective parts in the Chicago street car strike and the Lemont quarry troubles. In the neighborhood of Division and Halstead streets, when two-thirds of the route had been covered, occurred the first expression of public enthusiasm. Deafening cheers greeted the cut against Mayor Harrison. No disorderly act was committed by those composing the procession. At the grounds dancing and beer drinking was continued until a late hour.

PASTOR DOWNS PREACHES.

He Treats His Cottage City Listeners to a Sensational Sermon.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Sept. 7.—As yesterday morning dawned beautiful and fair the adherents of Rev. W. A. Downs pointed with pride to a three-poled tent erected near Lake Anthony. An hour or two before noon a white horse drawing an express wagon containing a platform and pulpit crept under the canvas. About 1:30 p. m. about 1,300 people had assembled within. Mr. Downs appeared dressed neatly in black with white cravat. As he ascended the platform he smiled, and good humor was traced in every feature. Higgins' band played a short psalm followed by "Rock of Ages." Mr. Downs read a passage of scripture, interspersing comments referring only to his peculiar circumstances. The audience began to fear that they were to be disappointed, and that the discourse would assume a doctrinal flavor. The fear was not realized however. "The band will now play," said he, "and the good brothers and sisters will please join in song." The hymn "All to Christ I Owe" was sung. At its conclusion the pastor came forward with a changed aspect.

In a calm and dispassionate manner he began to touch upon his troubles. For awhile he dwelt upon the matter in quite picturesque rhetoric. He blessed everybody, including himself, and everything. Then he switched off into ironical allusions to his opponents on the island, and skilfully guided his hearers into sympathy for himself by very humorous allusions. As has ever been his custom he had no written sermon, but was supplied with very meagre memoranda, and those were scribbled upon a letter head of the Sea View house. At times he was eloquent and elicited applause.

An Insurance Fraud which Didn't Work.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 7.—About a year ago W. H. Hilton, formerly editor of The Shelby News, recommended to the National Union Life Insurance society C. W. Brown for $5,000 insurance. The latter passed his examination and subsequently disappeared, his assessments being regularly paid as they became due. A short time ago notice was received of Brown's death at Blue Hills, Kansas. A death proof was made out and forwarded to the secretary. Owing to the similarity of all the writing and a few irregularities it was suspected that a fraud was being perpetrated. An investigation proved that Hilton and one "Dr." Miley had colluded with Brown for the purpose of securing the insurance money. Hilton and Miley were arrested and lodged in jail at Beloit, Kansas, but the latter has jumped his bail. In the cemetery where Brown is claimed to have been buried there has been but one interment in a year—that one being a child.

The Wreck of the Hanoverian.

ST. JOHN'S, Sept. 7.—The steamer Hercules has arrived with the rest of the passengers and crew of the Hanoverian. Interviews with Professor Bell, of Washington; Mr. Starr, of Halifax, and other prominent passengers disclosed the following additional particulars: The loss of the ship is attributed to a miscalculation of the ship's running. On the day before the disaster no sights were obtainable and the ship was sailing on dead reckoning. The day's run was first published on the tablet, the usual place, as 272 miles, but was afterward altered to 282 miles—a discrepancy the exact difference between the safety and the destruction of the ship. The first figures were absolutely correct as shown by the position of the steamer. The passengers complain strongly that the officers and crew, instead of endeavoring to save the baggage, were engaged in securing mirrors, plate glass ware, flower pots and general cabin furniture. They express great sympathy with Capt. Thompson, and are of the opinion that he did his duty.

Mr. Hinckley's Civil Service Suit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A prominent officer of the government expressed the belief that the suit brought in New York against the civil service commission by Mr. Hinckley was in reality a friendly suit instigated by civil service advocates, with a view to securing a judicial affirmation of the legality of the civil service act. He added that prominent civil service advocates contemplated the institution of such a suit last spring, and that he had been invited before his appointment to office to assist in its prosecution. It was the purpose then to carry the case to the supreme court of the United States to secure a final judgment by the highest judicial authority.

A 12-Year-Old Boy's Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Oscar Leon Parry, the 12-year-old son of W. A. Parry, formerly of Hartford, Conn., committed suicide in his room by shooting himself through the head with a revolver which he obtained from a closet in the room. No cause can be assigned for the deed. The body will be taken to Hartford for interment.

THE CHINESE RIOTS.

MORE SERIOUS AND FATAL THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED.

One Hundred and Thirty Probably Killed. An Explanation of the Trouble—The Chinese Minister Lodging a Complaint in Washington.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Sept. 7.—The riot at Rock Springs was more serious than first reports indicated, the number slain is variously estimated from fifty to a hundred. Ah Say, who is the head of the Chinamen in this region, says there are 130 missing, and he believes nearly all are killed. The Chinese miners from Almy came here with their baggage, fearing an attack at that point. Two companies of soldiers from Fort Fred. Steele have arrived and gone into camp here. All is quiet at present, and it is believed the Chinese will leave as soon as they draw their pay. There are 2,000 Chinamen, including refugees, now here. Refugees to the number of 470 arrived in Evanston Thursday evening.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 7.—General Manager Callaway of the Union Pacific Railway company said that notice has been served on Beckwith & Quinn, coal mine contractors at Rock Springs and Evanston, to remove all Chinamen from Evanston, otherwise serious trouble would ensue. The United States government has sent troops there and he assumed that order would soon be restored.

"In consequence of the difficulty experienced," continued Mr. Callaway, "in getting reliable American miners in the territory, a contract was made some ten years ago, under which a certain proportion of Chinamen were engaged." Both classes, he asserted, are now paid fully 30 per cent. higher wages than are paid in eastern mines. At Rock Springs, where the massacre occurred, the coal company's returns show that in the past month there were employed about 300 miners, 300 at Evanston, and 300 at Carbon. All those at Carbon were Americans, while at the other two points they are divided, two-thirds Chinese and one-third *Americans. Their pay is from 75 cents to* $1 per ton, mined, according to the width of the vein and difficulties encountered in getting out the coal. Both classes are paid at the same rate, and have been averaging about $3 per day to the man for eight hours' work. The Americans, being more industrious and skillful, get out a larger number of tons than the Chinamen, and many of them earn over $100 per month. This scale has been in force many years and was supposed to be satisfactory to the men. The only advantage claimed by the coal company in the employment of Chinese was that it enabled them to mine a sufficient quantity of coal to keep the trains moving when the other miners were off on strikes. Last winter all the men at Carbon went out by order of the Southern Colorado Miners' union, while they admitted having no grievances of their own. The Mormons and Chinese will not join these unions, and therefore come under their ban. The Mormon miners are now moving their families away, fearing a repetition of last week's trouble.

Mr. Callaway said that inoffensive employes of the coal department and some of its officers have been driven from their homes, had their property destroyed, and many of them were foully murdered. They are now awaiting protection from the Federal or territorial authorities, and when they can be assured of this the company will resume operations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Chinese minister, who has been in New York for the last few days, has gone to Washington. He has gone, it is said, to lay before the secretary of state complaints against the recent atrocities which were committed in Wyoming territory. The Chinese consul, when spoken *to, at first refused to say anything about the* matter. He said, however, that the consul at San Francisco had received dispatches from Chinamen in Wyoming asking for protection, and that the same dispatches had been received by himself. The consul at San Francisco has been promised that everything possible will be done to prevent further outrages.

"I don't think that the labor question has anything to do with the massacre," the consul said. "I believe that it all came from prejudice. Those drunken miners in the west have been compelled to keep the peace, in a measure, of late years, and they take advantage of the labor question, which has been disturbing the country, to begin an unprovoked attack upon my inoffensive countrymen. There is not a more quiet and peaceful class of citizens than Chinamen. They are industrious, hard-working people, and for the most part sober and law-abiding citizens. Of course there are some who are not quite up to the moral standard; but that is so with every nationality. It has been said that there is a Chinese law against immigration and settling in other countries. That law was in operation before the last treaty between my government and the United States, but when that was made, it did away with the laws formerly preventing Chinamen going to other countries to live. There are two factions in China, one against Chinese immigration and the other advocating it."

An investigation will be made by the Northern Pacific Railroad company into the causes which brought about the attack of the miners upon the Chinamen, and to try to fix the responsibility for it on the ringleaders.

Meeting of German Roman Catholics.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The thirteenth annual convention of the German Roman Catholic Central society of the United States opened at 8 o'clock at Germania hall, Williamsburg. Nearly 1,000 delegates, representing nearly every city in the union, were welcomed in an address by Joseph Herte, the president of the Brooklyn society. Williamsburg's German citizens decorated their houses gayly in honor of the occasion. After the address was concluded the delegates were escorted by the Brooklyn societies to the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, where the Right Rev. Bishop Wigger celebrated pontifical high mass, and the Rev. Father May delivered a sermon. The services will last three or four days.

A Woman Drives Out a Burglar.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 7.—Masked robbers entered the residence of Mrs. Lottie Steel and Miss Mary Dougan, and plundered it of valuables. They surprised Mrs. Steel as she lay in bed, and one of the men put a revolver to her head and threatened to blow her brains out if she stirred. The plucky widow dashed away the weapon and sprang upon the robber, screaming for help and clinging to his neck. In his efforts to escape the man had to carry the lady with him to the door, but finally freed himself and they all escaped.

Formation of a New Whisky Pool.

PEORIA, Ills., Sept. 7.—Present indications point to a probable formation of a new whisky pool, to be called "The American Spirit company. The distillers are still wrangling and endeavoring to get three small distilleries, who are holding out for larger capacity, to sign the contract.

CRIME IN BOSTON.

A Den of Vice Cleared at the Revolver's Point.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The police attacked and captured the citadel of crime in Boston. For many years there has existed, through police corruption and political influence, a great headquarters for the low criminals of the city on Norman street, at the West End. It has been known as Bose Cobb's place, and it has occupied several large and connecting buildings. Violent crimes have there been of almost daily occurrence. The record of murders, assaults robberies, and abominations such as have disgraced London is a most appalling one. It has been a rare thing that punishment followed any of the offenses there committed. It has been a strange combination of circumstances that has made the existence of such a den so long possible. The secret has been the fact that the proprietor, a wealthy mulatto, has the reputation of being able to control more votes with less money than any man in Boston.

At about 10 o'clock nearly 100 policemen, under the personal supervision of the police commissioners, surrounded the premises, and with battering rams broke down all the doors. In one building devoted to gambling several games were in progress, and all present were arrested. There was sharp resistance at first, and some blood was shed. In the department of social evil there was another row, and over twenty arrests were made. The great labyrinth was explored in every nook and cranny. Several little girls of 14 or 15 years old were found. The hive was cleaned out, and everything of value was seized.

The attack made a great commotion in the neighborhood, and a mob quickly gathered when the police brought out the prisoners. The mob made an attack and attempted to rescue them. A sharp use of clubs failed to beat back the mob, and the police drew their revolvers, and several shots were fired in warning. The prisoners, nearly fifty in number, were surrounded with a double line of police, who, with drawn pistols, and followed by a crowd of 2,000, marched to the station house on Joy street. For the first time in several years there is consternation among the criminal classes of the north and west ends

Recalling the War of 1812.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Of the patriotic little band of men who went out from this city in September, 71 years ago, to give battle to the British forces, who were preparing to attack Baltimore and to plunder it as they had plundered Washington, only a few remain now and they are so aged and infirm that it is hard to realize, when looking at their tottering forms, that they were once strong and hardy youths imbued with the fire of war. In 1842 these defenders formed an association and at that time had 1,259 members enrolled. Of these only five now live in Baltimore. Ever since the formation of the association it has been the custom of the members to attend church in a body on the Sunday previous to Sept. 12. The anniversary of the famous battle of North Point in 1814. These old defenders are now too infirm to carry out this time-honored custom, and their places were taken by the cadets of temperance. Hereafter once a year the cadets will celebrate the battle of North Point and the defeat of the British, recalling the deeds of the brave band, of whom but five now remain.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—John F. O'Rourke, a prominent lawyer from St. Louis, on a visit to this city, and Miss Mary Larned, daughter of Albert H. Larned, secretary of the W. E. Frost Manufacturing company, went out in a row boat from the foot of Twelfth street for a row on the lake Friday afternoon, and have not been heard of since. Several theories, all equally vague and unsatisfactory, are propounded to account for their disappearance.

The boat in which J. F. O'Rourke and Miss Larned went *for a row Friday after*noon was found on the beach at the foot of Sixty-third street. It was right side up and half full of water, and contained the row locks and a broken oar. Mr. Larned is now satisfied that the missing couple are still alive. He believes they broke an oar while quite a distance out, and were picked up by some outward bound sailing vessel. In this case they *may not be heard from for* several days.

How Officials Make Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Attracted by the remarkable number of Chinamen arriving with certificates of former residence, who manifestly had never been in the United States before, The Chronicle has made a thorough investigation of the matter and unearthed a startling state of *affairs*. By comparison of certificates issued here to Chinamen claiming to be absent to leave for China with the actual number sailing, it was found that since the restriction act went into force upward of 3,000 certificates have been issued to dummy applicants. These have been sent to China and sold to emigrants. The prices at first having been $500 for a woman and $300 for a man, but afterward falling to $150 and $90, it is calculated that at least $300,000 has been realized, and the existence of a ring including present employes of the custom house is directly charged.

Baseball.

Following is the record of the League clubs to date:

WESTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	EASTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	71	18	New York	70	[illegible]
Detroit	39	50	Providence	46	41
Buffalo	31	58	Boston	37	54
St. Louis	27	61	Philadelphia	42	48
Totals	168	185	Totals	195	163

Following is the record of American Association to date:

WESTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	EASTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	66	28	Baltimore	35	56
Pittsburg	52	43	Brooklyn	42	51
Cincinnati	55	41	Athletic	43	50
Louisville	49	47	Metropolitan	31	58
Totals	221	159	Totals	151	217

Fewer Deaths From Cholera.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—Returns from all the infected districts of Spain show that on Saturday there were reported 2,147 new cases of cholera and 779 deaths from the disease.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 7.—Ten deaths from cholera have been reported in this city.

TOULON, Sept. 7.—Nine persons died of cholera here. At the hospitals eight patients were admitted, five were discharged cured, three died, and 123 remained under treatment. The situation here is improving. In the department of Herault five deaths are reported.

ROME, Sept. 7.—Only a *few* cases of cholera are reported at Parma.

Smallpox Brought from Montreal.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 7.—Three cases of smallpox have been discovered here in a French Canadian family which came from Montreal, Aug. 22. They have been taken to the pesthouse. Considerable alarm exists.

John G. Whittier to Attend a Reunion.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 7.—John G. Whittier, the poet, has promised to attend the reunion of his schoolmates on Sept. 10. So far thirty-one have signified their intentions to be present.

SPAIN'S ULTIMATUM.

GERMANY IS REQUESTED TO VACATE THE CAROLINES.

An Irritated Feeling in Berlin—The Papers Confident of Bismarck Coming Out the Victor—Other News from Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Thirty Highlander soldiers assaulted a dozen artillerymen stationed at a small village near Plymouth. The artillerymen made a determined resistance, but were overpowered by their Scotch adversaries, who put them to flight and carried the village by storm. The inhabitants fled to the fields, where they remained until the invaders had departed. They then returned and armed themselves and with the artillerymen started in pursuit of the Highlanders. They overtook them a short distance from the village, and after a sharp fight captured fifteen of the rioters and brought them back.

The Irish amateur athletes who are to visit America to compete in championship games in Canada and New York have been selected and are now in active training. The team consists of nine men and will sail Sept. 11 on the Allan line steamer Samatian.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The council of ministers has framed and dispatched to the German government an ultimatum, which King Alfonso sanctioned, requesting Germany to vacate the Caroline islands, Spain in the meantime refraining from material occupation, thus affording a basis of further parleying between the two governments. The total number of arrests for participating in the anti-German riots is 184.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The North German Gazette says that while Germany is naturally annoyed at the recent demonstrations in Madrid she will not judge hastily. Inquiry will probably show that the riots were due to other influences than Spanish indignation. This is generally regarded as a thinly-veiled dig at France.

The Berlin Zeitung says if Spain does not at once recompense Germany for the insult and punish the culprits Germany will occupy *the Caroline islands forthwith.*

The National Zeitung thinks that diplomatic relations between Germany and Spain will be broken off unless Spain affords satisfaction for the Madrid affair. The Tageblatt says that if King Alfonso retains his sovereignty, Spain will certainly make reparation, and in the event of his being deposed Germany can easily take possession of valuable pledges, and thus compel Spain to render satisfaction.

The Tageblatt is of the opinion that the excesses of the populace of Madrid were directed more against the Spanish monarchy than against Germany. The Borsen Courier declares that the resignation of the Spanish cabinet is absolutely necessary to atone for the insults offered to Germany. All the papers are confident of the ultimate success of Prince Bismarck.

VALENCIA, Sept. 7.—The German consulate in this city was the scene of a riot similar to that in Madrid. The German flag was hauled down and the attaches of the consulate insulted and roughly handled. Several of the rioters were arrested.

The Bosphore Egyptien Crushed Again.

CAIRO, Sept. 7.—The Bosphore Egyptien, the French paper published here, which some time ago was suppressed by the Egyptian government, when France took up its cause and secured for it permission to republish, has been again suppressed. This time France is responsible for the suppression of the paper, which had given offense by publishing articles which were deemed injurious to French interests.

Courtesies to Knights of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Seven hundred *Knights of Labor from Richmond*, Va., paid a flying visit to the capital, arriving here at an early hour and returning to Richmond at night. In paying their respects to the master workman, Knights of Labor of Washington, one of the visitors on behalf of the Richmond Knights, presented him with a beautiful gavel made from wood from one of the pillars of the Libby prison. Through the instrumentality of Gen. Rosecrans, an unusual courtesy was extended to the Knights by Architect Clark. At the request of Gen. Rosecrans the doors of the capitol were thrown open (always closed to visitors on Sundays) and permitted the Richmond visitors to enter and inspect the building. A vote of thanks was tendered Gen. Rosecrans for his interest in their behalf, and Architect Clarke was also thanked for his courtesy to the Knights.

Boston Has the Worst Water.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The investigation of the water supply from the Sudbury river and Cochituate has been concluded by the Norfolk and Suffolk Medical society, and their report shows a serious pollution of the supply by sewage. It says that the water of Cochituate, which is the chief source of supply for Boston, is more dangerous to health than the Mystic water, and it is daily growing worse. An analysis of the Cochituate water shows that by comparison with the water supplied to fourteen other cities Boston's water contains the largest proportion free of ammonia and albuminoid ammonia, the products of sewage contamination.

Catholics Denouncing Austria.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—J. H. Shehan, a delegate to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union convention in Brooklyn next week, carries with him a set of resolutions denouncing the conduct of Austria towards Minister Keiley. The convention will be asked to adopt them. Mr. Keiley was president of the union for twelve years.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The president has bought a pair of $5,000 horses in Philadelphia.

In Georgia, a man of 40, a well-to-do *farmer*, married a girl of 10.

Capt. Howgate, the defaulting signal service officer, is said to be living in England.

The cattlemen are rapidly moving their herds from the Indian territory, in compliance with the president's order.

Conrad B. Day has accepted the Democratic nomination of the Pennsylvania state treasurership.

Frederick J. Taber, the cause of the Downs-Taber notoriety, has been expelled from Downs' church in Boston.

Congressman Hewitt is working on a tariff bill which he will introduce next session. It will propose some sweeping reductions.

A brother of Mrs. Sprague died at Canonchet from the effects of an overdose of morphine. It is believed he took the drug by mistake.

Invincibles threaten to blow up the government buildings at Ottawa in case Riel is hanged. The Canadian authorities are not very much alarmed at this threat.

At a meeting of Tammany Hall, Col. R. T. Wood said Tammany had no candidate for governor, that any man nominated by the party would receive the support of the organization, but that it was hoped that he would be free from factional prejudices and broils.

GOV. HOADLY'S FIRST SPEECH.

He Opens the Campaign in Ohio—Asking for a Re-election.

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 7.—A large and enthusiastic audience listened to Gov. Hoadly's opening campaign speech and frequently applauded him. In his address the governor referred to the magnificent majority given him in Butler county two years ago, and asked for a renewed expression of the people's confidence in Democratic administration by a still better majority.

He said that the coming election will not only be a verdict of the people on his own administration and that of the sixty-sixth general assembly, but also of President Cleveland and his advisors. He referred in galling terms to Senator Sherman's Mt. Gilead speech, and contended that the differences between north and south were finally settled on the deathbed of Gen. Grant.

He only referred briefly to his own administration, saying that he would leave that with the people. Gov. Hoadly explained the policy of the Springfield police bill and the Columbus "Ripper" bill.

Speaking of the expenses of the past two years, he said that last year the state tax was reduced one-tenth of a mill. The average annual expense of Gov. Foster's administration for four years was $2,542,345.47, while during the past two years it has been $2,513,251.98, and this too, including the expenditure occasioned by the flood, the riot and the erection of the Toledo lunatic asylum.

The governor spoke at length on the temperance question, quoting the cases that came before the supreme court in the Scott law question, and heartily indorsing the action of the court, claiming that under the testimony no other decision could justly have been made.

"The real question at issue," he said, "is that of prohibition or license. That the Scott law was ineffectual was shown by the results. It did not diminish the amount of drinking in the state.

JOHN L.'S BROTHER.

He Says the Champion is Rapidly Going to the Dogs.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—John L. Sullivan's brother Mike was interviewed relative to the story of John's exploit with a team and load of paint on Camden street. "The story is true. They have got it correct in every way except just this, that John L. was no more full than I am now; but I think that John is going to the dogs just as fast as he can go," said Mike, as he settled himself sadly against a barrel that offered a convenient seat and clasped his hands across his lap. "It seems as if John is bound to make a fool of himself. He has every chance to make a man of himself, but he won't take advantage of them. He is admired by all these young swell clubs. He might brace up and give them lessons and get in with them, but he is bound to go around with tramps." "But John is rather a sociable man, isn't he," persisted the visitor, "and likes to have a good time, doesn't he?"

"Yes, that's just it. He doesn't care when he gets started. Why, I never knew a man more sensible, when—well, at times, and he will talk as well as any man *I ever heard*, and in ten minutes after he will go off and be as bad as ever."

"Don't you think John's domestic troubles may have a possible effect upon his actions?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, sir. John, you know, has been in trouble, but there is nothing in God's world that can make me think that he doesn't love that girl, with all her faults."

"Yes," he added, in reply to a question, "it is true John has telegraphed Paddy Ryan that the match on the 15th is off. John is going off with Lester & Allen's company, and he can't get ready, anyway. Of course Paddy will talk around for two months that John is afraid to meet him. But that isn't so."

A Hotel Man Runs Away from Creditors.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 7.—The sudden departure of Proprietor Wallace, of the Carrollton house, at this resort, has created great excitement along this portion of the coast. The Carrollton is one of the oldest hostelries at Spring Lake. It is owned by L. U. Maltby and John C. Lucas, of Philadelphia. The hotel was leased to Hugh Wallace, who has run it up to last week, and has had a very good season, being well patronized by Philadelphia and New York parties. Mrs. Bayard, mother of the secretary of state, has been one of the guests. Last Sunday Mr. Wallace, after having carefully collected all the board bills due, left for New York, and has not been heard from since. The numerous creditors seized the hotel on Monday while the guests were at dinner. The latter left on Tuesday. The servants were all unpaid, and the guests made up a purse for them. No bills of any kind have been paid by Wallace, and the creditors have sent officers in pursuit.

How Drugs are Adulterated.

BOSTON, Sept 7.—Dr. Abbott, of the state board of health, in July obtained from about fifty druggists in the neighborhood of Boston, on orders, about three ounces of deodorized tincture of opium, eight ounces of white wine, four ounces of syrup, one and one-half ounces of precipitate of sulphur and one ounce of zinc, the orders requiring all to be up to the United States standard. The drugs, common ones, were submitted to analysis and in the case of an Ocean Spray druggist the opium was found to be just one-tenth of its proper strength. The white wine was not white wine at all, but strong alcohol. The syrup was a filthy *mixture consisting of three-quarters sugar* and the rest dirt. The druggist said he had no precipitate of sulphur. For zinc the two compounds of zinc were given and also word that choice could be taken of the two. The druggist will be prosecuted.

Montreal at Last Waking Up.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—There were 40 new cases of smallpox and 29 deaths. At a large citizens' meeting the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That in concurrence with the medical faculties of our universities, the religious, civic, and provincial authorities, the use of vaccination be commenced in those parts of city and adjoining municipalities where the disease is most prevalent and that it be performed with such a force *of surgeons* as to accomplish the task in the last possible time.

That suitable hospital quarters be immediately provided for the reception and isolation of smallpox patients, and means be adopted for the disinfecting of premises from which patients have been removed.

A Woman Tired of Living.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A well dressed and handsome woman was found in Central park near Ninety-second street bleeding from a pistol shot wound in the right side. A revolver, with which she had shot herself, was found at her feet. She was removed to the Presbyterian hospital, where she stated that her name was Mary Berg, 25 years old and a native of Alsace. She said she had recently come from Chicago, and that the reason she shot herself was because she was tired of living. She is believed to be unmarried. Her condition is reported to be serious, although the doctors think she will recover.

IN CAPTIVITY.

THE CHIEF OF THE CONFEDERACY A PRISONER AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Recollections of a Lieutenant Who Served as Officer of the Guard—Entertaining Conversation with Mr. Davis—Sharing Cigars.

[Charles S. Tripler in San Francisco Alta.]

I was in 1865 first lieutenant in the Twelfth United States infantry, and in the absence of my captain commanded E company of the first battalion of that regiment. Early in October I was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and reported for duty to Gen. N. A. Miles. My rank as lieutenant subjected me to detail as officer of the guard, and as such I had for the twenty-four hours of my detail immediate charge of our distinguished prisoner, my orders being "not to allow him out of my sight during my tour of duty." Mr. Davis was confined to a room in Carroll hall, which was designed as quarters for lieutenants, who are entitled to two rooms only, so all the rooms, except the mess-hall and library are in suites of two rooms each. The doorways were all grated with iron, and a sentry walked before each on a pile of cocoa matting some four inches thick. The officer of the guard was not allowed to leave the room unless relieved by the officer of the day, nor to sleep at all during his twenty-four hours of duty. The grated doors were locked, the keys being in the custody of the officer of the day.

As was the custom, on my first day of duty as officer of the guard I was introduced by my predecessor to Mr. Davis thus: "Mr. Davis, Mr. Tripler, of the Twelfth." Mr. Davis said: "Are you Stuart Tripler?" I said: "Yes, sir." He then said he remembered my grandmother (Mrs. Hunt) and had very pleasant recollections of my father (Surgeon Tripler, of the army). We had that first day no further conversation until the time came for his daily walk around the parapet. At that time the officer of the day came, accompanied by two negro prisoners, unlocked the door, when Mr. Davis, dressed in snuff-colored clothes, with a raglan overcoat and soft, high-crowned, black felt hat, stepped into my room. Gen. Miles entered at this time with the daily papers, which were placed on a table in Mr. D's room. The prisoners commenced at once to clean up the room and we left in the following order: Mr. Davis and officers of the guard, ten paces behind two sentries, a couple of paces behind them the officer of the day, and lastly, some distance off, Gen. Miles strolled along, reading.

We took our time, and Mr. Davis by his instructive and most entertaining conversation rendered this a most delightful duty. He seemed to know everything. He had the unusual faculty of drawing a young man out and making him show his best side. We would sometimes stop abreast of the water battery, in front of the commanding officers' quarters, and recline on the crest of the works, where he would relate pleasant stories of the old army, ask after common friends, and often give me "points" in my profession which were invaluable. To show how small a matter he would notice and speak of, there were a number of trees growing along one of the fronts of casemates which bore clusters of small white berries. *Mr. Davis said: "Lieut. Tripler, I saw you* riding a nice-looking horse the other day, but it is out of condition. Those berries you see there are one of the best condition medicines I know of, and you can find them all over the south; remember that, it's worth knowing."

On our return Dr. Cooper's servant came in with Mr. Davis's lunch. All his meals were supplied from Dr. Cooper's table, and Mrs. Cooper was a notable housewife, and the markets of Fortress Monroe were well supplied; you may be sure Mr. Davis did not suffer. The only request he ever made *me during the time I was stationed there* was to bring him a few apples each time I came on guard, which I did. I rather think he asked me for the sake of letting me think I was doing him a favor in return for his exceeding kindness to my grandmother when he was secretary of war. He could make a request in such a way that you felt he had conferred a favor on you in preferring it.

C. C. Clay was confined in the rooms directly beneath Mr. Davis, but had Mrs. Clay with him, and was not guarded as Mr. Davis was. Mrs. Clay used to send sometimes a pitcher of punch to Mr. Davis. My orders *not forbidding it, the pitcher was always* passed in. Mr. Davis was supplied with good cigars by his friends. I know they were good, because Mr. Davis remarked that "smokers are gregarious, and I can't enjoy a cigar alone," and offered me one nearly every night, after he had assumed his most satanic-looking night-robes—he wore a red flannel night-gown, cap and drawers. He was never annoyed, insulted or worried during his stay. Gen. Miles was coldly civil, and others "officially polite." I perhaps, and as was natural, was more kindly disposed, but I never exceeded the letter of my instructions.

I think Mr. Davis will himself give the lie to the exaggerated accounts of his sufferings. Imprisonment is not pleasant under the most favorable circumstances, and no fallen chief of a great movement could have expected or received more considerate treatment than did Mr. Davis.

Origin of the "306 Medal."

[Interview with Chauncey I. Filley.]

"What is the true history of the 306 medals of the Chicago convention of 1880?"

"Well all there is about them is: One morning after the convention of 1880, Senator Don Cameron and myself went out for a stroll on State street, in Chicago. While we were seated on a dry-goods box somewhere along the street, he suggested the idea of some perpetuation of the fight which had been so united and so persistent, and had become so famous through the thirty-six votes and the 306, and then started to make a design of a medal on the box. I took his idea, and before we left enlarged upon it. He placed the whole matter in my hands, and said he would, as he did, pay the whole expense. That is all there is of the medal business."

A Novelty in Chess-Boards.

[South Australian Chronicle.]

The squares are marked out in the ordinary way, but instead of the dark-colored ones being definitely red or black, each contains a complete diagram of the chess-board, with the position of the men after the fifth move of some regular opening. Thus there are thirty-two of the regular openings represented. The designer has been careful in omitting obsolete and notoriously unsound openings, and he he has done well in showing two or three variations in the more popular gambits, such as the "Evans" or the "kings." The board will be exceedingly useful as an aid to study.

When Webster Felt Small.

Some recent reminiscences of the Sage of Marshfield reveal the fact that it was not an uncommon thing for him to take his son aside and observe: "Fletcher, my boy, let us go to Franklin to-morrow. We'd have a good time and leave the old lady at home."

Whitehall Times: No man can fail unless he has attempted to succeed.

GAMINS FISHING FOR RATS.

A Favorite Amusement in Louisville—Caught on a Fish-Hook.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

A reporter who was strolling on Jefferson street one morning, dropped to the sport by accident. In front of a restaurant, on the south side of the street, he saw a crowd of newsboys and bootblacks stooping over the iron grating which covers the cellarway. On the outside of the crowd of boys an interested circle of gamblers and loafers circled, all deeply intent on the movements of the small boys. One of the latter held manfully on to a thick cord, one end of which was lost in the darkness of the cellar below. Pushing his way into the crowd, the reporter, on inquiry, learned that the boy with the line was fishing for rats. The buildings on Jefferson street, like most others in the city, are infested with rodents of huge proportions, some of them as large as a kitten and as fierce and hostile as wild animals, and it was this game the boy with the string was seeking.

"Keep still, Jimmie; there's one," whispered one of the youngsters, who, with his face pressed close to the grating, was peering into the dark depths. "There, he's after the bait," he continued, while he excitedly shivered in the expectancy of a fat catch. "Now he's got it," he shouted in glee, as he jumped up and danced about in the height of his excitement.

And then the boy with the string gave it a jerk and began to pull the struggling rodent to the surface. Soon it was close to the grating and could be plainly seen. It was of the large gray species, very plump, and it turned and twisted and kicked desperately trying to free itself from a big fish-hook that was stuck in its jaw.

The crowd pressed closer, until the boy who was engineering the line had scarcely standing room.

"Git outen the way," he cried, "or the thing'll git off." Then the lookers on fell back, and then with the aid of a crooked stick in the hands of a second boy, the animal was forced up between the bars and was held up to the view of the admiring throng.

"Now git a dorg," yelled one of the gamins, and in a second a chorus of whistles emanated from a dozen pairs of puckered lips, while a wild dash was made for a barber-shop, where a Scotch terrier with a constitutional hatred for rats has abode. The dog soon made its appearance, and the crowd surged into the street. The rat still kicked and struggled on the string, a foot or two above the ground, while the dog jumped and barked around it snapping at it and seeming eager to sink his teeth into its flesh. A ring was soon formed, with the boy, the rat, and the dog in the center.

Then the rat was lowered to the earth, and no sooner touched it than it made a scamper for the gutter. *The crowd fell* back, but the rodent never reached the multitude of feet. The terrier, quick as a flash, had pounced on it, and catching it by the neck closed his teeth viciously and shook his enemy savagely until life was extinct. Then he dropped his ratship, sniffed it to see if it was dead, gave a bark of satisfaction, and was trotted majestically back to his lair. The gamins gave a yell of pleasure, kicked the rat into the gutter, and then adjourned once more to the grating until another one of the pests had been secured and the same performance gone through with.

From a bystander the reporter learned that this sort of amusement was the delight of the street boys' life, and that every day they caught a number of rats which were afterward killed by the fuzzy Scotch terrier from the barber-shop.

Effect of Scientific Invention on War.

[Toronto Week.]

The London Spectator, in a paper discussing this question at great length, pointed out that the improvement of weapons has so far resulted only in a change of drill and tactics *without banishing or even diminishing war.* It is certainly curious that the rate of slaughter, instead of keeping pace with the increased range and precision of firearms and artillery, should have remained stationary, as it appears to have done, or rather has diminished. The rifled breechloader does nothing like the execution which was done by the bow. At Crecy the French dead were counted by heralds on the field, and their number exceeded 30,000. This was mainly the work of, according to Froissart, 5,200 archers. At Batoche, we are told, 18,000 rounds were fired, and by good marksmen, besides Gatling ammunition and shells; and the number of killed and wounded on the side of the half-breeds was about thirty. Batoche was not a normal case, it is true, because the enemy were in rifle-pits; but still the contrast is striking.

The archer was not confused by smoke or noise, nor could he discharge his arrow without drawing the bow to his ear and taking some sort of aim, while many soldiers in a modern battle are said not to bring the rifle to the shoulder or take any aim at all. But we must wait for a great sea fight before we make up our minds what effect scientific invention is likely to produce on war. From naval war, at all events, all the romance, all the pride, pomp and circumstance, which largely stimulated the martial spirit, must now have fled. We shall see whether the souls of men are to be fired by the prospect of what Farragut called going to—the nether world—in a tea-kettle.

A Boston Game.

[New York Mail and Express.]

A topical game in Boston is called "shaking props." It is played in no other city in the United States. An old resident of the Hub said that as far back as he could remember, and that was over half a century, "shaking props" was the popular game. "It was to Boston originally," he continued, "what poker was to cities in the west and south. Even now it is played there to a great extent and has almost as wonderful a fascination as faro or poker. It is a peculiar game. It is played with four shells. These shells have white and red waxed ends. They are shaken up and thrown out on a table. If all the ends come white or red it is called prop and the shaker wins. Why it is called prop I do not know. It is somewhat on the same style as chuckluck, only there are no dice, just these four little shells. I have never seen the game played outside the city of Boston, and I've been around a bit in my time."

A Home-Made Summer Resort.

[Baltimore American.]

There is a journalist in Baltimore, a man with long experience and with habits almost Puritanical in their steadiness, who spends his vacation in a very novel manner. He is a man of family, and in his residence there is a large and comfortable cellar. If his family desires to go away he interposes no objections, but he says that as far as he is concerned he is not going to pay $3 or $4 a day for being cooped up in a summer-resort hotel room when he has right at hand so many facilities for comfort. So, when his holiday comes, he has the cellar thoroughly cleaned and fitted up with sofa, easy chairs, hammocks, etc. He collects the best things in literature, lays in a stock of provisions and plenty of cigars and tobacco, and for two weeks he enjoys the luxuries of life like a king, exiled in his own cellar.

AUTOGRAPH FIENDS

BUSILY BUYING UP HOTEL REGISTERS IN THE SOUTH.

Undoubtedly Money in the Scheme—Signatures Written Before the Owner Came into Prominence—Mounting the Autograph and Residence.

[Savannah News.]

"What *do you suppose that man wanted?*" asked a Pulaski house clerk the other day of a News reporter.

A neatly-dressed and shrewd-looking young man had just turned away and was lighting a cigar. He had been talking earnestly in an undertone for some minutes and the reporter thought perhaps the stranger wanted to borrow a few dollars.

"No, he does not want to borrow, but had rather buy," replied he of the sparkling Koh-i-noor. "And you might guess your teeth loose before guessing what he wants to buy," continued the hotel clerk. "He has *just made me an offer for the old registers* of this house."

"What would he do with them? Keep a directory?" inquired the reporter.

"Not much. He claims to be traveling for a northern firm that is collecting hotel registers. The older they are the more they are worth. Hotel registers are the greatest autograph albums in the world. There is not a man who travels whose autograph is not scattered all over the country. *All* prominent men travel. The signatures of hundreds of these have a commercial value, even when not attached to a note or a check. The *autographs of statesmen generally* sell the highest, those of ex-presidents bring the most. A few days ago a rare collection of curious manuscripts, letters and autographs were under the hammer in New York. A dozen autographs were knocked down at from $5 to $20 apiece.

"That would-be purchaser was telling me that in a few months it will be the proper thing to mount the autographs of ex-presidents, literary men, generals and all men of note in some unique style and give them a place beside the plaque. This firm is now buying up all the registers it can get hold *of. Some bright men go over each page* carefully, and cut out the signatures of all the most prominent men. They have quite a long list, and whenever one of the names is found it is clipped out and attached to a little slip on which are noted the date and city. The register, of course, indicates each. He says that right now Grant's signatures are in demand. He never stopped at hotels much, however. There were generally people in all of the cities through which he passed who wanted to entertain him, and I never knew him to decline.

"This enterprising firm you see, are first getting a supply on hand, and will then introduce the 'rage' and fill the demand."

"'Thrift is a blessing'—Shakespeare," gasped the reporter, dazed by the wonderful display of enterprise.

"The registers are really no use to us and most hotel men, I believe, are willing to dispose of them at a low figure," resumed the clerk. One of this size, which is the standard, will hold 5,000 names. It is seldom that a register in the large hotels of big cities does not contain half a dozen good names. I know that from personal observation. In some seasons there are 100 good names. A great many of the signatures, to be sure, were written before the owner came into prominence. When the autographs come to be sold, however, I half suspect they are dated up, though they may not be. The residence, which is written opposite the name, is also cut out. In mounting, which is generally on card-board, Bristol or some such kind, the residence is placed below the name. It is done so neatly, too, that more than a casual inspection is necessary to discover where the two pieces are joined. In this way the purchaser gets the autograph in the shape of a visiting card, and the uninitiated will be anxious to learn when the dignitary called and if he is one of the family's intimate acquaintances.

"The agent then showed me some fine specimens and there is undoubtedly money in the scheme. He told me, too, that they not only take the names of persons who are now and have been well known, but also the signatures of a number who they believe are 'rising' and will be prominent in a few years, such as leading members of congress, United States senators, leading judges and members of the bar. Besides these they have such names as Beecher, Talmage and Ingersoll, popular poets and novelists and actors and actresses by the score. The autographs of Booth, Keene, Lawrence Barrett, Irving, Patti, Mary Anderson, Langtry, Lotta and dozens of lesser lights are always in demand and admirers will pay for them."

"Well, are you going to strike a bargain?"

"He will have to see the proprietor about that. I reckon there is a ton of them stored away, some of them pretty musty, doubtless, on the outside, but sound and well preserved inside."

Celestials with White Wives.

[*Philadelphia Times.*]

It has come to be a saying that when a Chinaman arrives in this city with the intention of going into business all he requires is a room, a wash tub, a stove, two flatirons and a wife. The wife is considered as much of a necessity as any other article of the house and she is generally chosen with more of an eye to business than to love. A Chinaman is particular to get a healthy wife and a woman with a fair knowledge of washing and ironing is preferable, but it is not imperative that she should know all about that business. She can soon be taught it. Health and strength are the first requisites. After these the rest will follow.

Five years ago prejudice was so strong against Chinamen that they could not get women to marry them, but prejudice against them has gradually died away till now a Chinaman can get a wife, as one said the other day, "Allee samee as a Melican man." In a few instances they have secured young and pretty wives, but more often they have chosen companions less beautiful than Helen of Troy.

Where Are Columbus' Bones?

[*Chicago Herald.*]

An attempt is about to be made to settle the vexed question as to whether the bones of Columbus rest in Cuba or San Domingo. In 1877 it was announced that the people of San Domingo had discovered that the bones supposed to be those of Columbus, which had been conveyed to Havana with great pomp, were spurious bones, and that the genuine bones still lay in Dominican soil. With the view of settling this point in dispute, the government of San Domingo has invited a large number of savants to attend the international congress, which will open in the capital *of that republic on the 10th of September* next. The government will submit to the judgment of this congress its proofs that San Domingo possesses the only real bones of Columbus in existence.

Ceased to Be a Cave-Dweller.

[Chicago Ledger.]

Man has made considerable headway in climbing upward since he came out of the ground and ceased to be a cave-dweller. Some people now live as high up as the twelfth story in this city.

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Rubber BOOTS WITH DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give DOUBLE WEAR.

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Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property: and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the *assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future* occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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To

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 O'er evils that can't be cured?
What's the use of finding fault with
 What we know must be endured?

Does it make our load no lighter
 If we grumble 'neath their load?
Does it make life's pathway smoother
 If we fret about the road?

Better use our time than fill it
 Full of sighs and vain regrets
Over some imagined blunder—
 As does he who always frets.

We can not expect life's pathway
 To be always strewn with flowers,
Nor the time that God has given
 All be made of happy hours.

Storms will follow every sunshine,
 Grief be mixed with every joy;
And 'tis best that it should be so—
 Gold is not without alloy.

"Half our troubles our inventions"
 We're to blame for half our strife;
Then, if life is what we make it,
 Why not make the best of life?

AT AN INDIAN AUCTION.

Sale of a Dead Brave's Effects—The Ghost Placated by Cedar Smoke.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Your correspondent witnessed an interesting feature in Indian life a short time ago at one of the camps in the Kaw agency, Indian territory. A tent had been erected and all the effects of a dead brave were deposited in the tent. The Indians were going to hold an auction. At early dawn before the sun the Indians gathered around the tent. The auctioneer stepping out of the tent holding a blanket in his hand, began in a loud voice to invite bids on the blanket. "Four dollars!" rang out an old man who had a patch of yellow paint under his right eye, and sat on the outer edge of the circle which had now formed around the tent. "I will give you five," cried one of the Indians sitting in the circle. "It is yours," said the auctioneer, and the bidder, after depositing a due-bill for the amount, received the blanket.

The auctioneer now brought out a pair of beaded leggings, and the bidding began. One thing was noticeable, the number bidding never exceeded two, and the article was invariably knocked down to the second bidder. Moccasins, necklaces, fans of eagle feathers—in fact the whole paraphernalia of a complete Indian outfit was brought out and sold to the highest bidder.

Finally an Indian pipe of red stone—a very large and handsome one—was brought out, and the bidding became livelier. "Five dollars" was shouted. "Eight," rang out a trader, who, beside your correspondent, was the only paleface in the audience, and who already saw the pipe in his mind's eye hanging with his other Indian curiosities; but he was doomed to disappointment when a hungry-looking member of the circle, who was evidently wanting his breakfast and was anxious to bring the ceremonies to a close, said: "My brother, that pipe has been smoked in many councils. Our brother who lies buried on yonder hill," pointing to a pile of rocks on a high hill in the distance, "thought much of that pipe. I am not willing it should fall into other hands. My brother, I will give a pony for the pipe." These remarks of Old Hungry were received with a few short yells which denoted great satisfaction.

At this point a member with nothing on but a breech-clout came dashing into the circle, holding in his hands a skillet filled with live coals. He was followed by another one bearing in his arms a lot of cedar, which was deposited over the coals. Those two were followed by the dead Indian's relatives—wife, sister, and children—mourning and wringing their hands. The burning cedar now began to pour forth a volume of smoke, and one by one the members of the band rushed into the smoke, bending down close to the coals, turning round and round, with many wild gestures and with outstretched blankets, the smoke at times completely hiding them from view. "Come on, my son," said one of the party taking a firm hold of the trader's arm; and reluctantly the paleface was drawn into the smoke, where he performed the smoke act to the evident satisfaction of the party. Hastily withdrawing in a fit of coughing and gasping for breath, he was met with many cries of "Good, my son, the ghosts will never trouble you." The performance was now ended by the auctioneer turning over all the receipts of the sale to the relations.

Popular Education in the South.

[The Current.]

Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, has devoted a large portion of his time for the last five years to the advancement of popular education in the south. He has been actuated by motives of the purest philanthropy, and has acquired a thorough knowledge of the educational condition of the south and of the needs of the people in that part of the country. He has just returned from a tour through his field of labor, and the following statement, recently made by him to a reporter of The Transcript, of Boston, will serve to show that the south, if asking for appropriations from the national treasury, has not failed of effort in this direction on her own part:

"Within twenty years the southern people have done more, considering their circumstances, for education than was ever done before by any people. They have re-established their old academies, colleges, and professional schools for whites, on the whole upon a broader foundation than formerly, and in every state the public free school, for all classes and both races, has been established, and to-day offers from three to six months yearly instruction to every child. Although some $50,000,000 have been donated to this work, chiefly for the colored people, by the north and the nation, yet within this period the south itself, out of its poverty, and amid such trials as can not even be understood by the stranger, has given more than $100,000,000 to a plant for the children; and this year will expend $15,000,000 on the common schools. Scores on little southern cities tax their people from 1 to 2 mills on the dollar more than Boston for public schools. Indeed, Mississippi, one of the poorest states, to-day gives to each pupil as much as Massachusetts in the days of Horace Mann."

Got a Breath of Prairie Air.

[Chicago Times.]

Many of the young Canadians who took part in the Riel campaign were, as a body, of splendid physique averaging between five feet ten and six feet two, who used to wear in Montreal and Toronto pointed boots and write with steel pens, chained to the counters of a bank or business house, with no prospect of becoming partners in the business which enslaved them.

Since they got their lungs filled with the prairie air they have closed their ledgers and taken to building log houses for themselves, striding over the sweetgrass, galloping after half-wild cattle, cooking their own dinners, measuring monthly more around the chest, and feeling that it will be their own fault if they do not take their place among the men who are mastering a new land. A strong Canadian youngster who will labor, working with his own hands, will get $400 a year and his board, and be tempted to no great expense at his tailor's.

PILGRIM FATHERS.

CURIOSITIES CONTAINED IN THE MUSEUM AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Portraits of Old Colonists' and Their Successors—Miles Standish's Platter, Pot and Sword—Chairs and Cradles—Manuscripts.

["Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

None of the houses in Plymouth have any particular antiquity. There is an old tavern called the Winslow house, which was for a good while a bank, but it only runs back to the close of the revolution. There were a good many Dutch ovens originally in Plymouth, built in imitation of what the pilgrims had seen in Holland. One of the little houses down in the hollow of the town is said to have been partly built in 1665. There are about six houses which go back to the close of the seventeenth century, and none of them have anything antique to the eye.

When you enter the museum, however, you have a genuine feast, though not a very long one, of old English antiquities. This building makes a good impression; originally put up in 1824, a rich Baltimorean named Stickney, who had been born in Boston, gave $15,000 to have it made over fireproof. The building is now a sort of doric temple, with six columns in front and steps its entire width; and in the pediment above is an effective wood engraving sanded and colored gray-like stone, showing a man stepping out of a boat, and being received by an Indian, while another person in the boat holds the oars. To the right of the door is the office where you pay 25 cents and record your name. This room and a similar one opposite the main hall within are filled with furniture and other curiosities, and down stairs are many others.

The portraits of the old Pilgrim chaps and their successors down to the Revolution are quite interesting. Nearly all the pictures and engravings concerning the Pilgrims have been framed, from Burnett and Lucy down to Bouton. You see the clock of John Hancock, made in 1700; the royal arms in the old court house which had a banishment to Nova Scotia during the Revolution; pictures of Plymouth in 1827; a commission by Cromwell to Edward Winslow of 1654, with Cromwell's autograph stolen from it; John Trumbull's likeness, by him; Dr. Thatcher's portrait, of the Revolution, a man who wrote an interesting book; pictures of several of the Winslows, one of them an original emigrant, who was buried at sea in 1655; an original picture of Daniel Webster; many of the earliest books used by the Pilgrims, one published by them in Leyden in 1618, before they sailed, called a Confutation of Rhemists, translations, glosses and annotations of the New Testament. This is a great curiosity.

Notable among the curiosities is the patent issued by the president and council for New England in 1621. It is said to be the oldest state paper in the United States, and was brought out here by a vessel called the Good Fortune the year after the Pilgrims arrived. There are also pictures of the houses in England where the Bradford family came from. There is an engraving of a cradle brought out in 1623. You see a fragment of a Rose Standish's quilt, embroidery work of Miles Standish's daughter, brick and pipestem from the ruins of Standish's house. Standish's old pewter platter, iron pot and sword; this sword has not the original hilt upon it; the blade has on it figures of the sun, moon and stars. This sword is said to have been of Persian manufacture and the figures on it of Persian mythology. You see among the relics of Standish's house the wrought-iron nails he put it up with.

There is a Dutch Bible as old as the Pilgrims, a pair of spectacles worn by one of the passengers in the Mayflower, an instrument with the autograph of John Alden, old steel-yards of 1623, a halberd carried around the Plymouth governor, a leather pocketbook of the Pilgrims, Elder Brewster's chair, Governor Carver's chair, both said to have been brought out in the Mayflower; you probably see copies of these chairs throughout the country. Brewster's chair is a little defective, but originally had five rods in the back and two cross-pieces and four rods running from each arm down through the chair to the braces in the legs, and these legs were further braced and roided down almost to the ground. Carver's chair has also a high back with three rods in it, and there is a cross-piece above the two rod-crosses. It was straw-seated, and had arms and double cross-rods connecting the legs on all sides. A Dutch cradle from the Mayflower is quite an interesting object to the ladies. Very interesting are the old pewter platters or plates. The above chairs are made of ash.

Here is a gun-barrel with which King Phillip was killed; the original manuscript of Mrs. Heman's hymn, "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," and a dirk-knife going back to 1625. Queer enough, there is a brick and clay from Roger Williams' house in Salem, given by John Morrissey, the prize-fighter. There is also a candle believed to be of the date of 1627. Ancient spoons are shown, and a bond signed by Peregrine White, born on the Mayflower. Here is a cabinet brought over in the Mayflower by Peregrine White's father; a very respectable-looking cane of one of the passengers, and a brass candlestick, which lighted the people on the Mayflower about their devotions.

Here is a gold ring worn by the old Governor Winslow; a bead-purse nearly as old; a huge pestle and mortar brought over in the Mayflower to pound out pills for the sea-sick. Here are infant shoes worn by one of the Winslows. There is a beautiful collections of ancient silver going back to ancient times; a book by John Robinson—published in 1610—the real founder of Plymouth, an autograph letter from Roger Williams; a very ancient foot-wheel, and old spinning-wheel, a walnut table owned by the Winslows, and John Hancock's sofa. There are many other relics of colonial and Revolutionary times.

Importance of the Potato.

[Exchange.]

An idea of the importance of the potato as an item of food will be gathered from the following statement giving the average annual crop throughout the world: Germany, 225,000,000 metrical 100-weights; France, 113,000,000; Russia, 110,000,000; Austria, 75,000,000; the United States of America, 47,000,000; Ireland, 38,000,000; Great Britain, 26,000,000; Belgium, 23,000,000; Sweden, 16,000,000; Holland, 15,000,000; Hungary, 14,000,000; Italy, 7,000,000; Norway, 6,000,000; Denmark, 5,000,000; the Australian colonies, 3,000,000; Portugal, 3,000,000, and Spain, 2,000,000 metrical 100-weights—grand total, 730,000,000 of 100 weights.

Official Salutes.

In the United States the national salute is one gun for each state. The president is saluted with 21 guns; governors, cabinet officers and generals commanding, with 15; United States foreign envoys, ministers and major generals with 13; brigadier generals with 11, and foreign ships receive gun for gun for all they fire in salute.

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

"Three years! I wonder if she'll know me!
 I limp a little, and I left one arm
At Petersburg; and I am grown as brown
 As the plump chestnuts on my little farm;
And I'm as shaggy as the chestnut burs,
 But ripe and sweet within, and wholly hers.

"The darling! how I long to see her!
 My heart outruns this feeble soldier pace;
But I remember, after I had left,
 A little Charlie came to take my place;
Ah, how the laughing three year-old brown eyes
 (His mother's eyes) will stare with pleased surprise!

"Sure, they'll be at the corner watching!
 I sent them word that I should come to-night;
The birds all know it, for they crowd around,
 Twitter their welcome with a wild delight;
And that old robin, with a halting wing,
I saved her life three years ago last spring.

"Three years—perhaps I am but dreaming,
 For, like the pilgrim of the long ago,
I've tugged a weary burden at my back,
 Through summer's heat, and winter's blinding snow,
Till now I reach my home, my darling's breast,
Then I can roll my burden off—and rest."

* * * * * * * *

When morning came the early rising sun
 Laid his light fingers on a soldier sleeping
Where a soft covering of bright green grass
 Over two lonely mounds was lightly creeping,
But waked him not; this was the rest eternal,
Where the brown eyes reflected love supernal.

PRIMITIVE LIFE IN KENTUCKY.

Habits of Backwoodsmen—The Hunter's Dress—A "Half-Faced" Cabin.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

From advance sheets of a forthcoming historical work on Kentucky by the Hon. Z. F. Smith we give the following interesting facts:

"Backwoodsmen were a class peculiar to themselves in their characters, their habits, and their preferments. Their dress was adapted to the life of the forest ranger. Their hunting-shirt was a loose frock, with cape, made of deer-skins dressed. Leggings of the same material covered the lower limbs, with moccasins for the feet. The cape, the coat, and the legging were usually adorned with fringes. The undergarments were of coarse cotton. A leather belt encircled the body; on the right side hung the hatchet or tomahawk, on the left was the hunting-knife, the powder-horn and bullet-pouch—all indispensable. With garments less substantial they could not have made their way through the brush and thorns, or over rocks and pebbles. The hunter was his own tailor, and fashioned his garments at the camp-fire. Each man bore his trusty rifle, ever on the alert for deadly foes or welcome game. It was flint-lock, but fine-sighted, and rarely did it fail the practiced marksman, unless the sparks from flint and steel missed the powder, or there was a "flash in the pan." The contingency of final resort to tomahawk or knife implied death to one or both of the combatants as well.

"The hunter's camp was so much a part of the earliest backwoodsman's life that we must not omit to describe it here. It was called a 'half-faced cabin.' At the north and west sides, from whence the chill winds blow, the body of a large fallen tree was chosen for the rear end. Ten feet in front of the south or south west side, and ten feet apart, two double-sets of stakes were firmly planted a few inches apart in the ground, and standing about eight feet high, for the front corners. Between the double stakes the ends of the poles were inserted, while the other ends rested against or on top of the fallen trees, thus forming a framework for the side of the camp-cabin. Poles were cut and laid across the top, and the framework was finished. The roof and sides were next covered with bark stripped from adjacent trees, or with blankets and the skins of wild beasts slain.

The shelter was now complete at top and and on three sides. With an ax only it was the work of a single day. The southerly and sunny front was left open, and here the camp-fire was built and kindled for the comfort of the stalwart household and to broil or stew the delicious loin of venison, the rich steak of bear or buffalo, or the dainties of such of the wild game as might last have fallen by the hunter's rifle. But sudden experiences of Indian warfare soon taught the prisoners that the protection of the frail hunter's-camp was of little avail against the arrows and rifles of the stealthy and ambushed savage, ready to resist to the death the intruder on his favorite hunting-ground. The bullet-proof cabin with portholes, and finally the stockade and block-house, which were substituted from hard necessity, soon came to make up a part of history."

Pessimists as Patients.

["Family Doctor," in Cassell's Magazine.]

"Of all patients, my dear H., your pessimist, makes the very worst. He is virtually dead before he is half sick. I speak from experience; a pessimist is a happy man as long as the sun shines and all is going well with him, but when clouds arise and illness comes, then there settles over both his body and mind a gloom that is but the foreshadowing of darkness to follow. A medical man may do his best for such an individual, but it is usually a thankless task. It is a wearisome thing trying to lift a fallen man who will not do a little towards helping himself."

A good simile as regards the effects of pessimism and optimism on a physician's patients may be adduced from the different conduct of a beaten and demoralized, and a victorious army. The former—so field surgeons tell us—have no heart, their broken bones will not unite, their wounds take on no kindly action; the sick succumb, they die like rotten sheep; and even those who are well, in very fear grow weak and ailing. How different in the army triumphant! Wounds are called "scratches," the men can hardly be prevailed upon to go on the sick-list for them. Those who must keep still, feel less pain than they would under other circumstances, they sleep well they eat well, and are soon well altogether. "But the pessimist makes a bad soldier when at his best."

Why the Italians Sing.

[Scientific American.]

C. H. Von Klein, M. D., gives the following in a paper read before the thirty-ninth annual session of the Ohio State Medical society, at Dayton:

Through the kindness and under the auspices of the late Dr. Bordini, of Rome, the author had made the examination of the throats of thirty-two Italians, thirteen of whom were professional singers. The Italians appear to have natural organs of voice for music. He found the throat very roomy, the tonsils almost level with the fauces, the uvula extending only one-eighth of an inch from the soft palate, the posterior nares very large, the larynx thickly lined with a smooth mucous membrane, the trachea enormous. Another peculiarity was, the author found it very seldom necessary to use a tongue depressor. They seem to place their tongue down to the mylohyoid muscles, forming it into a concave shape. This accomplishment is necessary for a singer, and can be effected only by a long and tedious training.

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Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

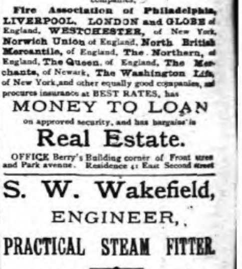
JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.



This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 84 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, **WESTCHESTER,** of New York, **Norwich Union** of England, **North British Mercantile,** of England, **The Northern,** of England, **The Queen,** of England, **The Merchants,** of Newark, **The Washington Life,** of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY **Coal**

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 1467.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 88 PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1885. Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE with little girl want a situation together. Man generally useful. Woman good cook. Best references. Address P. O. Box 1121.

SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant woman to do general housework. Moderate wages and excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Cooper's, Harmony street. 8-3

FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS in first class house wanted by gentleman and wife boarding out. Highest reference given. Address George Henry, EVENING NEWS OFFICE. 8-3

WANTED—A situation for a young German as coachman and gardener, understands his business thoroughly. Apply to M. I. Cooley, P. O. Box 644. 7-2

FOR SALE—Two new sewing machines, most approved manufacturing, at half price. Box 100. 4-5

WANTED—A respectable middle-aged woman to assist with general housework. One who can appreciate a good home and be satisfied with moderate wages. Address C., care of this office. 3-6

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between fence lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 18 East Front street. 11-tf

Special Notices.

SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
Prof. F. Dennstaedt of New York will open during the autumn, a course of instruction in dancing commencing Thursday, September 10, at Laing's Hall. Instruction every day. Private lessons from 9 to 4 and class lessons from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms, ten class lessons $6. Twenty lessons $10. Inquire at Laing's Hotel office. References—Tiffany, the jeweler and Judge McAdam of New York; Prof. J. K. Willard of Troy Female Seminary, and hundreds of others of the same class. Autograph testimonials can be shown if desired. 7-6

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254. 6-20 3m

REMOVAL.
George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at E. Koller's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 16 East Front street will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 88.

MUSIC.
J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1301, Plainfield. 6-10tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street. 1-30tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

FARM FOR SALE.
Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-17-tf

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 7-13-20

WILLIAM B MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street,) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 8-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM.
No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 2-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J.
Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m.
Telephone Call 28.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1159.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO.
Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

FRANK DAY
(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Meet all Trains
Family Riding a Specialty

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	51	6 a. m.	66
9 a. m.	62	9 a. m.	75
12 m	74	12 m.	85
3 p m.	74	3 p. m	95

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.33 a.m	Sunrise	5.33 a.m
Sun Sets	6.22 p.m.	Sun Sets	6.28 p.m.
Moon Rises	0.58 a.m.	Moon Rises.	p.m.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow promises to be from cloudy to partly cloudy, preceded by rain, with nearly stationary temperature.

JOTTINGS.

—"Ill got, ill gone."

—Music Hall re-opens to-night. See adv.

—The Dunham Choristers will not hold their Rehearsal to-night, but will have the usual Rehearsal Friday Night.

—William Moore says that Maurice Daly surrendered legal possession of the City Hotel this afternoon, and is to be permitted to remove the balance of the furniture to-morrow.

—Adversity overtakes the best of us, but those who are true and upright with those with whom they have dealings will not be without friends to give them a helping hand in time of need. To always do right and fear not pays best in the end.

—A horse owned by a man from the mountain named McMurtry dropped dead at the corner of Park avenue and Front street about ten o'clock last evening. The animal was loaded in the wagon and was pulled across the brook by some men.

—Our usually correct cotemporary, the Elizabeth Herald, got a trifle off yesterday, in its account of the Daly fire, when it placed the loss at forty-five thousand dollars—considerably of a stretch from three thousand, which is about the amount it will reach, as we reported.

—The sparrow has had many curses, but a new crime has been placed at its doors, and it must go. A Connecticut ornithologist has found their nest infested with the "buffalo carpet moth," and after their nests, on houses troubled with the carpet devouring insects, has been destroyed, the pest disappeared. The inference is, therefore, that the sparrows have brought the moth.

—Daly continued until a late hour packing his goods last evening, at the City Hotel The work was done under the personal supervision of ex-Mayor Maxson and Attorney Miller, so that Daly could not take anything recited in the chattel mortgage, a copy of which they had to compare with each item taken. The constable was also present. Daly would not be permitted to occupy the hotel last night, and engaged for himself and family three rooms at Laing's Hotel.

—The creditors of Isaac Melbourn were offered on Saturday four cents on the dollar to settle, and laughed at the proposition. Several notes given by Melbourn are to be allowed to go to protest and then suit brought to hold the judgment. Assuming that all the claims will reach even $15,000, in the 20 years time a judgment holds good that would amount to $750 per year. Does any honorable business man think that enough to pay for the loss of reputation and credit?

—This is going the round of our exchanges for the benefit of arithmetical sharps: "Supposing a man gets on a train for the purpose of going one hundred miles; the train traveling at the rate of forty-three miles an hour, the car being sixty feet long; the man walks back and forth in the car at the rate of five miles an hour; the conductor passes through the car during the trip ten times, and each time he gives the man an extra shove at the rate of a mile an hour; how much sooner would the man get to the end of the journey than the train?"

—The printing press has made Presidents, killed poets, furnished bustles for beauties, and polished genius with criticism. It has made worlds get up at roll-call every morning, given the pulpit lungs of iron and a voice of steam. It has set a price on a bushel of wheat, and made the country post office the glimmering goal of the rural scribe. It has curtailed the power of kings, embellished the pantry shelves, and bursted rings; it has converted bankers into paupers, made sawyers of college presidents; it has educated the houseless and robbed the philosopher of his reason. It smiles and kicks, cries and lies, but it can't be run to suit everybody, and the editor is a fool who tries it.—Ex.

—The Cresent rink was to have had a corrugated iron roof, but while waiting for its arrival, so many objections were urged against it that was decided on Friday to abandon its use. Among these objections were that the roof was likely to leak and its great weight would also be open to objection. It is now decided to have a tin roof well painted. Different gangs of men are to begin this week to try and have the structure completed by Oct. 15th. The flooring will be laid by one force of men, the tin roof put on by another, the engine and boilers erected by another, and the ten electric lights whereby the place is to be lighted will be put up by another. Clark Evans will use his own electric lighting plant, and generally the rink when completed will be about the most beautiful to be found in the country.

COMMON COUNCIL.

September Meeting—Another Proposition for Lighting the Streets by Electricity—A Number of Claims Ordered Paid.—A Resolution to Re-Organize the Board of Health—Other Business.

The Common Council held their regular September meeting in the council chamber at eight o'clock last evening.

Present—President Coriell, and Councilmen Beguelin, Dumont, Goddard, Marsh and Simpson. Absent—Councilmen Cutter, Whiton, Wadsworth, Gallup and Livingston.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and on motion approved.

Mr. Marsh moved that the further reading of minutes be dispensed with; carried.

A communication from Messrs J. R. Van-Deventer and E. R. Pope asking for permission to erect a one story frame building, at 13 East Second street, as an addition, was referred to the Committee on Fire, Water and Lamps with power.

The following license petitions were read and on the approval of the committee granted:

Nicholas Kelly, for a peddler's license, William H. Littell, peddler's license, Jacob Benner, peddler's license, S. B. Merrill, truck license, Michael Higgins, hack license, Henry Goelier, hack license and William Perrine, scavenger license.

A communication from sundry parties owning property and doing business on Park avenue, petitioning the Council to tear up the wooden blocks on Park avenue on the north side of North avenue and the south side of Second street and replace them by crushed stone, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication from John Peoples, asking permission to erect a wooden frame across the side walk on which to stretch a canvass awning, was received and on motion of Mr. Marsh permission was refused.

A petition from the Vanderpool Electric Light Company stating that they intended giving an exhibition of their system of street lighting in this city, and asking the council not to close any agreement until after their exhibition, was laid on the table.

A communication from Mr. J. T. Vail, stating that he would furnish flagging for the city to flag any desired number of walks, and do the work in the best manner possible, for 88cts a running foot, or would furnish another grade of flagging for 80cts per foot, was referred to the committee on streets.

Also a communication from M. Powers stating that he would furnish flagging and lay walks for 20 cents a square foot, was referred to Committee on Streets.

The following bills were audited and ordered paid, after being approved by the proper committees:

C. W. Dodd	$58.34
Patrick Lynch	50.00
Thomas McCue	50.00
George W. Grant	50.00
John H. French	51.00
W. F. Adams	3.12
John H. Piatt	40.00
F. A. Dunham	24.83
Muhlenberg Hospital	30.00
F. A. Dunham	7.40
Plainfield Gas Light Company	243.51
New York and New Jersey Globe Gaslight Company	39.80
George M. Angleman	26.30
John Ulrich	75.00
John Wilson	124.31
G. M. Angleman	210.00
W. R. Jennings	10.00
Mary Deady	6.00
Mrs. Conway	8.00
Kate Conway	8.00
Gavett & Co.	2.50
A. M. Griffin	6.75
William Wyckoff	30.00
C. Peterson	24.00
Relief Association	66.00
Mr. Cooper	22.00
Mr. Morse	21.00
Mrs. Laing	18.00
Mr. Bowers	13.29
M. Bird	12.08
Mr. Pope	12.00
Muhlenberg Hospital	5.00
Mr. Thompson	4.50

The City Treasurer's monthly report was presented and on motion received and placed on file.

The monthly report of the City Collector was presented and received and ordered filed.

The quarterly statement of the Overseer of the Poor was presented and read. It showed that thirty-three persons were on the poor roll and receiving aid from the city during the last quarter. It also stated that the Overseer found it difficult to obtain rooms for the poor, as the landlords object to renting rooms to them, and asked the city to obtain a proper place for them; received and ordered filed.

The quarterly statement of the City Judge was presented and read. Among other things it stated that he had dispensed justice to 60 persons during his term of office, 54 men and six women, and that 64 per cent of said arrests could be attributed to rum. It also stated that no one had been arrested in a saloon or in going to or coming from one. It also stated that $360, the amount of fines collected, was the best showing of any Judge since the office had been established, and that no offender had been brought before the court twice. It also praised the police force for their effective work.

Mr. Marsh moved that rule 30 and 32 be suspended for the evening to allow one member to report; carried.

The committee on fire, water and lamps, reported that as there is likely to be a number of plans presented for lighting of the streets by electricity, they do not deem it advisable to accept any unless the parties agree to the following:

That the contract may be renewed at any time at the same price. That the contract may be cancelled by giving one month's notice.

That the company satisfy the Council that the streets will as well lighted as at present, if not better.

That any number of lights can be contracted for at the same price.

The committee also reported that they were satisfied with Mr. Wann's agreement, but that the extra expense incurred by electric lighting would enable them to place 35 more gas lights than are at present in use on the streets. The report was received and the recommendation adopted.

Mr. Marsh offered a resolution, drawn up by Corporation Counsel Marsh, that the Board of Health be re-organized under an act, entitled an act for the protection of the public health. That the Board of Health consist of the old Board and four additional members, of whom the Health Inspector be one, two to be elected for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and that the council tender them the city court room to use as a meeting room for the Board. Laid on the table.

The agreement of Mr. Powers to furnish and lay flagging for 20 cents per square foot was accepted and the committee authorized to contract for as much as they needed.

The petition from sundry parties on Park avenue asking the Council to macadamize that street with crushed stone was taken from the table and on motion the request was granted.

The ordinance in regard to macadamizing Seventh street from the westerly side of Central avenue, with crushed stone six inches deep and 16 feet wide, after the third reading was adopted.

Mr. Dumont moved that the property owners on Front street, between Richmond street and Farragut avenue were granted permission to repair same under the direction of the street commissioner; carried.

On motion of Mr. Dumont the council then adjourned for two weeks, until September 21.

—While we are congratulating ourselves that the cholera epidemic has forborne a visit to us this season, it would be well to note that a fearful epidemic of small pox is raging on our Northern border, and remember that this is no time to relax sanitary precautions.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. G. Pope of Park avenue is spending a week or two at Atlantic city, N. J.

Mrs. Cornwell of Peace street has lately returned from a few weeks visit to Asbury park.

Mrs. Runyon and son of Duer street have lately returned from a visit to relatives in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Guilermo Thorn and daughter of Second street are on a week's visit to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. W. P. Scott and family of Franklyn Place have returned from their visit to Spring Lake.

George Polhemus of Duer street returned to his home yesterday after a week's vacation in New York city.

Joseph Burroughs and wife of Philadelphia are visiting his brother William M. Burroughs of Prospect Place.

Mrs. S. L. Stewart of East Sixth street starts this afternoon for Newark, where she intends to stay for a week with friends

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Stevens and family of North Plainfield started to-day for Red Creek, N. Y., to be gone for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Neill of Boston are spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Ryno, of Race street. Mrs. Ryno will return home with them.

George Brown and wife of Duer street, after an extended trip through the lakes, including a trip to the Thousand Islands, returned last week.

Peter Duryea of this city was the referee in the boat race yesterday between Hanlan, Lee and Ross, in which Hanlan won first place and Lee second.

Miss Lizzie McMurtry of Linden avenue, who has been summering for the past eight weeks at Watkins Glen, returned this morning to the great delight of her many friends.

On Tuesday last Dennis J. Daly and Miss Annie Sullivan were united in marriage by by Father Crosby in St. Mary's church, New Haven, Connecticut. They returned to their home in this city from a wedding tour last evening.

City Judge Ulrich, received a letter this morning from the Hon. Theodore Runyon, Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, in which he states that it gives him great pleasure to appoint Judge Ulrich a master in chancery. Accompanying the letter was the appointment. It is a meritorious one.

Edward Love of Poughkeepsie to-day signed a lease for the loft over Mayor Rockfellow's store, where he proposes to begin operations within a few weeks as a manufacturer of designs for wall papers, in which he will probably give employment to from a dozen to twenty men. He is already largely engaged in the business in Poughkeepsie, and comes to Plainfield because it is advantageously located on the line between New York and Philadelphia. He proposes to make this city the permanent residence for himself and family.

Mr. Marsden of the firm of Farrel and Marsden of Ansonia, Conn., is an expert on roads and road making. He is an authority quoted in Gen'l Gillmore's work on roads. He is also one of the members of the Polytechnic at New York, and has been all over Europe—including England and Germany. He last week received a cablegram from London announcing that his firm had been awarded the gold medal at the International Exhibition for stone crushers. To-day he went over the roads of Plainfield, and without knowing who did the work, said to us that he would "defy any one to show a finer roadway anywhere in this country or Europe in the quality of the stone, the perfect grade, and the general construction, than the roadway recently completed on East Front street, in front of John Taylor Johnson's estate. The road was made by that doughty Scot, John Wilson. All we can add is—Good for John.

UNION CO. FREEHOLDERS.

Rahway Pays its Taxes in Advance and Asks for Interest—The Justices' Fines, Etc.

The meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders Thursday afternoon was attended by all the members except Mr. Astfalk. The session was short, the proceedings mostly routine, passing of bills, etc.

The only matter calling forth any discussion was a resolution by Freeholder Belmar directing the County Collector to credit the city of Rahway with interest on $4,000 of the taxes of 1885 paid in, and not due until December 22.

Director Martine vacated the chair to discuss the subject. Freeholder Hubbard presided during the debate.

The Director opposed the payment as improper, as the money was not needed by the county, but said that if it had been otherwise and the county had asked the money paid ahead, which was not the case, interest would be proper to pay.

Mr. Chapman did not think it was a matter to refer to the County Attorney. The question was simply did the county need the money, and borrow from the city of Rahway? If it did not, he would be opposed to paying any interest.

Director Martine said the county might need the money, but his point was, would the county be justified in paying interest to a party owing it such a large amount of money?

Mr. Howard said that the City Treasurer paid the Collector $4,000, with the expectation of getting interest. The city had always paid interest on the back taxes. Why not receive interest on an advance?

County Collector Sheridan said that the county was not in the habit of paying interest to its heavy debtors. He held that under the law it is the duty of the collectors, to pay into the County the first moneys received. This money is due when they receive it, not on the 22d of December. It must be paid by that time or before the expiration of three days grace. Collectors having the money to pay the county, and holding it back, do so contrary to law.

The motion of the Director to refer Mr. Belmer's resolution to the County Attorney was adopted, the Rahway representative voting in the negative.

The Committee appointed to consider the necessity of widening the arch of the bridge on Hazlewood avenue, Rahway, reported that they found it safe for public travel now, and while the widening of the roadway would be a great improvement, they suggested that no further action be taken at present. The report of the committee was adopted.

The Committee appointed to examine the line bridge over the Passaic at Edward Mills, Summit, reported that they found a wood, low truss bridge badly swung, and damaged considerably. It rested upon brick abutments. They were unanimous in the opinion that a new wrought iron superstructure should be erected, but, on learning that Morris County had no available funds for their share of the improvement, suggested repairs to the extent of not over $150 for the present, and a new bridge as soon as possible. The report was adopted.

The Secretary of the New Jersey Land Improvement Company petitioned for a committee to inspect and consider the necessity of two new bridges in Fanwood township on graded avenues. The communication was received and a committee appointed.

Director Martine offered a resolution instructing County Collector Sheridan to notify the Justices of Peace throughout the county that they have not complied with the law and forwarded monthly reports to him. The resolution was adopted.

The Nuisance Case.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the city court room was crowded with jurors lawyers, witnesses and spectators to hear the trial which came up before Judge Ulrich, The complainant John H. Pollion, charges that on August 18, David Jones violated sections 5, 7 and 9 of an ordinance for the corrections of nuisances and preservation of health in the city of Plainfield, alleging that said Jones is the owner or the occupant of a lot situated on Putnam avenue, and suffer the same to become a nuisance and detrimental to the health of the inhabitants, That said Jones did deposit contents of sinks, privies or cesspools upon said lot and did not cover it well with earth, so as to prevent any nuisances arising therefrom, that said David Jones has an establishment, producing or emitting vapors charged with stenches offensive to the senses and injurious to the health and comfort of those who such stenches may reach, and that he made said deposit without authority, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Common Council, taken by the ayes and nays.

There were twenty-five witnesses subpoenaed. At six o'clock last evening the prosecution, after hearing eleven witnesses, rested, and Judge Ulrich then adjourned the the court until two o'clock this afternoon. This case has attracted much attention from the public and the decision of the jury will be looked for with interest.

Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh appeared for the plaintiff, and Ex-Mayor William B. Maxson and Borough Counsel Jackson for defendent.

The rail and reed bird season in now open. This makes the lot of the sparrow a very unhappy one, as he will be largely called upon to personify the above birds in the game bag of the ambitious sportsman and acquisitive pot hunter.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

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Le Roy N. Y.

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MUSIC HALL,
Tuesday. Sept. 8, '85
Arthur Rehan's Superb Company in Augustin Daly's Crowning Success,
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Direct from Daly's Theater, New York city, where rehearsals were under Mr. Daly's supervision.
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"Replete in Comical Situations."
The best, the brightest, the breeziest Comedy on the American Stage.
Tickets on sale at Reynold's and at Shaw's, beginning SATURDAY.

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HOT COFFEE FREE
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ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
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THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-28-2-w

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Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
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Telephone Call 89.

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We have Just received several pieces of extra heavy Rag Carpet which we sell for what it would cost to have it woven.
CANTON FLANNEL! CANTON FLANNEL!
14 yards of heavy unbleached Canton Flannel for $1.00.
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PURE SPRING WATER
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WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
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SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
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Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.
New York, June 25, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filed.
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PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
The Only "Daily Paper" in Plainfield
T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.
Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION,
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE. 28, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m.
5 40 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 14 "
6 32 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 02 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 29 "
7 32 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 57 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 00 "	10 19 "
8 02 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	11 57 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 16 "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 01 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	4 54 "
1 23 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
2 25 "	3 30 "	4 30 "	5 34 "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 12 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 02 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 32 "
7 39 "	8 50 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 00 "	8 15 "	9 22 "
1 "	12 30 a. m.	10 "	10 42 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	[illegible] a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.00, 8 [illegible], 10 53, a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30, 7 07, 7 30, 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m., [illegible], 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27 a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, 7 [illegible], 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 45, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 32, 8 15, [illegible], 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 30, 4 10, [illegible], 7 10, 9 25, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 20, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, [illegible] a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 22, [illegible] 10, 9 45 a. m., 6 20 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45,* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

The lien given by the statutes of Maine to one who labors at hauling logs attaches to his personal services and the services of his team, if he has the rightful possession of the team, and is entitled to its earnings during the time the services were performed, though he may not own the team. So held by the Maine Supreme Court in the case of Kelly vs. Kelly.

In the case of Harris vs. the State, the Texas Court of Appeals held kleptomania to be a well-recognized species of insanity which, if clearly established by evidence, constitutes a complete defense in a trial for theft, and ruled that expert or medical testimony is not the only species of proof competent to establish the defense of kleptomania, but that the opinion of a non-professional witness based on his personal observation of the symptoms of kleptomania is admissible as evidence in connection with his testimony to the symptomatic facts on which his opinion rests.

A promise to pay the amount due a subcontractor in consideration of his not filing a lien made by the former owner of the land on which a building had been erected, after before that time had conveyed the land to a third party with covenants against incumbrances, was held valid by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case of Hewitt vs. Currier. The court put its decision on the ground that the compromise of a doubtful claim is a good consideration for a promise to pay money, and said that it was settled that such a promise was not within the Statute of Frauds.

Where the holder of a mortgage permitted the mortgagor, his mother, and the assignee of the equity, his sister, to occupy the mortgaged premises for more than twenty years because of the relationship and he testified without contradiction that the mortgage had not been paid, the Supreme Court of Maine held (Chadbourne vs. Clark) that the presumption of payment was overcome by these facts. The court said that the ground of presumption of payment growing out of the lapse of time is that a man is always ready to enjoy his own, and that whatever will repel this will take away the presumption of payment.

In the case of McCullough vs. Reid, decided by the Pennsylvania Common Pleas, a tailor was held responsible for the value of a watch and chain [illegible] of a customer while [illegible] on new clothing in the [illegible] store. [illegible] in charging the jury [illegible] said: "The [illegible] the defendants in [illegible] place, and if this was [illegible] case to provide a safe [illegible] of negligence [illegible] they do not do so they are guilty. The [illegible] ence and should be held responsible. [illegible] plaintiff might leave what he liked in the (defendant's) closet. If you think the plaintiff was guilty of negligence you may find for the defendants. The plaintiff is entitled to recover the value of the goods lost and any expense he was put to in his endeavor to recover them." A verdict found for the plaintiff was affirmed.

THE GENESTA BEATEN.

IN AN UNFINISHED RACE THE PURITAN HAS THE BEST OF IT.

She Outsails and Outpoints Her Rival. Both Boats Well Managed—Eastern Men Jubilant at the Result—Excitement in Boston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The first [illegible] series of races which are to decide [illegible] England can build cutters [illegible] faster than America's centerboard [illegible] whether America shall keep the America's cup, opened cloudy, with a light [illegible] the northwest. A heavy fog [illegible] Manhattan Island, and people looked [illegible] windows and wondered if it would [illegible] to go to see the race. Soon it cleared [illegible] tle, and the excursion boats and tugs and vessels of every sort started for the Sandy Hook lightship from where the Genesta and Puritan were to start, well filled with good people, who almost unanimously wished that the Puritan would win.

The sun came out about 9:30 and [illegible] brighter [illegible] to matter. But a [illegible] down [illegible] bay was a bank [illegible] which [illegible] dubious [illegible] was [illegible] collisions and [illegible] accident.

[illegible] tug Luckenbach, carrying the [illegible] committee of the New York Yacht club and about fifty others [illegible] North [illegible] at 8:15 a. m. [illegible] bound [illegible] Everything which would [illegible] brought [illegible] requisition and the [illegible] never [illegible] so fast. The excursion [illegible] were crowded from room to hurricane decks. Schooners, sloops and cat boats sailed along with the light wind. During the morning the yachts that came down to Sandy Hook bay were anchored in a mass, with scarcely room enough to permit them to swing with the tide clear of each other.

When the boats came down the bay from New York the fog had lifted, but there was no breeze. The various craft clustered about the Sandy Hook lightship and the spectators grew impatient because something wasn't done. The Genesta drifted about with everything ready for a start. She was criticised severely by some and admired by others. Her crew, all in spotless white duck, lounged about apparently not thinking that they were being discussed by Americans, some of whom knew a good deal about yachting and many of whom knew nothing about it at all. The Puritan wandered aimlessly around in tow of the tug Ward, with mainsail and club topsail set and the big jibs ready to let go, waiting for a sailing breeze. As she went slowly along she was greeted with guns from the yachts and salutes from the excursion boats and tugs. Her tanned crew responded by waving their caps.

Jay Gould's big steam yacht Atalanta moved dignifiedly about. The little wonder, Stiletto, steamed among the fleet slowly for a while, and then she put on steam and darted hither and thither to show that she could go fast if she wanted to. The wind, [illegible] All that could be said of it was that it was trying to blow from the north, but its attempt was a lamentable failure. The impression prevailed that if there was any race at all it would be an easy thing for the Genesta. Tarrant, who [illegible] a prominent member of the New York Yacht club said: "If the Puritan can beat us she will do it to-day, but it is [illegible] understood that she can't [illegible] if the [illegible] advantage is in the cutter's favor."

At 1:10 p. m., and just as everybody was getting [illegible] of waiting [illegible] when [illegible] affirmative but to [illegible] out an [illegible] ement, the preparatory signal was [illegible] the Luckenbach. A very light [illegible] blowing [illegible] at the time [illegible] signal. Five minutes after the preparatory signal was given [illegible] distance and the [illegible] Puritan crossed [illegible] the Genesta [illegible] five miles together [illegible] the Puritan [illegible] The [illegible] Englishman returned to the [illegible] There [illegible] continuing [illegible] rival.

[illegible] the Puritan [illegible] The [illegible] to the leeward [illegible] A [illegible] with the yachts [illegible] the prescribed time [illegible] home.

[illegible] downward.

[illegible] Yacht [illegible] the New York and Eastern Yacht [illegible]

[illegible] Yankee [illegible] the Puritan [illegible] wind.

[illegible]

With just enough breeze [illegible] many flags flying from [illegible] pontoon of steamers [illegible] whistles and [illegible] around until the Puritan and [illegible] appeared. The whistles kept up a [illegible] shrieking, so that no other sounds were heard except the [illegible], sails, [illegible] drinks of the waiters, and the clash of the cymbals that the bass drum man belabored. Then the stock of sandwiches vanished. Though the pies were cut into six instead of four slices, they followed the sandwiches among the hordes who did not think that the yacht race would last all day, and so neglected to bring along anything but their best girl and a few cigars. On the decks of the yachts elaborate luncheons were spread in plain view, and the excursionists were made hungrier by the sight of cold chicken and salads and the quantity of sandwiches and claret and champagne, while for the ordinary excursionist nothing was plentiful but clam chowder and beer.

The Puritan and Genesta came down the bay with their sails hanging on the ropes as cleanly washed sheets do when put out to dry on Monday fresh from the soapsuds tub, and a photographer in a red tug scurried around and got views of both the racers from every angle. The landlubbers couldn't see much difference in the two boats, except in their width, and that the Puritan had a white streak around the top of her hull. Besides that the sailors of the Puritan wore dark blue caps, while the caps of the crew of the Genesta were half red and blue.

There was a diversity of feeling among the bands as to what was the proper tune to play. The band on one of the iron steamboats began with "Yankee Doodle," but the band on another steamer showed more tact, and played a tune that could be taken for either "God Save the Queen" or "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." This tune was played for ten minutes, and then one man on the boat said:

"What's the matter with 'Yankee Doodle?'"

"It wouldn't be courteous to play that," said the bandmaster.

"Then play it with variations."

That is what most of the bands did. They played "Yankee Doodle" with so many variations that the Englishmen couldn't possibly recognize it, and some of the excursionists were fooled so much that they began to waltz on the slanting decks.

The yachts started so quietly that few found it out until five minutes later, when everybody looked at them through every kind of old and new opera glasses, telescope, field glasses and double spectacles. The steamers and tugs followed close together, as if there was a floating pier in the ocean and they were tied to it. But after an hour they were either strung out in a long row behind the racers or were hovering around and tooting. The old veteran America kept on the outer edges of the fleet. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler sat beside the man at the helm. He wore a blue yachting suit and an old blue yachting cap over his long hair. Whenever any of the excursionists saw the yacht and the faded yachting flag at the masthead they cheered, and when they were close enough to see the companion of the man at the wheel they made more noise than the whistles.

The big steamers were at the red turning flag early. They waited for the two yachts. Though there was not much of a breeze there was a long rolling swell, and some of the passengers were seasick and had no appetite when supper time came without bringing the yachts along. Not a bit of excitement could be raised. Nobody would fall overboard, and there was not even a threatening of a fight. A few men offered to bet on the Puritan, but nobody bet.

About the time the excursionists would have been finishing their suppers if they had stayed home the captains of the steamers decided that there was no possibility of the yachts making the round trip inside of seven hours, and simultaneously started on a race for home. In an irregular group, with jets of water flying before their prows, the steamers scurried along like a pack of children hurrying home after school. The sun set soon after and the flags were taken in and lights run up. The air was chilly and many of the sleepy passengers huddled around the smokestack. The young people, in assorted pairs, settled in cold nooks and corners. They did not complain of cold.

The lights of the Jersey coast came in sight like a row of tallow dancing flies while the unbroken line of Coney Island lamps stretched out like the footlights of a vast theatre. These were soon passed, and between 8 and 9 o'clock the excursionists were landed.

They Believe in the Puritan.

THE HORSESHOE, INSIDE SANDY HOOK, N. J., 11 p. m.—The Puritan and the Genesta were towed in and anchored here at 10:15.

A reporter of the United Press boarded the Puritan on her arrival and in a conversation with Capt. Joe Ellsworth, the latter stated that to the turning [illegible] was an even run, with the Puritan leading, until 7:30 p. m., when the wind fell and they were nearly becalmed. The captain gives the Puritan the preference for speed, and says he can beat the Genesta.

The horseshoe is fairly bespeckled with hundreds of lights from the numerous yachts lying at anchor. Owing to the failure to sail the race during the prescribed time, another attempt will be made, should the wind be favorable.

The Excitement in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The interest shown here in the Puritan-Genesta race has been astonishing. An immense crowd thronged newspaper row on Washington street until it was evident that the race was off. The enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded, and it was with difficulty that cars and teams could make their way past the newspaper offices. Although the result was unsatisfactory, it is regarded here as a practical victory for the Puritan.

Afraid that Smallpox Will Visit Us.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 8.—The officers of the state board of health who have returned from Canada express the highest dissatisfaction with the methods of the city government of Montreal in dealing with the smallpox epidemic.

Our officers say that immediate action must be taken if the city is to be spared from the disease. The running of passengers through from Montreal by way of this city has been stopped and all through passengers will be [illegible] at or near the boundary line. The subject of the stopping [illegible] of the [illegible] at railway [illegible]. The resident member of the state board of health says that the United States government is the only power that can establish an effectual quarantine between Canada and New England.

Are They the Blue Springs Robbers?

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 8.—Hugh McHenry and Frank Pierce, living six miles north [illegible], were arrested at noon by officers from Kansas City charged with being two of the train robbers who captured the Chicago and Alton train at Blue Springs, Mo. They answer fully the description given by the passengers robbed, [illegible] they can prove an alibi, [illegible] Pierce does not yet know that his [illegible] and mother have stated he was at their house in Jackson county the day after the robbery. They will be taken to Independence.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Indian Commissioner Atkins has returned to the city from New York city, where he has been inspecting the goods that the bidders in the new contracts for Indian supplies have furnished. In several cases where the goods were not up to the samples they were returned.

HIS VILLAINY FOILED.

A LOST ENGLISH HEIRESS FOUND IN COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Her Stepfather Attempts to Marry Her, Although Only Fourteen, so as to Get Her Property—The Crime Discovered by an Accident.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Sept. 8.—This city has just been treated to a startling abduction case, originating in Somerset, England, and terminating here. Four years ago Charles Avery, 29 years old, married Mrs. Symmes, a widow of Tainton, Somerset, having an estate valued at $200,000. Avery was a poor tenant on Mrs. Symmes' estate. Mrs. Symmes died in April last, leaving $3,000 to Avery and giving the rest of her estate to her two children, Ada, born in 1871, and David. The guardians of the heirs and executors of the estate were William Partridge and Mrs. Louise Guillaumes. Partridge died soon after his appointment, and was succeeded by Edward Hodge, a cousin of Mrs. Symmes and uncle of the children. Avery took possession of the entire estate, whereupon the administrators demanded possession of the two children, while Avery instituted proceedings for their retention.

When the matter was finally brought into court Avery had fled from England with the children and came to Council Bluffs, registering from New York, and announcing that the young girl, Ada, was his wife. Among the guests at the hotel was Mrs. A. B. Moore, of Grand Island, Neb., who in the course of a week or two gained the confidence of young Ada Symmes, who was a delicate, slender creature, and Ada confided to Mrs. Moore the story of her wrongs. She said she was not married. Avery had sold Mrs. Symmes' valuable collection of jewels, she said, mostly in New York, and taken from young Ada a gold watch given to her by her mother, which he sold in Council Bluffs, together with other valuable articles. Mrs. Moore caused a letter to be written to the girl's uncle, Mr. Hodge, informing him of all the circumstances. On July 16, Avery applied for a marriage license at Council Bluffs, alleging the girl's age to be 17, but the clerk refused a license, as 17 was under the lawful age. Avery then made an affidavit that he was the lawful guardian of the girl, and gave consent to the marriage of his own ward and stepdaughter to himself. License was thereupon granted and a marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. T. S. Webb, a visiting minister.

Mr. Hodge arrived in Council Bluffs on Aug. 27, and the children were turned over to him and he left for England. Avery was at this time at work on a farm fifteen miles from Council Bluffs, and Mr. Hodge's arrival and departure were kept a secret until Sunday, when he sailed from New York with the children. After restoring the children to their friends and to their property he will prosecute Avery, who, it is said, has disappeared.

Retail Druggists in Convention.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—About forty members of the National Retail Druggists association were present at the opening of their annual convention. Lafayette hall was tastefully decorated, presenting a handsome appearance. Vice-President O. H. Hollister, of Wisconsin, presided in the absence of the president. After prayer, George A. Kelly delivered an address of welcome, which was appropriately responded to. The address of the president, reviewing the progress during the year, brought numerous suggestions, [illegible] The report of the treasurer [illegible], showing the association to be in a flourishing condition, financially, but [illegible] made [illegible] has a total of [illegible] members. There were numerous addresses. Among those well known to the trade [illegible] George A. [illegible], H. Atwood, of New York, Henry J. [illegible], coroner, of Brooklyn, and [illegible] The convention will be in session several days.

Workingmen Parading.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The weather was everything that could be desired for the great holiday parade and demonstration of the workingmen. It is estimated that there were 12,000 men in line. The Trade and Labor assembly, with gray soft felt hats, attracted [illegible] attention because of their soldierly appearance. The typographical unions [illegible] in a flat car which carried an old Washington press, frames and cases, at which compositors were busily engaged in setting type. As the procession passed the Palmer house it was reviewed by a committee of gentlemen who were to decide which organization was entitled to a fine banner for the best appearance. The demonstration wound up at Ogden grove, where a grand picnic was indulged in. Mayor Harrison welcomed the labor unions as the executive of the city. The Hon. Martin A. Foran, of Cleveland, Judge Prendergast and Gen. Martin Beem followed.

A Brute's Awful Work.

LAFAYETTE, Sept. 8.—A horrible story comes from Pine Village, Warren county, Indiana, twenty miles from here. Last Wednesday night Harvey Ogborn, while drunk, beat and kicked his stepdaughter Mamie, 7 years old, into insensibility, and then hurled her down a steep stairway, inflicting injuries from which she died next morning. The child's own mother, whom Ogborn married a year ago, looked on with shocking indifference. The indignant neighbors were trying to lynch the couple, but they managed to escape. There is great excitement.

A Man With Many Aliases Wanted.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 8.—A requisition arrived here from the governor of Missouri for one William Bokay, alias William Mostor, alias William Beauleigh, alias William Woodland, alias Bouquet Bill, who is wanted in St. Louis for obtaining $4.50 on a bogus check. An officer is coming from St. Louis for him. He is now in jail here for robbing the City hotel several months ago. If convicted Missouri will have to wait till he has served his sentence.

Fearing Further Anti-Chinese Troubles.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 8.—Lieut. Now [illegible], of the Ninth infantry and ten men and a Gatling gun, have been ordered to Evanston, where further anti-Chinese troubles is feared.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Sept. 8.—The bodies of two more Chinamen were found in the mountains, partly eaten by coyotes and jaguars. It is not known whether they died from exposure or from wounds received in the riot.

Bequests to Charities.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The will of the late Charles Faulkner bequeathes $10,000 to the Children's hospital, on Huntington avenue; $5,000 to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, $5,000 to the Children's mission, $5,000 to the American Unitarian association, $5,000 to the Young Men's Christian association, $1,000 to the Home for Aged, and $100,000 in trust to the Massachusetts Hospital Life insurance company, the income to be paid annually to his widow and her three daughters.

HANLAN VICTOR AGAIN.

He Easily Beats Lee and Wallace Ross. Other Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The three-mile single-scull postponed race at Sheepshead Bay between Edward Hanlan, Wallace Ross and George Lee came off before a large number of spectators. The water was rather lumpy with occasional gusts of wind blowing in from the sea, causing the oarsmen to use their windsails. At 5:15 the contestants backed down to their stake boats, and at 5:18 the starting signal was given. Ross, with a few quick strokes, went immediately to the front with Hanlan second. Ross was rowing 36 strokes to the minute while Hanlan was only doing 31. Lee was very much flurried, and did not appear to get any way on his boat at all.

At the end of the first mile Ross was a length in front of Hanlan while Lee was fully a length behind the champion. Hanlan then raised his stroke to 32, speedily shooting past Ross who still continued his long stroke. Lee was now rowing in fine form and rapidly catching Ross. At the second mile Lee passed Ross, while Hanlan had the race in hand and simply paddled home, beating Lee by a length and a half in 22 minutes 21 seconds. Lee finished nearly four lengths in front of Wallace Ross.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The races at Brighton Beach were well attended considering the attraction of the international yacht race.

First race—Maiden 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Petticoat won, Velvet second, Starling third. Time, 1:17½. Mutuals paid $10.90.

Second race—Consolation purse, one mile. Joe Howell won, Joe Murray second, Punka third. Time, 1:45. Mutuals paid $27.20.

Third race—Three-year-olds and upwards over seven furlongs. Little Minch won, King Fan second, Joe S. third. Time, 1:28¾. Mutuals paid $7.60.

Fourth race—All ages, mile and one eighth. Tom Martin won, Whizgig second, Sovereign Pat third. Time, 1:57½. Mutuals paid $11.15.

Fifth race—Four year-olds and upwards, one mile. Judge Griffith won, Santa Claus second, Navarro, third. Time, 1:47¾. Mutuals paid $15.15.

Courtney Anxious to Meet Hanlan.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 8.—Charles E. Courtney and his backer are here to meet and arrange a race with Teemer. The latter did not come. Challenges will be issued for a double-scull race between Courtney and Conley and Lee and Hanlan, and for single-scull races between Courtney and Hanlan and Conley and Lee. The money will be deposited with The Boston Herald. Hanlan can be accommodated with any kind of a race he wants, Courtney says.

Baseball.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1.

At New York—Metropolitan, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

At Boston—Boston, 9; Providence, 6.

ASKING FOR MORE TIME.

Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania not Ready Yet to Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—There is a probability that the great legal battle over the transfer of the South Pennsylvania railroad, set for Harrisburg, will not take place, and that an adjournment will be asked for by the defendants. Attorney General Cassidy said that the state was ready to proceed in the suit, and the court would be informed to that effect. "I do not think, however, that the argument in the case will take place, as I understand that the Pennsylvania Railroad company will ask for an adjournment. I am perfectly willing that they should get an adjournment until doomsday if the injunction is continued, as that is all we want; but if an attempt is made to have the injunction dissolved there will be a fight made to prevent it."

At the Pennsylvania's offices it was impossible to learn what the exact action of the company would be, but Judge Logan, the assistant solicitor, said there was a strong probability that the case would not be argued.

It is believed that the defendants will ask for an adjournment on the ground of insufficiency of time to prepare the affidavit necessary for a proper defense. Mr. Cassidy and the attorneys for the defense will leave for Harrisburg.

A Mysterious Poisoning Case.

CHAMPAIGN, Ills., Sept. 8.—An alleged poisoning case creates great excitement at St. Joseph, near here. It occurred in the family of Hiram Peabody, a respected and wealthy citizen. Mrs. Peabody, Mr. Peabody and Miss Belle Hasty all died very suddenly, at intervals of two weeks, with a disease which was called neuralgia of the stomach. Silas Peabody, to whom Miss Hasty was formerly engaged, was taken violently ill, but recovered. It is alleged that Miss Hasty bought a package of "Rough on Rats," just before the first death, and that a package of this poison was found pinned to an undergarment of Miss Hasty taken off just before she died. The community is greatly excited over the theory that Miss Hasty poisoned young Peabody's parents because they opposed her marrying him, and later determined to kill herself and her lover. Miss Hasty bore a good reputation.

Fall River Mills Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 8.—The following mills shut down this week: Narragansett, Osborne, Fall River manufactory, Matcomt, Mechanics and Sagamore. The Stafford shut down for the rest of the week. The Chace mill is shut down on account of a break down, and will probably be shut down for two weeks more. The Barnard mill will stop Saturday for three weeks, during which time new boilers will be put in. The Durfee mill, No. 2, is shut down for repairs.

The Spanish-German Embroglio.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Neither the Spanish or German legation has any news concerning the trouble between these two countries. The secretary of the German legation, the only member of the embassy now in the city, says that the present outlook seems threatening, but he can't judge of what the outcome may be. From a diplomatic standpoint the situation, he says, is unprecedented, as the policy of Germany to acquire new territory is an entirely new one.

Distinguished Haytiens at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 8.—Madame Salomon, wife of the president of the Republic of Hayti, her daughter and the United States ambassador to Hayti, arrived in the city. The party will remain here several days as the guests of Hon. E. D. Bassett, who represents the Haytien government at Washington.

Suicide of a Presbyterian Clergyman.

CHEROKEE, Kan., Sept. 8.—The Rev. Charles W. Price, a Presbyterian clergyman of this place, hanged himself. His mind is thought to have been unsettled by the death of a brother and sister. He came from Plattsburg, Mo.

EDITOR STEAD'S TRIAL.

THE CAUSE CELEBRE ATTRACTS A LARGE AUDIENCE.

People Hiss and Hoot at the Editor as He Leaves the Court—Spain Will Not Fight Germany Just at Present.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The intense public interest in the first legal proceedings growing out of The Pall Mall Gazette's revelations of London's immorality was shown by the character and the numbers of the crowd which swarmed in and about the Bow Street police court during the preliminary examination of Mr. Stead and his employes on the charge of abducting Eliza Armstrong. The crowd was not composed of the ordinary loungers about police courts. These were present in sufficient numbers, but they were re-enforced on this occasion by hundreds of respectable, solid citizens, including well-to-do tradesmen, manufacturers and business men. These people had heard so much about the perils to which their daughters were liable to be subjected that they had found time to attend a police court session in order to judge for themselves of the character of the man who made the charges and of the nature of his methods and agencies. Not only the court-room but the whole neighborhood was blocked the whole day, and in the outside crowd the current of sentiment was very obviously against the defendants.

When Mr. Stead and the rest of the accused came to the court they were hissed and groaned at, but when they left the building at the close of the proceedings it seemed as though pandemonium had been let loose. They were zealously guarded and protected by the police, but the bobbies were unable to check the torrent of filthy abuse with which they were assailed, and had great difficulty in protecting their charges from personal violence. The scenes inside the court-room were very different from the usual routine of a police court. The array of counsel, both for the prosecution and defense, was almost unprecedented. Mr. Stead was smiling and self-possessed. He took copious notes of the proceedings, and did not hesitate to correct Mr. Poland whenever he thought the treasury solicitor was in error as to facts. Mrs. Jarrett was the only one of the defendants who was placed in the dock. She looked careworn, and she suffered considerably from the heat and stifling atmosphere of the court-room. Bramwell Booth is deaf and used a huge ear trumpet which he turned with nervous energy upon each speaker in the hope of hearing what was said. Eliza Armstrong proved a model witness. She is a neat, wholesome-looking girl, and was not at all frightened by the novelty of her situation or the size of her audience. She gave her testimony without confusion and displayed a considerable amount of acuteness. Her mother is a determined-looking, harsh-speaking woman who glared upon the prisoners by turns, but she is evidently very fond of her daughter. Scores of reporters were packed like herring inside of the bar. Mr. Poland made a powerful speech, two hours long, and was frequently interrupted by applause, which the court officers were powerless to suppress. The witnesses were not cross-examined at the end of their direct testimony, but the defendants reserved the right to cross-examine.

It is believed in all official circles in Madrid that the dispute with Germany over the occupation of the Caroline islands will be amicably settled, but the opposition party is less hopeful. Private letters to London have brought intelligence of certain details of the riots in Madrid which are very ominous, and which have hitherto been suppressed. All telegrams from Madrid, Valencia, Saragossa and other centers of disturbance have lately been subjected to a censorship of phenomenal severity. It is now learned that at every anti-German demonstration there have been loud cries of "Down with the Uhlan colonel!" referring to King Alfonso. It is also known that many officers of the Spanish army have taken solemn oaths never to order their troops to fire into an anti-German crowd. There are indications that Prince Bismarck is becoming seriously annoyed by the continual demonstrations against Germany in Spain and other countries. It is stated that Germany has formally protested against the violent language of the anti-German press in Belgium.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—Statistics show that the population of Ireland is less than 5,000,000, and that the births and marriages during the past year have been below the average for the last ten years.

The vicinity of Tralee was raided by moonlighters Sunday evening, and many suffered from their depredations. At one house a girl was forcibly dragged from her bed and her hair cut off, at another two donkeys were tied tail to tail and burned alive, and at a third a rick was burned and a horse stabbed to death.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—At the meeting of the ministerial council King Alfonso declared his full confidence in the present ministry. He expressed his conviction that the emperor of Germany would meet him half way in an honorable compromise of the existing differences between Spain and Germany.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—A special posse of police has been detailed to guard the German embassy.

The statement in La France that a mob had murdered the German consul, at Saragossa, Spain, is unconfirmed, and is believed to be a canard.

An Interesting Prohibition Case.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 8.—County Attorney French has filed with the district court clerk a petition for an injunction restraining the Walruffs from manufacturing or selling beer. The Walruffs control the largest brewery in the state, and last May they published a notice that they would not close down, holding that no one had any right to break up their business. This is the first case brought under the injunction clause of the new law and the decision will be watched with interest everywhere. The case will come up in the district court next Thursday.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Secretary Manning is at his desk again.

Harry Wilkes and Clingstone are to trot at Detroit Sept. 26.

The subscriptions to the Grant monument fund have reached $72,974 in New York.

Nearly all the garden vegetables in Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota were killed by the frosts.

John H. Dickerson, ex-superintendent of the pension buildings in Washington, charged with stealing a flag, has been acquitted.

A hailstorm in the neighborhood of Port Deposit, Md., destroyed crops to the extent of $100,000.

Twenty five thousand laboring men turned out at the great labor parade in New York. Numerous banners were borne in the procession recommending the boycotting of objectionable firms.

Reports from different sections of Pennsylvania show that the greatest prosperity is in the oil regions. The general condition of trade is good.

THE PRESIDENT LOOKS WELL.

His Trip to the Woods has Done Him Good.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—President Cleveland and Col. Lamont were safely ensconced in the White House before their arrival was known in Washington outside of a circle of a dozen persons. Their train arrived at 8 a. m., and the president's carriage awaited them. The president looked brown and rugged. His eyes were bright, and he showed no trace of the weariness that his countenance betrayed before he went away. He was early at his desk and busy with his mail. Secretary Bayard was his first visitor, and spent some time at the White House. Then Adjt. Gen. Drum dropped in to talk over the anti-Chinese riots in Wyoming. There were only a few other callers, and these were informed that the president was too busy to see them. The president is prepared to enter at once upon official business, and will dispose of matters which were pending before his departure, and such other cases as require immediate action, before he considers the recommendations to be made to congress.

Secretary Manning was busy with a host of visitors among them being several office hunting delegations, and department business also claimed several hours of his time. Secretaries Whitney, Endicott, Garland and Vilas are still absent, but Messrs. Whitney and Vilas will be here this week. The president will soon begin the preparation of his message to congress. Several important appointments will have his attention first, however.

HE WAS CONSIDERABLY ASTONISHED.

A Young Lady Attempts to Shoot the Man who has Traduced Her.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 8.—The attempt of Miss Sallie A. Westby to shoot John E. Beck, Jr., on last Friday evening, in the neighborhood of Leavel's shop, was attended with a somewhat novel and unusual feature. The young lady appeared upon the scene on horseback, and, after much persuasion, induced the intended victim to leave the house and accompany her to the main road. Once there she dismounted, and, lifting her skirts, drew from the pocket of a pair of men's pants which she wore the weapon she intended to use.

It is supposed that, having decided to play the part of a man, she deemed it best to provide herself with that portion of his apparel which might be concealed and which answered the purpose of effectually concealing the deadly pistol. Miss Westby was tried at Spottsylvania court house, before Justices Oliver Eastburn, P. B. Pritchett and M. L. Young. The young lady was discharged and a bench warrant charging the young man with perjury was issued and the case sent to the grand jury. He gave bond in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next term of the court. The young lady claims, in justification of her course, that the young man wrote her a very insulting letter and also slandered her by circulating scandalous reports about her.

A Father's Bravery.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 8.—Rev. B. H. Packard, of the Central Methodist church, with his wife, mother and four children, have been spending vacation at Cape Porpoise. One day last week the entire party were upset while in a sailboat. Mr. Packard, his wife and mother and the eldest boy clung to the boat, but the three youngest children failed to grasp it. Seeing his youngest child on her back, drifting seaward, Mr. Packard released his hold and swam out after her. His eldest son, while clinging to the boat, managed in the meantime to drag his brother from underneath. Having recovered his youngest child, Mr. Packard swam back to the boat and discovered that his oldest girl, Bertha, was missing. With the youngest child on one arm he worked his way along the side of the boat, searching under it for the lost one, and happily reached her in time to save her life, though she was unconscious. Mr. Packard supported the little girls on the boat until some men from the shore came to the rescue.

Another Indiana Township Trustee Gone Wrong.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 8.—Black township, of Posey county, is greatly exercised over the existence of $8,000 of township certificates issued by George D. Rowe, the predecessor of the present trustee and for which nothing visible of a valuable character can be found. Indiana parties hold about $1,500 of the certificates, while Chicago has a claim on the balance. Fears are entertained that this trustee business may become epidemic. The unlimited power that township trustees have in this state gives them the greatest latitude in raising money for which value received does not figure as a consideration. The discovery of the above frauds, in connection with the results of the investigation in Davis county, by which fully $250,000 was pocketed by the trustees, may result in an extra session of the legislature to make laws abridging the power of trustees.

Mrs. Grant and the Monument.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, has arrived here. He said he had just left Mrs. Grant, who will return here and occupy her house in Sixty-sixth street the latter part of the week.

As to the kind of monument Mrs. Grant would prefer for the general, Mr. Chaffee said that while she has nothing to say in the matter she would undoubtedly rather see it in the shape of some sort of institute, but will be entirely satisfied with anything the committee may decide upon.

About the $250,000 Grant fund Mr. Chaffee said: "I think it is safe. Mr. Hoyt invested $50,000 of it in Nickel Plate, and the other $200,000 was put in Wabash stock by the Morgan estate. Mr. Morgan gave a written guaranty for ten years to pay the interest and then to pay back the principal.

Arrest of Rock Springs Rioters.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wy., Sept. 8.—Ten miners were arrested by the sheriff on a charge of murder and arson in connection with the recent anti-Chinese outbreak. Five other arrests were made on Saturday. There was no attempt to avoid arrest, and the men have no fear of the result if brought to trial. Additional arrests are expected. A committee of five, appointed by the miners and business men of Rock Springs, are to leave for Omaha to visit the Union Pacific officials and present a large amount of sworn testimony, showing that decided preference has been shown the Chinese miners, and that white miners who complained thereof were made to suffer in various ways, and in many cases were summarily discharged.

A Snug Army Berth.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—During the latter part of this month one of the most desirable vacancies in the army will be created by the retirement of Inspector General Nelson Davis. The consequent promotions will leave an assistant inspector generalship, with the rank of major, to be filled from the captains of the line. There are over forty applicants for the appointment, all of whom are bringing strong influence to bear on the appointing power. Capt. Henry Farnsworth, Eighth cavalry, a son of Adjt. Gen. Farnsworth, of New York, one of the candidates, is regarded as most likely to secure the appointment.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR INTRODUCTION THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

An Innovation Proposed by John M. Niles, of Connecticut—The First Two Postage Stamps Issued in the United States.

[Hartford Times.]

Thirty-eight years ago the first postage stamps were used in the United States. For 125 years postage had been collected entirely in money, and in all cases prepayment was optional. Good old John Haywood, who in 1880 became the "worthy master of the posts" at Boston, and the first postmaster in America, employed chance conveyance instead of postage, with "by the kindness of" some traveler as his postal service; and nothing was thought about stamping until 1841, though such men as Franklin, Bache, Pickering and Kendall had been at the head of the postoffice department, and though the number of offices had come to be nearly 14,000. On the 25th of March, 1846, John M. Niles, of Hartford, became postmaster general, and signalized his administration by many reforms. He turned the wrong side out of his predecessor's work, and convinced his party and the president that Amos Kendall was not such a great man as had been imagined.

It was necessary to cap all by a genuine innovation, and he performed this by suggesting the postage stamp. The suggestion was received with ridicule, and Mr. Niles soon after retired. His successor, Charles A. Wickliffe, put the department into the ancient ruts again, and when Cafe Johnson assumed the portfolio on the 5th of March, 1845, he found it a herculean task to reinstate the reform measures of Mr. Niles. During Wickliffe's administration the number of postoffices had increased by only 695, but Johnson saw in his term of office 4,237 offices added to the rolls, and witnessed other tokens of prosperity. Among the measures of Mr. Niles that he adopted was the postage-stamp idea. The president had converted his postmaster general from opposing the reduction of postage to a championship of the lowest paying rates, and Johnson garnished his conversion with fathering the suggestion originated six years before. The matter took form as a bill before congress, and though it was quite the fashion to oppose any cabinet suggestions, the act authorizing the issue of stamps of 5 and 10 cent denominations was passed and approved March 3, 1847. The date of the issue was appointed as July 1, but there was a delay in the contractor's work and the time ran over a month.

On the 5th day of August, soon after the opening of the postmaster general's office for the day, an old gentleman called to see Mr Johnson on business. The gentleman was the Hon. Henry Shaw, a New Yorker, who was not a stranger in Washington in those days, and whose home was in Lanesborough, Mass. He was a Berkshire county magnate, a politician of no mean qualifications, and the father of the well known Henry Shaw, Jr., ("Josh Billings"). Twenty-three years before Mr. Shaw had recognized in a youth of 17—a tanner's boy who came to Lanesborough to study law—the germs of a great life. He assisted the lad in obtaining a library, and thus inaugurated a friendship that death could only sever.

After twelve years of practice, in the fall of 1830, the young lawyer was elected to congress from the Eleventh congressional district of Massachusetts. When George H. Briggs took his seat in December, 1831, he was determined to work, and he carried out his determination so well that his constituents kept him in congress twelve years. During that time he did long and laborious service as chairman of the committee of the postoffice and post-roads, and was both in the committee and in Mr. Niles' office the advocate of the reforms above alluded to. In the Twenty-seventh congress he crowned his series of reforms by inaugurating a movement for reducing the rates of postage to 10 and 5 cents. The house passed the bill, but the senate did not reach it, and it failed of becoming a law until the following year.

Mr. Johnson came into his office, accompanied by the printer of the new stamps, a few minutes after Mr. Shaw had arrived, on that August morning. Sheets of the stamps were laid before the postmaster general, who, after receipting for them, handed them to his visitor to inspect. Mr. Shaw returned them after a hasty glance, and then drawing out his wallet, he counted out 15 cents, with which he purchased two of the stamps—the first two ever issued. The 5-cent stamp he kept as a curiosity, and the 10-cent stamp he presented to Governor Briggs as an appropriate gift.

The two denominations of stamps remained in use four years. In July, 1851, appeared a new series of 1 and 3 cents, and soon after a subsequent issue of the additional denomination of 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents. In 861 this series was called in by Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's postmaster general, and a new series issued. July 1, 1863, the first 2-cent stamp appeared, and was to accommodate local postage. April 1 1865, newspaper stamps of 5, 10 and 25 cents were issued, but fell into early disuse. In March, 1869, J. A. J. Creswell, Grant's postmaster general, brought out a new series, but they did not come into favor, and after two months were superseded by a series of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 15, 30 and 90 cents.

In 1873 the repeal of the franking privilege made necessary the departmental stamps of special design. They are as follows: Executive, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 10 cents; state, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, and 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars; treasury, war and navy, each, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, and interior, justice and postoffice, each, the same excepting the 9 cent stamp. Since Dec. 11, 1875, prepayment stamps for newspapers and periodicals from publication office have been issued. The denominations are 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84 and 90 cents, and 1.92, 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, 36, 48 and 60 dollars.

Had Come to Conquer.

[Newport Cor. New York Telegram.]

There was a man in this place two or three years ago whom no one knew, but he had come to conquer, and he did. On his arrival he calmly took a carriage and left cards on every lady in the land. Some one asked him to a ball; he then proceeded to be generally introduced. People became tired of asking each other who he was. No one became intimate enough with him to ask him personal questions, and, by being exceptionally peculiar about "les convenances," he passed a season at Newport without skipping an entertainment of any kind, and in the autumn disappeared as quietly as he had come. That man has a future before him—he may become the president of the United States.

A Dakota Contrivance.

[Exchange.]

A Kingsbury county (Dakota) man has had a contrivance so arranged that in the event of a storm at night all he need do is to pull a cord and his bed will sink through a trap door into a cyclone cellar.

WORKING FOR THE PUBLIC.

How the Average Street Laborer Manages to Kill Time in the City.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The effete aristocrats of the east, about whom we have read so much and who take such ordinary pains to kill time, should take lessons from any of the workers in the public department of New York. The average street laborer kills time with less effort and more success than the most accomplished of the effete monarchs of the east. One day I sat near a front window and observed the actions of a gang of four men who came to open up a portion of the street. It was a day that was alternately sultry and rainy—just the sort of a day to stay in doors—and I had an extended opportunity of observing the actions of the gang. It was about 8 o'clock when I first went to the window. They were all four sitting in a row on the curb stone like so many blackbirds on the bough of a tree. They wore overalls, flannel shirts and various head-gear, and, as they chewed tobacco, the four jaws rose and fell in unison. A picturesque assortment of picks and shovels was piled in front of them.

When I glanced out an hour later they were still staring thoughtfully at the pavement and moving their jaws mechanically. Then the boss, after much effort, succeeded in getting a jointed foot measure, about the size of a penknife, out of his overall pocket and began to measure off a section of the street about ten feet long and six wide. The others looked at him with the casual interest of men who were about to go to work. Presently the foreman flew into a great passion, scowled and began to blow up the men. He swore like a canal boat captain, blackguarded the men roundly and then abruptly went over and sat down besides them, and then the others paid not the slightest attention to him. At this point it began to sprinkle, and the quartette journeyed heavily to a neighboring area, where they sat down comfortably on the stones and lighted their pipes. It rained about fifteen minutes.

Two hours later the men were again at "work." They had by this time, amid a perfect whirlwind of words, succeeded in mapping out their work, and they were yanking up the stones by means of crowbars and pickaxes. The boss sat on a neighboring fireplug and yelled at them encouragingly. After a mighty effort they succeeded in loosening the stones, and then they all journeyed to the area again and spent an hour eating their dinners. After this they came out slowly, one after another, looked at the stones, looked up and down the street, stretched, yawned and began to pile up the stones in the middle of the street. This was designed to protect horses from stumbling into the hole. It also served to almost entirely blockade the street.

There was now a rectangular piece of about six by ten feet from which the stones had been removed, and which gained thereby a depth of about six inches. Having cleared all the stones out of the space, the gang sat down again on the gutter to admire it, and suddenly it began once more to rain. They all retreated into the area and presently the boss sent two of them forth armed with bailers. One had an old tomato can and the other a saucepan. It was raining hard and the hole was full of water. One of the laborers took up a position at either end of the six-inch excavation and began to bail it out. The rain beat down upon their broad backs, but they bailed on faithfully for nearly two hours, not the faintest effect resulting from their efforts; they might as well have tried to bail out the Atlantic ocean with a couple of thimbles. When the rain stopped they stopped, too, and went back to the area, leaving the space completely filled with water. Later on they succeeded in loosening the earth a little and then they shouldered their picks and shovels and went stolidly away.

Chicago Duplicates of Noted Men.

[Chicago News.]

Did you ever notice what striking resemblances to noted men you can discover on the street? For instance a counterfeit presentiment of "Boss" Tweed can be found in the baggageman at the Sherman. The same figure, the same eyes, the same head, narrow at the top and broad in the chin, and the same beard which Nast made so familiar to us all. When Tweed took French leave and skipped to Spain "John" was at the Tremont and was bothered night and day by the people who stared at him, thinking him the "boss" in disguise. Another Sherman house employe bears a striking likeness to a noted man. This is an old waiter named "Barney," who is a good copy of Sammy Tilden. George C. Miln, the actor, prides himself on a fancied resemblance to the first Napoleon, and there are a number of people who think they look like the hero of the third empire.

There are plenty of men who look like Vanderbilt, and there is a New York drummer who so greatly resembles ex-President Arthur that he causes a sensation every time he registers at the Grand Pacific. Grant's beard is often immitated and a resemblance created. The number of people who think they look like great personages is legion. There was a man here who fancied he was a copy of the Chandos picture of Shakespeare, and there are lots of Anglomaniacs who try to look like the prince of Wales.

Titled But Mercenary.

[New York Times.]

Occasionally very amusing incidents occur in society which seldom are heard of beyond the set in which they take place. Here is one that is amusing, and is an evidence of how some Englishmen come to this country and bestow their attentions upon rich American girls, or those whom they suppose to be rich, from purely mercenary motives.

A titled Englishman attended a large dinner in New York last winter, and he became the subject of much comment from the following incident: After the dinner a slip of paper in this Englishman's handwriting was picked up by one of the servants, who handed it to the lady who gave the dinner. It contained the present and prospective pecuniary worth of each unmarried lady at the dinner, and it had evidently slipped from his pocket. His prospects are now very poor of ever catching a wife among New York girls, as they all know of this memorandum, and will naturally think that he is guided in his attentions to them by moneyed interest alone and not from motives of love.

Mme. Modjeska's Many Mansions.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Mme. Modjeska has a house in every civilized country. Besides her chalet in the Carpathian mountains, she has a substantial winter residence in Cracow. In England her husband owns a house and estate of some extent near Hereford, and in a fishing village on the Cornish coast Mme. Modjeska owns a little stone cottage whose garden runs down to the sea. She and her husband have a long lease of a house in London, northwest, beyond St. John's Wood. In America she owns a ranch of 530 acres in the vicinity of Los Angeles. A fine place in the suburbs of Posen completes the list. Eventually she may take up her residence in New York.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON.

THE RACE OFF.

The Yachts Collide.

NEW YORK 10.25 a. m.—The yachts were seen rounding the point of the Hook.

At 10.30 the Genesta passed the Sandy Hook beacon, followed by the Puritan, which was about five hundred yards astern.

At 10.35 both the yachts passed out toward the Scotland Lightship, from which point it was arranged that to-day's start would be made.

At 10:48 the wind was increasing. It was then in the southwest, with good prospects that the race would be sailed to-day. There was increasing excitement, and the betting, which had begun to flag, became brisk. Large odds were offered on the Puritan.

11.30 a. m.—The Puritan has fouled the Genesta and carried away the Genesta's bow-prit.

11 45 a. m.—The Puritan's main sail is badly torn.

1. p. m.—On account of the accident, the race is off for to-day.

Cause of Their Luster—Susceptibility to Injury—Various Dangers.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The mineralogists and geologists have offered many clever theories to account for the splendor of the opal, but no one has completely satisfied everybody, and perhaps never will. It is conjectured that it is due either to the presence of water in its composition or to the disintegration of the laminæ or layers of the stone, but even this is not certainly known. The Turks believe that the gem is of celestial origin, and thus escape all difficulties at once. The ancient opal mines have never been discovered, but there were no doubt deposits of the precious stones in Arabia, Syria and perhaps other parts of Asia from which the ancients obtained their gems.

Central America and Mexico abound in opal-bearing districts, which are much more abundant that might be supposed; but perhaps the finest opals of the present day are obtained in Hungary. The fire opal is found in the greatest perfection in the porphyrite rocks near Zimapan, in Mexico; but while this variety is the most beautiful of all opals, it is also the most sensitive, and is frequently ruined beyond hope of repair by damp or exposure, or even by a sudden change in the weather. There is probably no gem, however, which is more subject to injury than the opal. Exposure to the light injures it very materially, though there is not one thing strange about this, the fact being true also of amethyst, the garnet, and of almost all other precious colored stones.

As stated, the finest opals are now found in Hungarian mines. When first extracted from their native matrix, the gems are soft, friable, tender and easily broken. The first thing to be done is to expose them to the air and light for a few days, until they have become hard, and then their colors begin to appear. At the same time the change takes place in the gem, it becomes also reduced in size from the evaporation of the quarry water contained in its veins. Great care must be exercised in drying the stone, or it will split and crack in a thousands directions, and become utterly worthless. It is also liable to another calamity, if exposed to a high temperature—that is, of losing iridescence, and, when this once happens, the stone is absolutely worthless.

Gen. Grant Under Arrest.

[Washington Letter.]

Among the well-remembered fancies of Gen. Grant was that for fast-trotting horses. He became at the close of the war a familiar figure on the streets of Washington, especially upon those which lead out to the country north of the city, as he sped away in his plain buggy and citizen's dress. But he was apt to forget that the city ordinances forbade fast driving, and more than once he was arrested for exceeding the rate of speed which had been prescribed as the limit. It is due to him to say that when on Pennsylvania avenue or in other populous parts of the city his instinctive sense of propriety would restrain him from transcending the law, but as he neared the boundaries he was sure to give the rein to his horse and to begin making a mile in three minutes, at the least. On one of these occasions a policeman on horseback accosted him as he passed, and requested him to stop. He promptly complied, when he was informed that he was violating the city ordinance, and that it would be necessary for him to appear before a city justice. The hour was designated for the next day, but the prisoner forgot the matter and failed to attend. The policeman thereupon called upon him at his headquarters, corner of Seventeenth and F streets, and reminded him of the engagement. The general was not pleased at what he regarded as undue pertinacity of the policeman; but when told by the latter that he had served under him at Vicksburg, where he learned that it was the first duty of a soldier and a subordinate to obey orders, the general yielded, and commended him for the performance of his duty. He accordingly appeared before the justice, who imposed the fine, which was paid promptly, without a murmur.

Two Hours Behind Time.

[New York Herald.]

When a Fourth avenue car was passing the city hall, a moon-faced man of some 40 springs, summers, autumns and winters entered. He had a soap lock on his brow which he patted affectionately, and was provided with the strongest German accent ever brought to this country. He had a basket and a bundle, too, which, from the oleaginous and aromatic effects, might have contained a stalwart ham. It was about noon at the time. As he settled himself in the corner and paid his fare the conductor rang the register once.

The newcomer started and said: "Py shimminy! dot vos lade."

But no one noticed him, and as the car went on his head drooped, his eyelids closed and soon he was fast asleep. The car reached Bleecker street before he awoke. Three passengers had just come in and the conductor was collecting their fares.

He rang the register for all at once—one, two, three.

The German sprang upon his feet distractedly.

"Goot doctare!" he called out pleadingly. "Good doctare, for why did not you gall me vunce?"

"Why, what's the matter?"

The man looked up at the register in mute protest.

"Dree o'glock," said he, "dree o'glock, and I ashleepin' dot hours, vile der olt vooman vas vaitin' for me all de viles. I'll gatch it, I bed you."

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TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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ART OF DIE-SINKING.

A TALK WITH AN OLD NEW YORK MEDALLIST.

The Seal of the Confederate Treasury Department—Taking the First Impression—Making Dies and Striking Off Medals—Designs.

[New York Sun.]

The other day a reporter was looking over the collection of political metals and tokens belonging to Robert Hewitt, Jr. Mr. Hewitt picked up from the tray what appeared to be the impression of a seal on lead. As he held up the piece the reporter saw in bold relief a palmetto tree in the middle of the leaden circle. The inscription near the upper rim was "Confederate States of America," and one either side of the palmetto "Treas. Dep't."

"That," continued Mr. Hewitt, "is the first impression ever taken from the original seal of the Confederate treasury department. The seal was cut by the medallist and die sinker, George H. Lovett—old George Lovett now—but brisk and active when he cut this seal. I think he began work on it about a month before Fort Sumter was fired on. He also did the seal for the state of Virginia, of which this is an impression," and Mr. Hewitt showed the impress on lead of the following design: An Amazonian figure tramping upon a prostrate man, from whose head a crown is falling. The inscriptions are: "Virginia, Liberty and Union," and "Sic Semper Tyrannis." It is almost identical with the original seal of Virginia, but in that seal the crown lies on the ground. "There were curious circumstances connected with the ordering of the treasury seal," continued Mr. Hewitt. "Lovett can tell you all about it."

Following Mr. Hewitt's directions, the reporter soon found himself in a little office on the third floor of a Broadway building. Seated at a long, narrow table near the window, and peering through a magnifying glass adjusted so that a circular piece of steel held by clamps was within its focus, sat a man busily at work on the steel with a small instrument. His face was partially turned away, but his gray hair showed him to be well advanced in years.

The reporter spoke of seeing the first impression of the Confederate treasury seal. "Then you know Mr. Hewitt? If he hadn't been so eager about it I never would have dared to take the impression. You see, I was carefully watched. A total stranger, whom I have never seen since then nor heard of in any way, came to me with the design and ordered the seal. After the long lapse of time I can remember him only as tall and dark. Nearly all the time I was cutting the seal he sat in the office watching the work. He seemed exceedingly anxious that I should finish the job as soon as practicable, and at the same time he didn't want any of my other customers to see the design. On one of the very few occasions when he had left the office for a brief space of time Mr. Hewitt happened in. I knew him to be an enthusiastic numismatist. So I let him see the design and the seal which I had almost finished, only the final touches, if I remember aright, being wanted. Mr. Hewitt's numismatic enthusiasm was at once aroused. I could not resist his request for an impression. I had a dipper of molten lead on the fire, and I poured the lead over the seal. Thus was taken the first impression of the seal of the Confederate treasury department. It was barely cold and in Mr. Hewitt's pocket before the stranger entered. I made the seal for Virginia, and curiously enough that for West Virginia. When Virginia seceded the orginial must have been lost, otherwise I can't account for the order I received, nor do I know why the slight change from the original should have been wanted."

The reporter asked Mr. Lovett if there had been any change in methods since he had been in the profession.

"We formerly cut on steel bound with iron, so that, if the steel cracked, the iron would hold the pieces together. But since then the quality of steel has been greatly improved, so that the binding can be dispensed with. The metal for our work now comes in round or octagon-shaped bars from six to fifteen feet long. We saw off a piece of the bar for each design we have to cut. Medals, of course, require two dies. We strike off the medals on powerful screw presses. Hard metals we are obliged to anneal from six to ten times before we can get a clear impression."

"Then much time must be consumed in striking off the medals?"

"Yes. When the medal is a fine one and careful work is required, I rarely strike off more than four or five medals a day. But that kind of work isn't called for very often now. The demand for medals has increased wonderfully, but people want them small and cheap. Work has to be done quickly now. Orders are coming in from all over the country. I am constantly sinking dies for medals to be distributed as prizes at agricultural fairs, college commencements, musical prize contests, prize drills, or to be sold as memorials at centennial celebrations. Here, for instance, is a medal I have cut for the Alabama state fair. The obverse represents the arms of the state; the reverse, a scene on a cotton plantation. The wreath around it is composed of wheat, corn and rice. Formerly orders were fewer, but the designs were more elaborate. Most of the designs that come to me now I can cut in a week—many of them in a day or two. Contrast that with the two months and a half I spent on the cable medal. That medal was ordered by the chamber of commerce to commemorate the successful laying of the Field cable. I should think that $10,000 worth of gold was put into the limited number of gold copies struck off. They were presented to Mr. Field, the officers of the vessels which took part in laying the cable, and others prominently concerned in the enterprise.

"I have designed some curious pieces in my day. I remember that in 1840 the issue of the so-called shin-plasters (small political medals) began. One which I struck off represented Jackson coming out of a safe and carrying a bag of money. The inscription was: 'I take the responsibility.' During the war I designed the large medal presented to Maj. Anderson for his defense of Sumter, and that commemorating the victory of the Monitor."

"In what metals do you generally strike off your medals?"

"Most commonly in white metal, which closely resembles silver, and retains its luster for a long time. For presidential campaigns or any important celebration die sinkers get out little white metal medals with the busts of the candidates or some designs commemorative of the celebration. We strike these medals off by the thousands. They are hawked about on the street and sold by fancy dealers. Besides white metal we use bronze, or more properly speaking, bronze stained copper. The precious metals are not often called for."

"Is there any favorite line of designs?"

"Formerly it was considered the thing to put a head of Washington on a medal if you could find any pretext for so doing. Now, the arms of the state in which the fair or celebration occurs is most frequently included in designs."

A bed of pure marble has been struck 2,000 feet below the surface in Atlanta, Ga., by artesian well-borers.

* * *

THE OLD-FASHIONED HOME.

Of all the tender and comfortable things
That now and then sweet memory brings,
There's nothing dearer that love recalls
Than the old-fashioned house with its white-
washed walls.

Not a mansion to-day, though a marvel of
art,
Can ever usurp its place in my heart,
For there my earliest prayers were said,
And I slept at night in a trundle bed.

'Neath coverlids reaching from feet to chin,
By a mother's hand tucked gently in,
And a good-night kiss on my tired brow—
Oh, earth holds no such blessing now.

A garden was fragrant in flower beds
Where marigolds lifted their velvet heads,
And warmed by sunshine, refreshed by dew,
The bachelor-button and touch-me-not grew

In a river that curved like a shepherd's
crook,
We fished for minnows with bent pin-hook,
Or with little bare feet oft waded through,
And bravely "paddled our own canoe."

'Twas a home of welcome no one could
doubt,
Whose latch-string hung invitingly out,
And many a stranger supped at its board
While blazing logs in the chimney roared.

Oh, this is an age of reform and change!
And things æsthetic, modern and strange—
Improvements that savor of silver and gold
Are superseding the cherished and old.

But I turn from palaces built for show
With mansard roof and stories below
Of frescoed, kalsomined, dadoed halls,
To the old-fashioned house with its white-
washed walls.

THE FAMILY OF MADAGASCAR.

Interesting Notes by a French Naval Officer—Some Peculiar Customs.

[M. de Lapparent in La Reforme Sociale.]

Polygamy, and the irregular relations which often go with it, are admitted, but are not common with this people; and a regular marriage is considered as the real basis of the family. Sterility is held in horror, and the usual formula of compliment is: "May God be good to you and give you children." In case of need, the head of the family has recourse to adoption to secure the continuance of his name.

The family forms a kind of a commune, living under one roof; brothers, sisters, cousins, even to the second generation—all contributing their labor to the general stock. The child who should refuse to adopt as his own the aims and the wishes of the community would be given up to the general reprobation by the laws of rejection, which the head of the house is free to exercise.

No care is taken to educate the children. They grow up with no other check upon their natural disposition than that imposed by the family traditions and the personal authority of the father. Important matters are discussed by the older members, and, in extreme cases, by a council of the whole family. Should this be unable to agree, the state authority is called in to decide the matter—a step nearly always ruinous, for judges in Madagascar are even more apt than other judges to eat the oyster and leave the shells to the disputants. The father is free to leave his property as he will, and the favored child, instead of being an object of envy on the part of the others, is looked upon by all as their natural protector.

"One of the strongest influences in binding the family together is the right to a place in the ancestral tomb. Exclusion from this, which is to the Malagasy the most sacred spot in the world, is the greatest disgrace that can happen to any one. The funeral ceremonies are naturally made as imposing as possible, and the tombs have a more sumptuous character than the dwellings.

The dread of the father's malediction greatly contributes to the strength and the union of the family. Any one upon whom this curse has fallen is shunned by his fellow citizens, and his posterity becomes outcast.

Slavery is a less unhappy condition in Madagascar than might be supposed. The duties of each slave are defined, and by no means excessive; and he has his own patch of rice land or his calf. The slaves have the right to purchase their freedom, but very few of them take advantage of this, because their tasks would be made much heavier as laborers responsible to the state than as dependents upon a master. The overseer of the slaves, always himself a slave, is respected and treated like one of the family.

Caste, as known in Madagascar, is the assemblage of several families sprung from the same ancestors. It possesses a jurisdiction superior to that of the family; and the ancestral law does not permit the sale or transfer of the lands held by one caste to the members of another.

History of Crinoline.

[St. James' Gazette.]

The Frankfurter Zeitung contains an interesting article on the origin and history of that revived monstrosity, the crinoline. Like many other devices which we are accustomed to regard as comparatively modern, the crinoline seems, in reality, to be exceedingly ancient. Hesiod, who wrote in the eighth century before Christ, must have observed something of the kind, for he advises young men not to be led astray by certain women of his day who wore their clothes puffed out behind. For more than twenty centuries after Hesiod's time, however, the crinoline languished in obscurity; and it was not until after Queen Elizabeth had come to the throne of England that the farthingale became fashionable. The farthingale, or vertugade, which served to extend the skirts of the ladies of quality who were Shakespeare's contemporaries, is described as having been made of hair and wadding.

In the eighteenth century whalebone generally took the place of these cumbrous materials; but already iron or steel hoops were in use in England; and, covered with silk or cotton, steel hoops won their way to universal favor, until, a few years ago, they were partially superseded by folds of highly starched muslin. If "dress improvers" were actually worn by the Greek women of Hesiod's day, it is not improbable that they were also worn 230 years earlier, and that Helen, when she fled with Paris to Troy, wore some primitive kind of crinoline.

A Trick of the Tailors.

[New York Letter.]

New York tailors complain that the British customers who are introduced to them by American friends go away in the great majority of instances without paying their bills. The tailors do not care to refuse their orders, lest the American introducers should be offended, so they procrastinate and are languid, and manage not to make the clothes fit, and so often save their goods.

The Meanest Yet.

[Exchange.]

Worcester, Mass., claims to possess the champion mean man in the person of a well-to-do resident, who borrowed a print of butter, and in due course returned another pat with a piece sliced off, explaining that in the interim butter had riz.

Miss Cleveland: The noble soul would choose rather not to be than not to be somebody in particular.

PESTLE AND MORTAR.

STUDYING HUMAN NATURE FROM BEHIND A DRUG COUNTER.

A Terrible Prescription and the Tragic Denouement—The Clever Trick That Saved a Jealous Husband's Life—A Clever Dodge.

[Philadelphia Times.]

It was a dark and dingy little shop, with a very low, broad entrance door and a very high ceiling that a reporter entered the other day. A counter ran around three sides of the shop, and against the walls stood high glass cases full of medicine jars and bottles. Under the bust of Paracelsus stood a little old man, whose back was bowed and whose thin hair and straggling beard was gray. He was busily engaged in compounding a pill prescription in a small porcelain mortar, and he talked as the pestle went round and round with a dull, grinding sound.

WHERE EXTREMES MEET.

"We certainly do meet strange characters here," he said "and a student of human nature can learn much about his fellow men and women, too, behind the counter of a drug stre. Two great extremes meet here—the rich and poor. I am on the border ground and number my customers among both classes. It is as good as a play to watch them and study them and fathom the secrets of their life. Such secrets! Both the tragic and the comic are revealed here." The old druggist turned the pill-making over to an assistant and leaning across the worn counter said:

"I have been in the business nearly half a century and there have been many strange scenes enacted in this little shop. Once, it was about two years ago, a very gentlemanly, well-dressed man, accompanied by a lady—young, beautiful and superbly dressed—drove up to my door in a carriage and the man handed me a card, on which was printed a name, with M. D. attached to it.

"'That is my card, sir,' he said, and then calling for a prescription blank he covered it with the hieroglyphics of our craft. 'Fill that,' he said, smilingly, and when I read the ingredients I could not repress a shudder. The prescription called for a combination of chemicals that taken in the most infinitesimal quantity would produce instant death.

A TERRIBLE PRESCRIPTION.

"'I want to make some experiments,' he said, when I hesitated, and he handed me two vials of very thin glass. 'Divide that compound into two parts and fill each of these vials.' His manner was so natural that I no longer hesitated and began to combine the chemicals. He stepped to the door and the woman followed him. They consulted in low tones, and when my work was finished and I set the two tiny vials of death on the counter, preparatory to wrapping them up, he stepped forward quickly and seized both. Before I could prevent him he had passed one to his companion. 'Courage, my darling,' he cried in a firm voice, and lifted the little vial to his lips.

"The woman imitated him, and before I could spring to them and snatch the draughts away they reeled forward and fell upon the floor dead. Ah! there was a sad story in that, and I learned it all afterwards when the coroner investigated the deaths and their bodies were claimed by friends. I promised to tell you only what occurs here, and you can imagine the sequel, however. A score of men and women tired of life have purchased the means of liberation here. They are very cunning about it, too, for we are very careful about selling poisons, and refuse if we suspect that the purchaser intends to use the deadly drugs improperly.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S ACT.

"Less than a month ago a man past middle age came in here, very much excited, and wanted an ounce bottle filled with laudanum. He looked like a would-be suicide and I substituted a harmless mixture for the deadly drug. He paid me, took his bottle and rushed out. In about ten minutes a servant girl rushed into the shop and frantically implored me to come around to her employer's house. 'He has taken poison,' she said, 'and I think he is dying.' Arming myself with a stomach pump, a package of ground mustard and a bottle of ipecac I accompanied the girl to her master's house.

"He had recently married a wife much younger than himself, of whom he was insanely jealous. She was fond of society and he preferred a quiet domestic life. I think she married him for his money, for when he begged her on this particular night to absent herself from a party to which she had been invited she laughed in his face and ordered her carriage. It was then that he rushed out to buy laudanum. When he came back with what he thought was poison in his pocket she was just leaving the house and he again entreated her to remain. She refused and he threatened to end his life. She laughed at him and, mad with jealousy, he drained the bottle I had filled for him to the dregs. 'My blood will be on your head,' he cried dramatically, and, staggering to a lounge, dropped down.

A HEARTLESS WIFE.

"His words alarmed the giddy woman, and when she picked up the bottle and saw the grinning skull and crossbones on the label she began to scream and beat the air with her white arms. The servants flocked to the room and I was sent for. When I entered the room the wife rushed toward me and, crying and moaning, begged me to save her husband's life. She was bordering on hysterics, and to quiet her I whispered the truth. Instantly her face brightened and her tears vanished. 'The old fool!' she cried, with withering contempt, 'It's a pity it wasn't poison.'

"She summoned her maid, and, without further inquiry about her husband, who was moaning and groaning piteously, rode off to the party. I wanted to teach the man a lesson and administered a big dose of ipecac and applied mustard plasters to his stomach. I caused him to be stripped, walked up and down the room, and beaten with wet towels. As a last punishment I applied the stomach pump, and when I got through with him he was weak and limp. 'Where's my wife?' he asked. I told him that she had gone out. 'What,' he cried, 'and left me here to die! I'll apply for a divorce to-morrow.' But he didn't.

A CLEVER DODGE.

"I had a queer experience with a man during the hot spell. He walked into the shop, stepped toward the counter as though about to speak, staggered and fell on the floor. This so alarmed me that I did not notice the marks of dissipation on his face, and hurried to his side with a graduating glass full of brandy, in the meantime ordering my assistant to bring me some water and a towel. I lifted up the fellow's head and touched the rim of the glass to his lips. Instantly he seized it, and much to my surprise and disgust drank off the liquor in a half-dozen gulps. Then scrambling to his feet he bowed mockingly and said: 'Thank you, doctor. That was splendid brandy, and I needed a drink bad.' Before I could recover from the stupor into which his assurance threw me he made his escape."

Turkish Paper Money.

[Chicago Times.]

A set of Turkish paper money is among the most valuable possessions of the Numismatic Antiquarian society of Philadelphia. The particular value of this set arises from the fact that no bank notes are now used in Turkey, the many forgeries compelling the government to stop their circulation.

Business Cards.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1327.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield N. J. Estimates Furnished

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed P. O. Box 942.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
14 North avenue.
Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking, 16 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 60 Somerset street,
Grocer & Seedman,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 150.
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's **Meat Market.**
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, **Driven Wells,**
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 5 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 34 East Front. 1-26 1y

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
and Music. 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Doane of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient,
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals, Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue,
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demena's Kindling Wood Establishment Somerset street. 6-24-1y

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 304
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
'Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street. Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield

A. I. Smalley North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co. of N. Y. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

DIXON'S ICE CREAM,
All Flavors.

Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.

Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.

35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.

Shawls

Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

Hand Bags

39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 68c, etc.
200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.
25c Underwear 25c.
25c Gents' Neckwear 25c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J
LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S
Furniture Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells
Electric Thurmostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1368, Plainfield, N. J.

2,500 BOOKS.
GREAT BOOK SALE
AT
EDSALL'S.
COMMENCING
Monday, September 7.
Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.
If you want books at **Extremely Low Prices** you will find this a rare opportunity. This special sale will continue for a short time only.
EDSALL'S

School Opening.

Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at

ALLEN'S,
23 EAST FRONT ST.
N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

Hotel Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

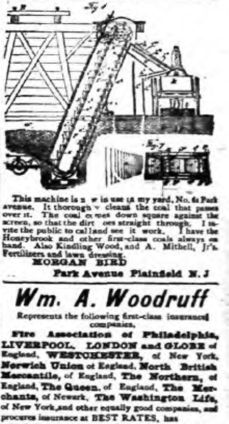
In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.



This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies.
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street.

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING.
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST **Coal** QUALITY
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 86 PLAINFIELD, N. J., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1885. Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—Board for an old lady in a private family. Cor Central avenue and Third street. 9-1

WANTED—A steady reliable girl to do the work for a family of three. Empire 65 Central avenue, corner Sixth street.

SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant woman to do general housework. Moderate wages and excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Cooper's, Harmony street. 8-3

FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS in first class house wanted by gentleman and wife board ing out. Highest reference given. Address George Henry, Evening News Office. 8-3

WANTED—A situation for a young German as coachman and gardener, understands his business thoroughly. Apply to M. I. Cooley, P. O. Box 644. 7-2

FOR SALE—Two new sewing machines, most approved manufacturing, at half price. Box 100. 4-5

WANTED—A respectable middle-aged woman to assist with general housework. One who can appreciate a good home and be satisfied with moderate wages. Address C., care of this office. 3-6

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between fence lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, 18 East Front street. 11-tf

Special Notices

SCHOOL FOR DANCING. Prof. F. Dennstaedt of New York will open during the autumn, a course of instruction in dancing commencing Thursday, September 10, at Laing's Hall. Instruction every day. Private lessons from 9 to 4 and class lessons from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms, ten class lessons $6. Twenty lessons $[illegible]. Inquire at Laing's Hotel office. References—Tiffany, the jeweler and Judge McAdam of New York, Prof. J. K. Willard of Troy Female Seminary, and hundreds of others of the same class. Autograph testimonials can be shown if desired. 7-6

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to *keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested* Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which cut holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 354. 6-20 3m

REMOVAL. George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at M. Koller's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 16 East Front street will be promptly attended to. A dress orders by mail to box 88.

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front and [illegible] feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 33 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1302, Plainfield. 6-10tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street 1,30tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A.A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 2-13-'20

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-20-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician. corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, formerly at 104 East Second street. Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch, 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homoeopathic Physician. Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 28.

Educational.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box [illegible]

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1183.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

FRANK DAY,
(Successors to R. & J. Coleman)
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	62	6 a. m.	72
9 a. m.	72	9 a. m.	79
12 m	72	12 m.	89
3 p m.	81	3 p. m	96

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.33 a.m	Sunrise	5.23 a.m.
Sun Sets	6 22 p.m.	Sun Sets	6.28 p.m.
Moon Rises 0.58	a.m.	Moon Rises.	p.m.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be generally from cloudy to fair and cooler.

JOTTINGS.

—The next eclipse visible in this part of the world will be one of the moon on the morning of September 24th.

—Counterfeit quarter dollars are in circulation all over this State, and you want to keep your eye peeled for them.

—This evening the Jewish population throughout the world will celebrate their new year. The ceremonies will last two days.

—There can be no lightning without thunder and rain. The lightning seen of a Summer evening, sometimes called heat lightning, is an accompaniment of a distant storm. The lightning can be seen much further than the thunder can be heard.—Ex.

—One of the simplest and readiest ways of loosening a rusty screw is to apply heat to the screw. A small rod of iron, flat at the end, if reddened in the fire and applied for two or three minutes to the head of the screw, renders its withdrawal as easy by the screw driver as if only recently inserted.

—A colored man delivering coal at a house on West Fourth street yesterday was paid two dollars from which he was to take thirty cents. He cooly pocketed the money and walked off unmindful of the woman's protest. He was employed by Thickstun and the woman started to secure his arrest.

—The Plainfield Reform Club will vary the usual routine of business at their next Thursday evening meeting by introducing special recitations, entitled, "Representations by John B. Gough" and "The Patter of the Shingle." These recitations will be both amusing and instructive. A cordial invitation is extended all. John H. French, Pres.

—Typhoid fever caused the death of Geo. Benner, late of Second street, yesterday, after a few weeks' illness. George Reed and James Conway, the latter a brother of the boy who recently died of the fever, are down with the disease. They are residents of West Fourth street. An impure well is credited as a cause of so many of the deaths which have occurred from this fever.

—The new postal cards are printed on harder material than some of those formerly in use and are easy to write on. They are handsome in appearance, the printed matter being of a light-brown color. The warning on the face, which has had for phraseology, as "Put nothing on this side but the address" and "Nothing but the address can be placed on this side," becomes in the new card: "Nothing but the address to be on this side." The words "United States" appear on a scroll and under them the words "Postal card," and a row of thirteen stars is between the two lines. A youthful head of Jefferson appears on the stamp, partly surrounded by a wreath. There is more ornamentation than on those formerly in use. It is said however, that the Government is not entirely satisfied with the way the printers are fulfilling the contracts and may give it to another firm.

—We have not been carried away by the electric light craze, and have all along opposed its substitution at present for gaslight for city lighting as impracticable in such a city as Plainfield, entailing a needless expense on the city without corresponding benefit. The outer portions of the city have not been properly lighted, and the electric light, an excellent thing in some respects, could not be made to answer the purpose without destroying all the beautiful shade trees which make the streets of Plainfield such grand avenues for drives or promenades. We are in favor of all needed improvements, and believe the electric light, under some circumstances, would greatly add to the city's general attractiveness, but it is a luxury that thus far has not been made to do the greatest good to the greatest number. It would profusely and beautifully light the city in spots, but the majority of our people would be left in outer darkness, and if there would not be wailing and gnashing of teeth, there would be, as there has been, more or less cussing according to the talent and gender of the individual compelled to perambulate the streets when moonlight aint shining. The Council committee, to whom was referred a proposal to replace the gaslights by electric lights, have through their chairman, Councilman Goddard, reported adversely, coinciding with our view that for the additional twenty-five per cent cost the city could be far better lighted by gas. Plainfield will have electric light as individuals may desire it and are willing to pay for it, but the present system is not suitable for adoption by such a city. The light cannot penetrate the foliage.

The Nuisance Case.

The city court room was again crowded yesterday afternoon to hear the conclusion of the nuisance case, which has excited interest among the citizens generally of this city. Both the plaintiff and defendant have fought the case for all it was worth. At two o'clock Judge Ulrich called the court to order.

Borough Counsel Jackson opened for defence stating that a public scavenger was an absolute necessity, Mr. Jones was duly licensed by the common counsel to carry on the business of scavenger and had received a permit from the city health inspector to do the very work for which complaint is made against him. He then briefly described the defendant's mode of carrying on his business and said that, as the inspector sent by the State Board of Health who had viewed the premises and testified for the present condition of Plainfield no better plan can be desired, as the matter was disinfected before being removed from the cesspool or privy and afterwards disinfected after being placed in a pit so that no offensive odor perceptable at a distance of ten feet was emitted.

The defense brought forth numerous witnesses, among them being Evan Jones, Health Inspector Platt, and Veterinary Surgeon Carpenter. The evidence was of much length and consumed the greater portion of the afternoon. The defence proposed to introduce some of the prepared manure in the evidence. The proposition was at first objected to by corporation counsel Marsh, but afterward he consented to allow it to go in the evidence.

At five o'clock the defense rested and Mr. Marsh called up two witnesses on the rebuttal, after which Judge Ulrich adjourned the court until half-past six o'clock to give the jurors a chance to visit the premises on which the alleged nuisance exists. He admonished a warning to the jury not to converse with any person in relation to the case, and said that if they wished to ask any questions to come to him and that he would ask the proper persons. They then departed in the Park House stage for the scene.

About 7 p. m. the court reassembled when the closing arguments of counsel were made Ex-Mayor Maxson closed for defendant, emphasing the fact that defendant as public scavenger was bound under heavy penalty to faithfully perform his duty as public scavenger, and showing the great injustice of now prosecuting for doing his duty, in a manner which met the approval of the health authorites. Corporation Counsel Marsh then closed for the city. He insisted that defendant not having been outhorized to carry on his establishment by a two-third majority of common council voting by yeas neas ' was clear there had been a violation of the ninth section of the ordinace which requires that to be done.

After a brief and impartial charge by Judge Ulrich the jury retired at 8 p. m. and at ten o'clock returned a verdict of no cause for action, and the defendant was thereupon discharged.

The jurors were as follows: A. D. Holmes, foreman; James House, Parker B. Miller, James P. Marden, Richard Perkins, R. J. Butterworth, Ethan Lanphear, W. S. Benton, William Morse, Clark Hamill, John Stimpson and Isaac L. McVoy.

Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh appeared for the plaintiff, and Ex-Mayor William B. Maxson and Borough Counsel Jackson for defendant.

The North Plainfield Public School

The public school of North Plainfield opened Monday under very favorable auspices. A large number of the parents and friends of the pupils were present at the opening exercises, which were presided over by Charles E. Boss, the principal. An address was made by Dr. H. K. Carroll, president of the Board of Trustees. The pupils numbered 495, of whom 48 were new ones. This does not represent the real size of the school, as a large number have not yet returned from their vacations. Yesterday morning, James McGee, of the Board of Trustees, was present made an address. The corps of teachers are as follows: Chas. E. Boss, Principal, who enters upon his fourth year in this position in the school, Miss Margaret J. Perdue, Miss S. E. Veghte, Miss R. Man, Miss Carrie Randolph, Miss J. E. Bainbridge, Miss E. Corwin, Miss L. Kiernan, Miss I. Wilson, Miss E. Stremmel, Miss E. R. Ginn. Another teacher is expected in a few days.

T. P. and W. Coming.

The monarchs of the minstrel world—Thatcher, Primrose and West—with their consolidated company, of minstrel favorites, will re-appear at Music Hall, Tuesday evening, Sept. 15th., and the fact will thrill the fun-having people with delight. Of their recent appearance at Music Hall, May 5th last, THE NEWS spoke as follows:

"The first minstrel troupe at Stillman Music Hall was that of Thatcher, Primrose and West, which put in an appearance last evening. It attracted one of the largest and most delighted audiences ever seen in that theatre, and proved most refreshing for a change. People went there to laugh. They paid for the privilege and went away at the conclusion apparently well satisfied that they had got the worth of their money."

No Quorum of the Fire Board.

President Jones and Commissioner Knowland were the only members present at the regular monthly meeting in the Council Chamber last evening. The other members were detained at home by illness or were not in the city. Accordingly, a quorum not being present, no business was transacted. President Jones said he would call a meeting for some evening next week.

—Plainfield, N. J., 8 Mo. 12th '79. consider Thorp's Instantaneous Disenfectant and Deodorizer" the very best article of the kind in use. For the sick room it is invaluable. No water closet or bath room should be without it."—Dr. E. M. South.

The Petit Jurors Drawn.

Yesterday morning at a special session of Court at Elizabeth, the petit jurors for the October term of the County Court were drawn by Sheriff Stiles. Judges McCormick, Hyer and Harper were on the bench. There were a few spectators. Sheriff Stiles stated to the Court that there were 97 names in the box. The names drawn and accepted are as following:

Elizabeth, First ward—Chas. Schnepel, Eldridge W. Ladd.

Second ward—James Lynch, George Schoppe.

Third ward—Daniel Baehr, William Schmeig, Thos. H. Doe, William Moore.

Fourth ward—Edward Newberger, Thos. S. Smith, Loren D. Sofield, John Backer, Caleb C. Pruden.

Fifth ward—Thomas F. Dillion, Thomas Pick.

Sixth ward—Leonard B. Passman, Caleb C. Pollard.

Seventh ward—John Maynes, Frederick Johnson, John K. VanDeventer.

Eighth ward—Peter A. Amory.

Rahway—Louis Merrick, Ira W. Frazee, George Craig, John C. Blore, David T. Konayne, Edward G. Sisco.

Plainfield—William B. Ayres, Robert S. Manning, Garrett P. Smith, John Hetfield.

Union—Oliver Crane, George Gould, Daniel T. Hagel, George M. Miller, James Heddley, Henry Burnett.

Linden—James C. Jepson, John A. Etheridge, Ralph J. Vanderveer.

New Providence—Benjamin Robinson, Simon P. Debbie.

Cranford—Gotlieb Nick, David Rankin, Sr., Frederick Detzel.

Springfield—Eli M. Barber, Justus M. Marsh, Stephen S. Woodruff.

"A Night Off."

Notwithstanding the storm there was a good-sized audience, considering, to witness "A Night Off," at the Music Hall last evening, as performed by Arthur Rehan's Comedy Company, which included several favorites with the Plainfield public, among them Miss Virginia Brooks, who appeared as "Nisbe," and Miss Jennie Bright, as "Susan Damask." Miss Helen Leigh creditably took the part of "Angelica Damask," "Justinian Babbitt," (by Harry Otto); "Harry Damask," (by Clarence Henry); "Jack Mulberry," (by Hardie Vernon) were among other of the familiar faces whose excellent acting have made them very acceptable.

The play illustrating innocent domestic foibles in a most ludicrous aspect, kept the audience in a roar from the opening to the closing scene.

The accoustic defects in the Hall, which have hitherto caused so many complaints, have been entirely removed by some simple contrivances devised by Mr. Mattox, who was elated last evening at their success.

The Company played last Tuesday evening at Orange.

Among the audience last evening was the Russian Baroness, Nadia de Rotchkiff, who has aspirations for the stage, and about a year ago made her appearance in comedy. It is said that she gave $3,000 for the privilege of a six weeks' engagement at Wallack's last Spring. She has become proficient in English and her object in attending the last evening performance was to get points in the character of "Nisbe" in which she is to appear this evening at Saratoga, in "A Night Off."

Orange, Plainfield and Saratoga are down in the theatrical list as requiring the very best class of plays to secure patronage; and the Music Hall Association have started off the season in a manner very pleasing to the audence present last evening at least.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. Lyon and family of College Place, have fone to White Plains, New York State, to recreate for a few weeks.

Mrs. Vail and children of Madison avenue and Eighth Street, started Monday for a few weeks to South Weymouth, Mass.

Asa Collier of Park avenue started Monday for Concord, Mass., to join his wife and remain for a few weeks' recreation among old friends.

Mrs. L. Adams is at present absent in New York, where she will remain about a week attending the openings of the French millinery and dress-making establishments.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bachman of West Second street, who have been absent in Europe for the past four months, will arrive on the steamer "Hammonia" of the Hamburg Line due Friday, Sept. 18th.

J. Frank Matthews, his mother Mrs. O. B. Matthews, and his sister Daisy, of Second Place, who have been sojourning during July and August at Avon Springs, N. Y., expect to arrive home during the present week.

—In duty to Prof. Dennstaedt and his numerous patrons, it will, we think, not be too much to say that he is one of the most scientific and thoroughly accomplished artists of this character in America—having been brought up from childhood in this profession through the most rigid and scientific training in the grand Royal Conservatoire of Berlin in Prussia; also his subsequent residence in London and other European cities, where he has had the honor of teaching in families of the highest rank, and always giving the most perfect satisfaction, and acquitted himself with honor.—Troy Times, Oct. 5, 1861.

—One of the Jurors in the Jones and Co. nuisance case, while viewing the pits used for the disposition of sewerage, and matter from water closet vaults, pushed a stick through the earth and into one of the pits, to a depth of about five feet, and upon withdrawing the stick, it was covered with the matter, but when held within a foot of their noses no unpleasant odor could be detected. Thus the verdict.

—An item is travelling the rounds of the State press signifying that the season for shooting woodcock commences September1st This is not so. The opening season commences October 1 and closes December 16th.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The Garden of the Great Spirit—More About the Indian Pilot—Frogs' Legs for the Party.

(By a Plainfield Tourist.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Perhaps no trip by a tourist can be better enjoyed then to traverse the St. Lawrence river from its head to its mouth, where it empties into the Gulf. We entered upon its waters at Cape Vincent, opposite Kingston, Canada, these two towns being some nine miles distant apart. It is difficult to decide as to whether it should be called lake or river at this point. What seems to be the beginning of the Thousand Islands, Wolf Island, lies between and is said to be the largest of the Thousand Islands. A canal has been cut through so that small steamers ply daily back and forth from Cape Vincent to Kingston, it being called Wolf Island canal. This canal passes through several little lakes in the island. We once passed through this Island when these little lakes were covered with myriads of wild ducks. Didn't we wish we had our old double-barrelled shot-gun along, that we might, as of old, try our hand! We find two channels here, the American and the Canadian, and between these for 26 miles to Alexandria Bay, lies the Thousand Islands proper. Many islands dot the way for miles on, and in the distance of some 60 miles there are about 1800 islands and cliffs, that appear above the waters. Many of these islands are now owned by people scattered all over our land, who have beautiful villas and residences, to which they resort for pleasure and comfort during the hot season; but they usually are vacated during the cold season. The lake or river usually freezes over solid during winter, and makes one of the grandest of the grand for sleigh riding parties. These islands, in old Indian days, between Alexandria Bay and Cape Vincent, were called by the name of Manatoana, or the Garden of the Great Spirit, and when covered with forests, wild deer swarmed from isle to isle, and amid the island teemed water fowl by thousands. Here the Indian basked in sunshine and shade without molestation under the canopy of heaven, and it is no wonder that they chose this place, and dedicated it to the Great Supreme Spirit. But lo! the poor Indian. Civilization and the white man have driven him from his native home, until he can scarcely find hunting ground upon the face of the earth, his race compelled to decrease by death, war and starvation. It would seem in the poor Indian's case as Judge Taney said of the poor negro, "That they have no rights that white men were bound to respect."

The great and grand Trunk Bridge, from which the Grand Trunk Railroad takes its name, is a structure built of iron. It is two miles in length, and spans the river just above the brink of the falls opposite Montreal, standing upon enormous piers, built upon the solid rock in the bed of the stream, and in shape like a large and long trunk open at each end for the admission of the thousands of cars which continue to pass through from day to day. Thousands of people go up from Montreal ten miles for the sake of riding down through the Lachine and other rapids, and through under this bridge and over the falls below. It seems wild and dangerous; but, as the old Indian pilot has run it for over forty years without an accident, people have confidence and enjoy the fun and beauties of the foaming and maddened waters, while they plunge and toss among the rocks, and to see the majestic steamer rush through amid the rocks and swelling waters as if she had the power to resist the powers that be and all danger, is grand. So it is, or has been since the Indian pilot has been at her helm. His eye is small and jettish black, keen and always on his marks along the boiling torrent, neither turning to the right nor to the left, never turning his attention to other things, for he knows that the thousands upon thousands that pass down the rapids, depend upon his hand at the wheel for their lives and safe landing. The St. Lawrence is a wonderful river, and her scenery and the towns and cities on her borders and in the Canadas are pleasing to the eye, and pleasing to men's imaginations. The Canada's and their cities have many beautiful hotels and the proprietors seem, to try to make their guests feel at home and be happy. The bills of fare offer good and healthy food at as reasonable prices as in the States. Their waiters are courteous and watchful to your wants and unusually ready and waiting. The bill of fare sometimes comes before us in French or Latin and if not interpreted in English, we poor Yankees might starve to death for knowledge to know what to call for. Here for example is a copy we drew from the bill of fare as follows: "Fillet Baeuf aux Champinos." Being interpreted it reads "breaded frogs legs, tartar sauce." All our company took a dish each and pronounced it fine. Did you ever try such a dish, Mr. Editor! If not try it at the first opportunity and see if you do not like it. (No, thanks! Ugh.—ED.)

Rocket Torpedo.

[Scientific American.]

Recent experiments with an improved torpedo at the Washington navy yard, says a special from that city, have resulted in the attainment of a velocity of 100 feet in ten seconds, the line of firing being almost perfectly straight across a current of over two knots an hour. This torpedo is discharged out of a tube, and is propelled by a rocket composition which is held in an iron tube sixteen inches in diameter and forty-two inches long. The explosive charge is so arranged as to be detached upon contact, and shot forward and downward for explosion underneath the armor of a vessel.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
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The Evening News.

Published Every Afternoon

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinsville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. [illegible], Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other neighboring places, furnished for publication, will [illegible], provided they are of general interest. All communications [illegible] must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive [illegible] will be printed.

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Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

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OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE [illegible]

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 01	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 31	8 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 08	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 33 p. m.	[illegible]	3 45	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 30	[illegible]	5 15	[illegible]
3 50	[illegible]	5 30	[illegible]
5 21	6 40	5 45	[illegible]
6 30	[illegible]	6 00	[illegible]
7 01	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 40	[illegible]	7 30	[illegible]
9 46	11 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	12 30 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	12 00 p. m.	[illegible]

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8 00, [illegible] a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

Leave New York [illegible] p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except [illegible] and [illegible] p. m. Sundays [illegible] p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] p. m. Sundays, [illegible]

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., [illegible] p. m. Sunday, [illegible]

Trains [illegible] change [illegible]

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Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1885.

Feasts of the Ancients.

Harper's Bazar.

The [illegible] had fixed, movable and occasional [illegible] the Egyptians made them of such moment that it is recorded of one that nearly 700,000 of men and women were present; while the East Indians make their festivals [illegible] beyond the usual range of our [illegible] with numbers and with [illegible] Jews had an immense variety of [illegible] all of sacred nature among them [illegible] the Sabbath, the Passover, the Pentecost, the Feast of Trumpets, making a day of [illegible] every [illegible] for eternity [illegible] to be set down, although with [illegible] possibilities in the case of [illegible] should [illegible] take place [illegible] the Feast of Tabernacles, [illegible] and the Dedication, while the Christian church has, with others, its Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Easter and [illegible], all joyous spiritual feasts.

A Hint for Builders.

[illegible] American.

While in the office of one of the most prominent architects the other day the writer was shown the plan of a [illegible] and office, which a well known undertaking and livery firm is now erecting in North Baltimore. [illegible] is worthy of mention. [illegible] three [illegible] a private office, one for ladies and one for gentlemen. By a very ingenious arrangement the sliding [illegible] can be thrown back and the three rooms are turned into a [illegible], capable of seating an audience of at least [illegible] people. The purpose of this design, as an explanation [illegible] the family [illegible] over the [illegible]. Their houses [illegible] and they do not want to go to the churches. This [illegible] will all [illegible] required [illegible].

A Most Curious Color.

Chicago Tribune.

An [illegible] says: The duchess [illegible] is a most [illegible]. Her appetite is simply ravenous, and [illegible] she [illegible] the [illegible] every one else that [illegible] only [illegible] bug [illegible] on their [illegible] till [illegible] done.

Henri and the [illegible].

Yonkers Gazette.

"[illegible] this mine own Henri[illegible]?"

"Sure [illegible] Henri [illegible] services, [illegible] controversy with that grim [illegible] thy sire."

"[illegible] hath [illegible] deserved; [illegible]"

[illegible]

"[illegible] if he [illegible] from that, he'll [illegible] his [illegible] in [illegible] thine anatomy."

WORSE THAN NO WIND.

ONCE MORE THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE IS POSTPONED.

The Puritan Fouls the Genesta and Carries Away the Latter's Bowsprit and Jib—Pretty Puritan Tears Her Mainsail Badly.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The [illegible] which was a failure Monday, [illegible] been sailed in good time and a [illegible] between [illegible] and contestants [illegible] been [illegible] accident which [illegible] more [illegible] preventive [illegible] as Monday, because in the latter [illegible] could [illegible] up to [illegible]

The weather [illegible] much the same as Monday. A [illegible] haze [illegible] from somewhere [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Puritan [illegible] and [illegible] the Puritan was [illegible] had [illegible] The [illegible] went [illegible] feet [illegible] and put [illegible] of the [illegible] minutes, ahead [illegible] something [illegible] was [illegible] off the Genesta, [illegible] about [illegible], after which [illegible] was [illegible] just [illegible] light [illegible] craft of all descriptions, but they were not nearly so numerous as on the first day, and the few excursion boats were only partly filled.

A steamer carrying a few members of the New York and Eastern Yacht clubs [illegible] about. The wind having settled down to south southeast, the course was to be along the shore. At about 11 o'clock the pilot boat [illegible] position at a point [illegible] northeast from the lightship and about a quarter of a mile from it. There was a [illegible] breeze, just heavy enough for yachts to [illegible] their club topsails and sail with their rails well down to the water. The sea was comparatively smooth.

The judges ordered the tug [illegible] to proceed twenty miles to [illegible] and anchor the turning raft, and shortly afterward, at 11:15 o'clock, the "Get ready" signal, a series of sharp blasts from the whistle of the [illegible], was heard. The yachts were then on the starboard tack, the Puritan somewhat astern. At 11:25 the Genesta went about, followed a moment later by the Puritan. At [illegible] the preparatory signal was sounded. Both yachts were then on the port tack and heading about southwest. The Genesta went about again at [illegible] and then the fatal mistake [illegible] the final decision [illegible] the fatal [illegible] inspired [illegible] thing. When the Genesta [illegible] the Puritan [illegible] course. The Genesta [illegible] of way kept on [illegible] the skipper of the Puritan [illegible] Genesta's speed [illegible] he [illegible] get to the [illegible] the [illegible]. They [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday next.

SHERMAN REPLIES TO HOADLY.

He Claims There Is no Free Ballot in the South.

LEBANON, O., Sept. 9.—Senator John Sherman delivered a speech here devoted mainly to replying to the address of Governor Hoadly. He said that the governor had not fairly stated his position, and that he had [illegible] and avoided the important issues growing out of the condition of affairs in the south. He reiterated that the war was over, and he only demanded now what was fairly won by the soldiers in the war. Six millions of people were emancipated and enfranchised by the war, and amendments were made with the personal approval of Governor Hoadly, as the result of which they were entitled to vote, and were granted representation in congress and in the electoral college. Mr. Sherman continued:

The effect of the crimes I have mentioned is to confer upon the white people of the south not only a number of votes to which they are entitled for [illegible] population, but also the thirty-eight votes based upon the colored population, and in this way, in some of those southern states, every white voter possesses the political power of two white voters in the northern states. The colored people have practically [illegible] in congress, and no voice in the electoral college. Mr. Cleveland is now president of the United States instead of James G. Blaine by reason of these crimes. I claim that this should be corrected. An injustice so gross and palpable will not be submitted to by the honest people of the south, nor by the [illegible] who [illegible] hate wrong and injustice, nor by the great body of northern people by whose sacrifices in the union cause the war was brought to a successful termination. If the policy of the past is to be pursued, and there is no redress to the colored people of the south for these offenses committed under color of state law, then, under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, we may fairly appeal to all northern states to stand together to reduce the representation based upon the colored vote, and on this question Governor Hoadly ought to be where he was during the war.

Senator Sherman finally said that Governor Hoadly did not seem to understand the distinction between a man who favors the Mississippi policy and such men as Key and Akerman, who did all they could to put down the Ku Klux.

Murdered in Her Parlor.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Miss Margaret Hawver was found murdered in her residence at Kinderhook, Columbia county. The discovery was made by the washerwoman of the deceased. Money was lying on the floor and there were blood stains in four rooms. Coroner Waldron, of Hudson, was summoned and he is holding an inquest. The murder is believed to have been committed Saturday night. The body was found in the parlor. Drs. Pruyn and Woodruff examined the body and found two cuts on the right temple, one cut over the left eye, and a deep cut in the neck. A dirk knife was used. The bureau drawer was rifled. Three pocketbooks were found empty. The lady lived alone. She was a niece of James Hawver, a manufacturer of Columbiaville. There is no clew to the murderer.

More Hill Delegates.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 9.—At the Democratic county convention held here resolutions indorsing the [illegible] and [illegible] were passed and [illegible] Hill was [illegible] of Broome county for governor. F. W. [illegible], Dr. Benjamin [illegible] and E. H. [illegible] were chosen delegates to Saratoga.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Democrats of the [illegible] assembly district of Oswego county elected Willard Johnson, Patrick Gregory and [illegible] delegates to the state convention. [illegible] and Hill's administrations were indorsed and the delegates are for Hill.

Sullivan Will Meet Ryan.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—[illegible] Sullivan said to a [illegible] "[illegible] I will [illegible] which I [illegible] Sunday [illegible]

[illegible]

A Bad Railroad Accident.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 9.—[illegible] train [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] The damage will amount to $[illegible]. The road [illegible] the accident occurred.

A Severe Storm Expected.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—[illegible] but an inch of [illegible]

[illegible] Were [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Work.

[illegible]

[illegible] brought ten cents.

AVENGED BY LYNCHERS

TERRIBLE VENGEANCE BY AN ARKANSAS MOB.

Two Murderers Literally Roasted Alive in Their Cells—The Jail Twice Before Unsuccessfully Attacked with Dynamite and Sledge Hammers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—From a gentleman who arrived in this city from Hope, Ark., your correspondent obtained details of the cremation in the jail at Murfreesboro, Pike county, of Sylvester and Henry Polk. The deed was done by a mob made up of country roughs from Pike county and adjacent towns of other counties, and was one of the most brutal affairs ever recorded in this country. That the men were murderers there is no doubt, but they were in the hands of the law and in a fair way of getting their just deserts.

Something over a year ago Sylvester and Henry Polk and Henry Kuykendall killed an old German peddler in Howard county, Ark., robbed him of his pack, and then, to cover up the crime, piled fence rails on the body and set fire to them. The old German was a citizen of an adjoining county, and his friends, not hearing anything of him for three or four weeks, set to work to look him up. They had no trouble in tracing him to the house of Mrs. Polk, mother of the boys, but there they lost track of him. [illegible] was made, and underneath a pile of [illegible] rubbish by the side of a road [illegible] they found [illegible] of a traveler's [illegible]. They turned over the rails, and [illegible] they found the remains of the [illegible] charred almost beyond recognition. Detectives were put on the case, and all the Polks were arrested. Lamar Kuykendall was caught and was sent to the penitentiary for life, where he died.

Sylvester and Henry Polk were tried, and the latter made a full confession. Sylvester was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged, while Henry was sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary. Their cases were taken to the supreme court on a motion for a new trial and they were successful in getting a new lease of life. Pending the hearing of their case they were placed in the Pike county jail at Murfreesboro.

At the time of the commission of the murder feeling against the Polks ran very high and it was all the officers could do to prevent them from being lynched. They were under indictment in Howard county, and had taken a change of venue to Pike county, and between the delay thus created and the reversal of their case by the supreme court, the people of Pike and neighboring counties had become tired of giving such murderers any legal advantages. A mob organized for the purpose of lynching them, but the attempt was frustrated. The second attempt was made on the night of Wednesday, Aug. 8. At about 1 a. m. some forty or fifty unknown men visited Murfreesboro and sent a committee of two to the residence of Jailer Fagan for the jail keys. The committee asked for Mr. Fagan, saying they wanted whisky. Mrs. Fagan told them that Mr. Fagan was not at home, and that Mr. Rush Munnes had the key to the saloon. They went immediately to Mr. Munnes' room and made the same request. Mr. Munnes refused to go with them. He in their conversation and manner he suspected their intentions, and as he had the keys to the jail he hid them, and put himself beyond their power.

[illegible] part of the committee [illegible] jail and then commenced [illegible] They [illegible] the window after [illegible] the gate, the bolts striking [illegible] Sylvester [illegible] they [illegible] jail. [illegible] Polk [illegible] himself [illegible] as a [illegible] The mob [illegible] all their strength in [illegible] for more than [illegible]

"[illegible] a [illegible] and we [illegible]"

[illegible] having [illegible] carrying [illegible] forty [illegible] Sylvester [illegible] brother [illegible] with water [illegible] the [illegible] family [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] made [illegible] Sheriff [illegible] The sheriff came promptly [illegible]

The third attempt was made on the night of Wednesday, Aug. 22. About one of some [illegible] jail, having previously asked the jailer for the keys [illegible] After firing several [illegible] house [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and determined that there should be no more misadventure, the mob carried cordwood and lumber through a hole in the jail wall and piled the fuel around the iron cells. Coal oil by the gallon was poured on the wood and fired. The prisoners were heard to encourage each other to die game, and, without asking mercy, were literally roasted alive. The iron work of the cells is warped beyond all possible repair. Of the jail building proper, nothing but the blackened brick walls now remain standing. There was little or no effort at concealing the personnel of the mob. Many of its members are well known, and some are believed to have come from Prescott, Nevada county, where the peddler who was killed by the Polks had many friends. The mob stayed around the jail until the work of demolition and roasting was complete, and then, after congratulating each other, dispersed.

SPORTING NEWS.

Awful Accident to a Jockey—His Skull Crushed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The first race at Sheepshead Bay was for 3-year-olds and upwards, over three-quarters of a mile. Ascalon first, Gleaner second, Jim Renwick third. Time, 1:15¾. Mutuals paid $29.35.

The second race was a welter weight handicap sweepstakes, over one mile and a furlong. Farewell first, Hopedale second, Albia third. Time, 2:01½. Mutuals paid $11.70.

The third race was for a purse for 2-year-olds, with selling allowances, over three-quarters of a mile. Frank Ward first; Lulu and Warwick ran a dead heat for second place. Mutuals paid $46.92.

The fourth race was a summer handicap of $[illegible] each with $1250 added, one mile and a furlong. Joaquin first, Monogram second, Cardinal McCloskey third. Time, 1:58. Mutuals paid $29.30.

The fifth race was a handicap sweepstakes, mile and five furlongs. Dutch Roller first, Rob Mason second, Lafayette third. Time, 2:54½. Mutuals paid $41.85.

The sixth race was a steeple chase over the full course. Burke Cochran first, Maj. Pickett second, Sunstar third. Time, 4:36. Mutuals paid $11.85. [illegible] jumped short at the double jump, [illegible] and throwing Ford, his jockey, heavily to the ground. While lying on the ground unconscious Bourke Cochran came over the jump striking Ford in the face and crushing his skull; Sunstar then came over breaking both of Ford's legs.

Running a Half Mile.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A match race of one-half mile for $500 a side between Miles D. Stratton, of Saratoga Springs, and Thomas F. Delaney, of New York, took place here. About 1,000 persons were present. The sporting fraternity from New York, Brooklyn, Albany and Troy were well represented. Odds of 2 to 1 were offered on Delaney to win, and 10 to 7 was also offered that Stratton would not reach the quarter pole first. W. H. Garlon was referee and S. Katzenstein starter and timer. Stratton took the lead and held it till the finish, winning by about twenty-five yards. Time, 2:05. Considerable money changed hands on the race.

No One Anxious to Row Courtney.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 9.—Courtney left his house at Union Springs without hearing from Teemer or Mr. Volk, his backer. He came here expecting to meet Volk, but that gentleman did not arrive, nor did he answer Courtney's letter or telegram. It is said that Courtney will shortly make a deposit for Teemer's backers to cover. He is especially anxious to row Teemer.

Baseball.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 8; Cincinnati, 7.

At New York—Metropolitan, 2; Pittsburg, 4.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 1. Game called on account of darkness in the ninth inning.

At Boston—New York, 10; Boston, 4.

At Providence—Philadelphia, 1; Providence, [illegible]

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 3.

Poor Cotton Prospects.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9.—The cotton crop report for the Memphis district, [illegible] west Tennessee, north Mississippi, north Arkansas and north Alabama, says: The outlook is anything but encouraging. [illegible] weather prevailed during the [illegible] Arkansas, 27 per cent. in Mississippi, 29 per cent. in Tennessee, and [illegible] per cent. in Alabama. The drought still continues, and it is fair to presume that some further injury will be reported. [illegible] of the [illegible] last year. [illegible] four states, and will be [illegible] throughout the district by Sept. 20. [illegible] has suffered from drought, but the yield will be ample to supply all home wants.

A New York Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—At 5 a. m. the dead body of a man was found in the [illegible] house in Central park. He was about 60 years of age, had gray hair and a full gray beard. Among the effects found upon him were a hand bag containing two pairs of [illegible] a package of arsenic and a large Smith & Wesson revolver. From papers found in his possession he is supposed to be [illegible] F. Baue. He [illegible] throughout the [illegible] and [illegible] letters addressed to all [illegible] newspapers [illegible] city.

A Mysterious Suicide at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The body of [illegible] was taken out of the river [illegible] came here a week ago [illegible] His coat was [illegible] Prospect park. [illegible] Batavia [illegible] body was [illegible] Batavia.

New York's [illegible]

ALBANY, [illegible]

[illegible] Depositors [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Curtailing Production.

FALL [illegible] advocate their curtailment in the production of print cloth.

PARNELL VERY ANGRY.

HE DOESN'T LIKE THE PUBLICATION OF AGRARIAN OUTRAGES.

Obnoxious Reporters to be Boycotted. Londoners Manifest an Inclination to Lynch Editor Stead—Spain Suppressing News About the Situation.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Mr. Parnell is wild over the recent frequent occurrence of agrarian outrages in Ireland and the widespread publicity that has been given to them. The cause of his anger is two-fold. He is chagrined at the inability of his lieutenants to prevent disturbances at this time when he has good reasons for wanting Ireland represented as tranquil, and he is indignant at the avidity with which every petty quarrel or eviction is seized upon and telegraphed far and wide for effect upon the general elections. The Parnellites insist that the outrages now reported every day in the English papers are either invented altogether or are so distorted as to wholly misrepresent the facts. They suggest as a remedy that every one of the local reporters who is found guilty of writing partisan or exaggerated accounts of these occurrences shall be boycotted.

Throughout the proceedings at the Bow Street police court in the case of the crown against Mr. Stead and others for abducting Eliza Armstrong, the popular sympathy for the Armstrongs was exhibited in a most marked degree. Again the police were barely able to prevent the mob from lynching Mr. Stead, and the only way that Bramwell Booth and the female defendants were saved from violence was by being smuggled away from the court in a close prison van. The extracts from The Pall Mall Gazette which were read in court were hissed by the audience, and the policemen present did little or nothing to prevent this demonstration. In fact, throughout the proceedings the police have shown a vindictive spirit in revenge for the onslaught made upon them by The Pall Mall Gazette, and, beyond preventing actual bloodshed, they have gone to no trouble to repress insults to the defendants. Mrs. Armstrong, the mother of the abducted girl, seriously injured her case and her reputation by her conduct on the witness stand. Despite the cautions of the prosecuting counsel and the protests of the magistrates she became a very quarrelsome witness, and when she admitted that she had in the past been a hard drinker the auditors were convinced that she had not yet conquered her infirmity. Her evidence was in the main unshaken, but the cross-examination seemed to show that she had sold her child to Mrs. Jarrett, and had concealed the fact from her husband. The crowd in the court-room contained many professional pickpockets, and several reporters and lawyers had their watches stolen as they were leaving the building.

The rigorous censorship of press dispatches continues in Spain and it is utterly impossible to telegraph from Madrid the truth regarding the present crisis. Letters sent by mail have not yet been tampered with, but all the known correspondents of foreign papers have been warned that if any forbidden statements are traced in their letters the prison awaits them. King Alfonso is represented to be in an agony of fear in anticipation of an emeute. He has had long and anxious conferences with Marshal Martinez del Campos, late minister of war, and Captain General Jovellar y Soler, governor of the Philippines, as to the best means of repressing the incipient revolution and striking terror into the hearts of the Republicans. Many officers of police have been arrested and those who were in charge of the German legation at the time of the riot last Friday have been cashiered.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at Warrington, gave a full definition of the Radical platform. The Radicals, who, he said, now comprise a great majority of the Liberal party, will oppose Parnell tooth and nail. (Prolonged cheers.) If home rule is granted it means the ultimate destruction of the empire. He (Chamberlain), when in office, had prepared a moderate scheme for domestic government in Ireland which at that time met the approval of the National leaders. If the Liberals did not like the Radical platform, they must sever their connection with that party.

The Radical platform, in addition to local government and the land nationalization question, includes planks favoring free schools, the revision of taxation, the game laws and mineral royalties, and a declaration that the public interest in the land is paramount to private rights.

Ferdinand Ward's Assignment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—At the hearing before Referee [illegible] Ferdinand Ward told the story of the making of his property to W. S. Warner. He said that on the night of May 6, 1884, the day of the failure of Grant & Ward, he was visited at his house by Work, Warner and one Wood, a clerk in Work's office. Work said he desired Ward to deed his property to Warner on payment of certain obligations which Warner held against Grant & Ward, failing to do which he would get himself into trouble. If, however, he would consent to the proposition he would be protected. Being at that time in a nervous state Ward agreed to assign to Warner, and on the following day met Warner, Work and others and signed papers which he understood to be deeds, though he did not read them. The papers were executed before Wood, as notary.

A Boy of Five Commits Suicide.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 9.—A little daughter of David Nort, of Duboi, Pa., died a few weeks ago. Willis, her 5-year-old brother, repeatedly declared that he wanted to die, so that he might go to heaven and see her. On Friday last he asked his mother if he was good enough to go to heaven if he died. His mother told him that she believed he was. Not long afterward she heard a pistol shot in a room upstairs. She ran to the room and found Willis lying dead on the floor. In his right hand he held a revolver with which he had shot himself through the heart.

CONDENSED NEWS.

[illegible] crop report for the Memphis district [illegible] encouragement.

[illegible] will soon make a large [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible], who shot Tom [illegible], has been [illegible] for murder by the grand jury.

The [illegible] at Barre, Mass., were [illegible] blown open, and $300 in [illegible]

A [illegible] in jail in Chicago, a [illegible] claims when he was in [illegible] positively identified [illegible] as the son of a rich [illegible] of England.

[illegible] Brainard, the president of a defunct St. Albans, Vt., savings bank, has been [illegible] from Winnipeg by American detectives.

Secretary Endicott is reported to have said that President Cleveland announces on no consideration will he appoint Col. Morton postmaster at Augusta, Me. Morton published the Blaine scandal during the last campaign.

COSTLY ECONOMY.

An Incompetent Operator Causes the Loss of Two Lives.

SHARON, Pa., Sept. 9.—A terrible accident occurred on the Erie and Pittsburg road near West Middlesex. Two passenger trains collided, and both engineers and one fireman were killed. The train going south was an excursion train. The names of the killed are: Engineers Bates and Dougherty, Fireman Ogden. No passengers were injured.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Sept. 9.—The following particulars of the collision on the Pittsburg and Erie railroad have been received. One of the trains was laden with excursionists from Erie bound for Rock Point. The other was the northbound express. They met on a single track between Middlesex and Wheatland. Both were running at full speed as the express had the right of way and the conductor of the excursion train had received orders at Wheatland which authorized him to run to Polacki, where he would let the express pass. The accident is due to the fact that the telegraph operator at Wheatland, in copying the order after receiving it from the dispatcher, substituted the word "Polacki" for "Middlesex." The operator is therefore the only person to blame for the disaster. When the trains came together the engines were smashed and the cars piled in a confused mass on the tracks, so that traffic was blockaded until late at night. Engineer Oscar Bates and Fireman Adam Russell, of the express, stuck to their engine and were instantly killed. The engineer and fireman of the excursion train jumped and escaped with serious injuries. The boiler of one of the engines exploded soon after the shock occurred and threw Baggagemaster Frank Swash, of Allegheny, Pa., about 100 feet. He is likely to die from his injuries. Many of the passengers were slightly hurt, but none seriously. The company is seriously censured for employing an incompetent operator to handle important train orders. It is stated that the operator's salary is $30 per month.

DISASTROUS OHIO CYCLONE.

Washington Court House Badly Wrecked. Several People Killed.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., Sept. 9.—A cyclone struck this city about 8 p. m., completely demolishing the northwestern part of the town. Several persons were killed, including Herbert Hagel, operator in the telephone exchange, Mrs. Forsyth and two children. Many persons are more or less seriously injured.

The steeple of the new Catholic church caved in. This church was to be finished soon. A large amount of money had been spent on it and would have been the finest building in town. Bailey's livery stable is blown down and one man seriously hurt, besides a number of buggies, carriages, etc., destroyed. A child of Mrs. Larrimers was killed in East End, and a couple of children in Shady Side were killed. The Springfield and Southern depot was completely torn up, the covered bridge completely demolished, the back part of the First Baptist church was torn down, while all but the C. & M. V. depots were blown down; the only depot escaping was the Midland.

All communication was cut off from the town by wire. Few trains can pass through. There are but few trees left standing. Roofs, boards, etc., block the streets. The fire department was called out to rescue those in danger.

It is equal to the Jamestown ravages of two years ago. The loss cannot be estimated.

Spain Apologizes to Germany.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Germany's formal demand that reparation should be made for the insult offered to the German embassy at Madrid has been received at the foreign office. The letter is couched in very [illegible] terms, but it is not to be misunderstood. Spain's reply has been dispatched. It expresses deep regret for the riot, and promises to prosecute and punish the rioters, who have been arrested, and [illegible] that those who were responsible for the safety of the German embassy have been dismissed ignominiously from office. [illegible] the reply says that Spain [illegible] and [illegible] the action of a [illegible]

Meanwhile warlike preparations continue [illegible] active [illegible] and all [illegible] have been ordered [illegible] the [illegible] available troops [illegible]

Strict Precautions Against Smallpox.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9.—[illegible] in answer to inquiries are being [illegible] to various towns in the state by the state board of health, with instructions for the prevention of smallpox. The order prohibiting the passage of cars across the line from Canada has been [illegible]. All railroad employes will be required to submit to immediate vaccination. Every physician in the state has been instructed how to act in case of the appearance of the pest in his locality. [illegible] instructions include orders to isolate any case, and to vaccinate all exposed persons, as well as all others who can be persuaded to submit to the process.

A Negro's Peculiar Swindle.

WASHINGTON, Tex., Sept. 9.—Washington Sledge, a colored school teacher from Robertson county, was arrested for swindling. The offense consists in offering for sale printed copies of a letter purporting to have been written by Jesus Christ, and was found hidden beneath a stone near where the cross stood on Mt. Calvary. Sledge represented that a copy of this letter, hung up in a house, would have the effect of preventing disease and pestilence of all kinds and also ward off lightning and any impending danger. He found a ready sale for the letters among the negro population, many of whom profess to have faith in the genuineness of the documents.

In Respect to Judge Clinton.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—The superior court [illegible] respect to the memory of the late Hon. George W. Clinton, a member of the judiciary [illegible]

[illegible] the motion, Judge Sheldon [illegible] and commented as follows: [illegible]

[illegible] the funeral [illegible]

[illegible] Their Way.

[illegible] New York Daily News [illegible] The Philadelphia Press. [illegible]

Fatal Cases of Smallpox at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 9.—Virginia Lemerre, a [illegible], died at the smallpox hospital. All [illegible] at the hospital have resulted fatally. No new cases are reported. Quarantine regulations are still maintained and no pupil is admitted to the public schools without a certificate of vaccination.

THE NOBLEST ROMAN.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH IN THE FULL POSSESSION OF HIS POWERS.

An After-Supper Talk With the Famous Actor—Theories of Acting on the Stage — Triumph of Conquering an Audience.

[New York Mail and Express.]

Did you ever see a man in the full possession of fine physical powers, yet with such a vacant look upon his face that you thought involuntarily of some splendid mansion from which life and joy had fled forever? I can conceive of no spectacle more heart-rending. I saw it not very long ago, and that, too, amid the swirl of a race-track crowd. Looking down from the grand stand at the Sheepshead Bay course upon the stream of humanity which surged through the space between the stand and track my eyes fell upon John McCullough—no, not John McCullough, not the "Royal John," as his friends called him in moments of enthusiasm, but the intellectual wreck of him. There were the tall form which the robes of Othello had draped, the broad chest from which had rolled forth the voice that had cheered the band of Spartacus, the strong arms that had revenged the death of Virginius Claudius, but the face was dead, and no spark of reason lit up the eyes. He stood immobile among the surging crowd. Men, whom he had thrilled passed by him, and women to whose eyes he had brought tears, looked upon him without recognizing him. Once I thought I saw a sign of intelligence upon his face. One who knew him well and in former days was proud of his friendship was approaching. But he noticed McCullough and deliberately turned his back upon him. For a moment the actor looked piteously after his former friend, and then his features were once more set to frame a vacant stare.

It seems to me as though it were but last night that I sat with him after the play, at Delmonico's, washing down terrapin a la Maryland with Moet and Chandon and discussing with him the canons of dramatic art. It was because what he said impressed me so deeply that I remember it so well. It happened that at that time I was thrown into such intimate associations with McCullough that for a while I met him at his dressing-room door after the play and went with him from the theatre (he was then acting at the Fifth Avenue theatre) to Delmonico's. Before that week I had never met him, and I never saw him again to speak to. My experience with him, like so many incidents in a journalistic life, was brief, pleasant, and never repeated—unique. Our terrapin supper together was after a performance of Virginius, in which he had acted as if he were inspired. He said himself that he was glad of the distraction after the play, because the audience had been unusually sympathetic and responsive, and he had hence thrown himself heart and soul into his part. "If the audience arouse me," he said, "I have to do something after the play to get myself out of the part. If I hadn't come here to-night, I would have been knifing Virginia half the night, and avenging her death on Claudius till morning. I can't throw off a part with the costume. If I play Lear, for instance I remain Lear and wake up in the morning unrefreshed."

This led us into a general discussion of the actor's art, and as John McCullough will probably never be able to again practically illustrate his theories of acting on the stage, and as his views were the result of histrionic genius tempered by long experience, I think them well worth giving. At all events they will tend to show the sad difference between the John McCullough of then and the John McCullough of now. I asked him if he believed that an actor should actually feel the emotions of the character or merely simulate them.

"It may seem paradoxical," was his reply, "but in acting passion should never be divorced from reason. I mean by this that the actor should always know what passion he is portraying, and should portray it without being himself carried away by it. In this way only can he avoid exaggerations of voice and gesture which would be ridiculous. By exaggerating, the actor really defeats himself. In "Othello," for instance, the killing of Desdemona should not be so brutal as to be revolting; because, if it's too revolting, the audience has no sympathy left for Othello, and the tragedy of his subsequent suicide will be weakened. Salvini was surprised when he heard that I stabbed Desdemona. He thought that method was too brutal. He smothers her. I told him frankly I thought his smothering her while she was writhing in agony was brutal, and unnatural, too, because Desdemona lingers on long enough to speak to Emilia. Now, if she had merely been smothered, and had breath enough left to talk, she would have recovered entirely."

Passing on to the subject of audiences, he said that when he first began acting they were different in different parts of the country, but they had become gradually more and more alike. This he attributed to the increased facilities of travel, through which it happened for instance, that he played in Chicago to a number of people to whom he had played in New York but a week before. Of all the audiences he had ever played to he preferred a Drury Lane pit, because of its "critical enthusiasm," and because it was an audience which did not vary in character from night to night.

In this country the audiences varied from night to night. Sometimes he found them responsive and magnetic and then again cold and unsympathetic. "But I enjoy the triumph," he said, "of conquering an unsympathetic audience. Of course I prefer to play upon a sympathetic audience, just as a musician prefers to play upon a sympathetic instrument."

"Sometimes," he continued, "I see a face among the audience which interests me so much that I act to that one face all through the play. For instance, once when I was acting "Virginius" in Chicago I saw in one of the proscenium boxes a little girl friend of mine—in fact so great a friend that she calls me Uncle John. I watched her all through the performance as closely as she watched me. As I [illegible] Virginia for the last time in the forum scene I grasped the knife, I saw my little girl shrink back in terror, and, when I gave [illegible] the blow she hid her head in her mother's lap. When the curtain fell I hastened to the box. Her head was still buried in her mother's lap. 'Don't be frightened,' I said, 'it's only Uncle John.' 'Oh! Uncle John! was it really you?' she asked, as she rushed toward me and I threw her arms around my neck."

When I asked him if sympathetic audiences inspire him, he replied with an [illegible] I will never forget: "There are golden moments in the life of an actor when he feels that he has thrilled his audience and the audience inspires him to nobler efforts, when he abandons himself to nobler inspiration and speaks and moves [illegible] audience."

New Yorktown, N. Y., is a rock 212 feet long, [illegible] feet wide, and 22 feet high. It is flat, and is used for a dancing platform by picnic parties.

ODD FANCIES IN METAL WORK.

Betting Books and Prayer Books—Coins for Match-Boxes—Die-Work—Medals.

[New York Tribune.]

The jewelry manufactories of Newark, which supply the markets of nearly half the country have depended largely upon originality of style and the peculiarity of their goods for trade. The old successes which were achieved by driving trade through "drummers" have not been maintained, and unless the manufacturer has some strong point which recommends his goods above those of others he has a hard struggle for existence. Odd things have been in demand, and inventive skill has been at a premium. Some fanciful and highly attractive work is being done at present by one firm, which does the manufacturing for one of the largest retail houses in New York. Etching has become popular in certain lines and some delicate work on silver attracted the attention of a reporter during a recent visit to this establishment. A watch case for a turfman, with a hurdle race beautifully outlined on the cover, was notably handsome. A new thing and a popular one is a betting book with silver covers, and an adjustable clasp for holding the paper. The covers are etched in several designs, each one requiring hours of work. A coach and four, with the faces of the driver and his guests clearly outlined, and with the horses full of action, was equalled in fineness of drawing only by a sketch of a bolt in a Jerome park race, the whole scene being clearly and charmingly depicted.

Prayer books with fulled-silver covers are another fashionable novelty. The designs are of endless variety, and include appropriate covers for wedding presents and holidays. The coin mania continues to demand the production of many designs. The actual coins are used, and one firm has consumed 2,000 trade dollars lately in making match-boxes and various ornaments, each bearing the face of the coin. The rope chains for watches continue popular, and the use of aluminum promises to remain permanent.

Rococo work occupies the attention of manufacturers in Newark to a considerable extent, and its revival after many years is an evidence of the manner in which popular taste returns to old designs. Inlaid work has maintained a place in public esteem for a long time, and the variety of designs of which it is susceptible has recommended it especially. The head of one firm saw some of it in Europe several years ago, and, Yankee-like, devised a means whereby the effects produced by French workers could be obtained cheaply and accurately by a new application of die-work, and has kept a large force busy with good profit ever since. The making of medals is one of the prominent features of Newark jewelry shops, and the number of them seems to increase every year. Badges for prize-winners in nearly every boat race are made in that city, and much originality has been shown in designs.

The setting of gems is a peculiar branch of work, which, however, has presented few new features of late years. A novelty in silver is the discovery of a process of electrotyping with silver upon wood, and its adaptation to handles of all kinds, including umbrellas, canes, carving-knives, etc. The silver is thrown upon the wood by a process which has proved extremely difficult in practice. The deposit of silver, of course, follows all the peculiarities of the wood, and the ordinary handle is simply garnished in almost ineradicable silver. The special advantage is in the variety of designs that may be produced.

Strategy Which Introduced the Wilmot Proviso.

[Ben Perley Poore.]

The Wilmot proviso, which was destined to play an important part in politics, originated at the dinner-table of a political club in the city of New York, which met weekly. It was composed of Democrats opposed to the extension of slavery, and among those present on the day in question were John Van Buren, Samuel J. Tilden, John A. Kennedy, Isaac Fowler, Andrew H. Greene and other well-known Free-soil Democrats.

Mr. Howe, a western member of congress, was a guest, he having visited New York to confer with the Democratic opponents of slavery. During the consultation, John Van Buren said that the protest against the extension of slavery introduced into congress was not worded right. He suggested that the exact words of Jefferson in the famous ordinance of '83 and '87 should be used. This was agreed to. Mr. Howe stated that it would be difficult to introduce the proviso, as the speaker would not give the floor to any one friendly to freedom. Mr. Tilden, as the chief organizer of the movement about to be made, proposed that a ruse should be played. It was agreed that each one composing the little body of sixteen or eighteen Free-soilers in congress should have a copy of the proviso in his pocket. Each should spring to the floor at the first chance and shout, "Mr. Speaker!" It was thought that one of them would be recognized. Mr. Tilden, with other members of the club, went to Washington to aid in carrying out the plan.

At a time agreed upon, the Spartan band, each with the proviso in his hand, sprang to the floor, and in concert shouted, "Mr. Speaker!" The speaker was bewildered. He could not ignore the whole crowd. He selected Judge Wilmot as the most moderate of the party, and so the Wilmot proviso passed into history.

Development of a Trotter.

[New York Herald.]

When Flora Temple trotted a mile in 2:19¾, the achievement astonished the world. This was in 1859. The mare was looked upon as a wonder. Few then believed that a mile would ever be trotted in less than 2:15. It took eight years to lower the record of 1859, and down to 1874 the best time made was 2:17. In that year the record was reduced below 2:15 by Goldsmith Maid, who trotted a mile in 2:14.

It was then generally thought that the limit of a trotter's speed would prove to be 2:10. But Maud S. had not yet made her appearance, nor Jay-Eye-See. The former brought the record down to a quarter of a second of 2:10 in 1881 and three years later the latter reduced it to 2:10. The prophets of the turf made bold to predict a mile in 2:05 and even 2:08. Maud S. has rapidly lowered the former figure, and now President Edwards, of the Cleveland association expresses his conviction that the wonderful mare can trot in 2:07 under favorable circumstances, and Mr. Bonner declares that it will not surprise him to see the prediction verified.

Archæological Researches.

[Rome Cor. Chicago News.]

Commissioner Lanciani is now working ing the preparations for his [illegible] the great museum, which has been his dream and desire for ten years.

A clever friend says this passion for archæological discoveries is nothing after all but a glorified love of gossip. "You go from excavation to excavation," he says, "poke down into the ruins of houses that belonged to people who lived thousands of years ago—their chapels and tombs are not even sacred. You think you are occupied in noble studies, when all the time you are prying into the lives of people whose affairs are none of your business."

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON.

FOUR HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 9.—A fierce tornado struck Washington Court House, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, twenty-five miles west of here, at eight o'clock last night, and almost swept it from the earth. It came from the northwest and broke upon the town very suddenly, carrying everything before it. The tornado whirled up Court street, the main business thoroughfare, and ruined almost every block in it, at least forty or fifty in all. Hardly a private residence in town escaped.

Fully 400 buildings went down. The Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches all suffered the common fate. The Ohio Southern, Panhandle, Narrow Gauge and Midland Railroad depots were blown to pieces, and every structure in that quarter was demolished, making ingress or egress to the city by rail almost impossible. Every building within a circuit of two miles is down, and it is impossible to get accurate details of the disaster.

The only reports that can be procured are those obtained by an enterprising telegraph operator, who tapped a wire two miles west of the town, put in a pocket instrument and sat in the rain while he telegraphed the state of affairs as viewed and reported at that distance. The panic stricken people were taken completely unawares and fled from the falling building in every direction through the thick darkness. A frenzy of fear and excitement seemed to have seized them, and they ran here and there without knowing where to seek safety. After the tornado, which only lasted ten minutes, there was a heavy fall of rain. As soon as a few of the less excited citizens recovered their wits, searching parties were organized and the work of looking for dead and wounded began.

At last accounts fifteen bodies had been recovered from the debris of various ruined buildings, and the dreary work had hardly more than got under way. Doubtless many more bodies will be found. The glimmer of lanterns, procured from houses in the neighborhood and the few houses left standing, was the only light to aid the work during the night. Two or three bodies were stumbled upon in the middle of the street, where they were stricken down by flying bricks or timbers.

The cellars, houses and places of refuge were filled with shivering people, huddling together in the rain, attempting to keep warm. One babe in arms died from exposure during the night.

Novel Cure for Delirium Tremens.

[New York Graphic.]

Justice H. C. Casey, of Tompkinsville, L. I., was seated in his office the other evening when a man who said his name was Brown came in and stated that he wanted an officer to arrest another man who was constantly following him about with a shotgun and threatening murder. Squire Casey saw at once that Mr. Brown was in a wild state of delirium tremens, but that it was not a desperate case. The squire turned to Constable McVey, who was in the room, and ordered him to go out and arrest the supposed murderous artilleryman and bring him into the back yard, where they would saw him in two. Constable McVey was told quietly by the justice to go out in the yard and fix some wood in the sawbuck, which he did. The rest of the novel cure for delirium tremens was told by the justice.

"I had just got in a full cord of unsplit wood. Constable McVey fixed a log of it in the sawbuck and led the shivering Mr. Brown out to it. McVey told the fellow that there was his man lying there, and to take the saw and saw him in two. Brown went at the task with a will. When he had got through one log he was given another one, the constable remarking as he adjusted each log that the saw had slipped.

"It was a warm night, and the perspiration rolled off Brown in torrents. The whisky was working out of his system and steam at an equally rapid rate. But a man who has taken so much that he has the "horrors" must work out a good deal before he is aware of it. So Mr. Brown went on hour after hour sawing log after log. He worked up half my wood pile. I told McVey to stand by, and myself and neighbors, who had been watching the novel cure, went to bed at midnight with Brown still hard at work. In the morning I was told by the constable that his patient had come to his senses about 2 o'clock, and had then gone into a sound sleep, from which it is likely he will awake feeling natural, and with a fine appetite. I guess good, honest and hard work would cure a good many other men who are suffering from tarrying about gin-mills too much."

Officers of the Salvation Army.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Minute instructions are given to the officers of the Salvation Army how to behave, what to read, what to wear, and as to marriage. They may not marry or court the first year, and may not become engaged at any time without the consent of the general. As to reading, they are told that it is better not to read secular newspapers; but if they do look at them, it is to be only a look. They are to read no novels, to avoid all the ordinary religious books, all the twaddle, and trash, and goody-goody, milk-and-water stuff, and confine themselves to the Bible, general orders, the hymn book and The War-Cry.

An Apothegm.

[New York Herald.]

Robert Collyer tells us of one of the best and wisest things Gen. Grant ever said. "Men are more scarce than heroes," said the soldier, with the brevity that is begotten of wit.

The hero is apt to be linear—he goes further in one direction than any of his fellows; but the man who according to Grant, is scarcer than heroes, is one who is great all round the circumference of duty and achievement. Heroism is sometimes born of a single noble impulse; true manhood is the calm result of strong convictions. Grant was right.

The Invention Is Patented.

[Minneapolis Saturday Mail.]

But a single instance is recorded of a cat being hit by a bootjack. A north Minneapolis man covered the roof of a shed where the cats did most congregate with tar and loaded up his room with bootjacks. In the night a terrific spitting was heard, and opening the window he found eight cats securely fastened in the tar, their backs up, their legs distended, and spitting in great distress. A shower of bootjacks, water-pitchers and [illegible] cleared the field of the [illegible] and procured a season of quiet for [illegible]. The invention is patented.

Enterprising Celestials.

San Francisco Chinese are not content with the monopoly of the laundry business of the city, but they control ninety-nine hundredths of the pork industry as well.

"CANDEE"
Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK
BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.

"CANDEE" RUBBER BOOTS GIVE DOUBLE WEAR ON THE BOTTOM
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE IN RUBBER BOOTS
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A full line of desirable patterns and colors, for Fall wear.

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Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

QUAINT SPECTACLE.

UNIQUE ATTRACTIONS OF A MEXICAN MARKET DAY.

Picturesque Scenes Out of the Usual Line of Travel—Haciendas of the Valley of the Lerma—Stock in Trade.

[Mexican Cor. New York Sun.]

On the divide we are 10,600 feet above the sea. Now look back on the vast valley. Every detail is lost. There is only a great sweep of green, thinly veiled here and there by streaks of mist shading into purple and blue. *How wide the outlook is! It seems* endless, because the further limit is undistinguishable from the sky, and a long way it is, seventy-five miles, as the crow flies, to the famous volcanoes, only visible now as their snowy tops catch the sun, and with difficulty distinguishable from the cloud crests behind. From our lofty vantage ground we command two valleys. This to the westward is the valley of the Lerma, one of the longest of the Mexican rivers, dominated by its own lofty peak, the extinct volcano of Nevada de Toluca. As the train winds in and out among the pine covered hills, catching glimpses first of one and then of the other valley, one needs to keep his bearings well to know which for the moment lies beneath him.

The descent into the valley of the Lerma is even more delightful than the ascent from Mexico. The prospect is not perhaps so comprehensive, but one drops down more abruptly and sees things more distinctly. At intervals of our long spin around mule shoe curves cut in the face of the mountain, in the course of which we almost completely encircled two old towns so close that we could fairly see down into the court yards of the houses. The eye took in an immense stretch of valley, cultivated to its full capacity, marked off with rows of maguey or century plants, and alternating in plants of red soil, freshly tilled, and in green and yellow blocks of grain. The whole city of which we now get, with each opening of the hills, a distincter view, is Toluca. The ride over the mountains in the intervals where the broader prospects just described, are cut off, is wild and picturesque in the extreme. You spin around curves and up and down grades which would be utterly impracticable with any but a narrow gauge, with any engine but one all driving wheels and the best air-brake equipment. You plunge into a tunnel only to shoot out over a spidery iron bridge in a way so like a leap into the air as to startle you.

In the valley of the Lerma are great haciendas, with arched gateways and red-tiled roofs, and projecting rifle towers at the corners—veritable fortresses. You may be sure the wealthy don who owns it, has a vassalage like a feudal lord and vast flocks, and that when he visits the market at Toluca, he wears a sombrero covered with gold or silver lace, and a full line of silver buttons down the outer seam of his close-fitting breeches, and has a heavily chased revolver at either hip. His heavily and richly caparisoned horse with bearskin-covered flanks and silver-mounted trappings is not less gorgeous than himself.

My destination on this trip was a little old town in the mountains, back from the railroad, 100 miles from Mexico. There have been mines in and about El Oro since before the conquest, so that it is a settled community, with inherited notions of its own. One sees panier-laden donkeys in the streets, women coming and going with jars on their heads to the old fountain in the plaza, and the pigs enjoy the freedom of the town. There is neither hotel nor inn. Why should there be? The natives never go anywhere, why should anybody come to them? Of the 3,000 estimated population, not above a score, I dare say, have ever been fifty miles from home. The plaza is shaded by tall gum or eucalyptus trees, such as you see everywhere in Mexico. For years the people have labored in the shafts and tunnels, and for years, on Sundays, the Indians on the hills and haciendas about have brought their supplies and held market in the plaza.

One of these markets is a quaint spectacle. Nothing in Mexico has seemed to me more picturesque and more suggestive of the conditions of the Mexican social problem. The Indians begin to pour in from all directions with the first light, some, indeed, to secure *favorable locations*, have camped on the spots where you find them. When I arrived, at 9 o'clock the day I attended, 300 or 400 persons were already assembled, seated about in rows on the hard flagging with their wares spread out before them. It was a pleasing picture, with its setting of low, tile-roofed, whitewashed adobes, the general animation, and the plenitude of color, gay rebosas and zerapes, swarthy skins, glossy black hair, and bright eyes. The Indian, with his Spanish admixture, is not ill looking, and Juan, in his white cottons, sandals and broad-brimmed straw hat and zerape carried jauntily on his arm, and Chucha in her single short gown, girdled at the waist, with bust and shoulders indifferently covered, both possess points of beauty for the artist whose eye is not too exacting. A low hum of conversation fills the air. From half a dozen fires smoke and fumes ascend from cauldrons in which lard is being fried out, and a cloud of chaff surrounds the peddlers of maize, busy winnowing their grain by tossing it into the air in the intervals of trade. Umbrellas are extemporized of mats, and the dealers in fusible sweets protect their wares from the sun by utilizing their wraps for awnings.

Fruits there are, of course, and greens in endless variety. Red pottery, oddly ornamented in black designs; huge water jugs and pitchers that would make decorators of drain-tile sick with envy; their earthenware tortillas griddles, two feet in diameter, that resound to blows like gongs; plates, three for a centavo; pitchers two and griddles one, respectively, for a tlaco—one might fill his pantry shelves for a shilling. For another shilling he could buy a lava stone metate, and thus be the possessor of his own gristmill; and still another shilling would command mats to sit and sleep on. Here are toys and baskets, the latter really fine; chickens in coops and turkeys tethered by strings tied to a leg and held in the owner's hands. There are meats, and hides and leather, and no end of articles of which I did not know the names and could not conjecture the use. One marvels at the possible demand for these old keys, old pictures, odd nondescript articles of all sorts, survivals from old Spain, heirlooms, may be, about to be sacrificed to the owners' needs.

Little of the trade is of proportions demanding aught but coppers, and to change a 10-centavo piece—the national dime—would break almost any dealer, for more things will be carried away than sold, only to appear again on successive market days. One strong fellow, I observed, sat all day behind six puny bananas, which all night remained unsold, and five small pieces of lime constituted another's contribution to the market's opportunities for trade. Twenty-five dollars, like enough, would have bought out every dealer at his own price in the whole market; but it would not be so easy to conjecture how many miles of weary back carriage over hot, dusty roads, coming and going, and how many hours of patient industry were represented by those humble wares.

THE WORLD'S TALL TREES.

When It Comes to Height the British Lion Takes the Belt.

[New York Letter.]

"Here are the [illegible]remes of plant life," said a botani[illegible] a microscopic slide in one hand [illegible] of a great tree in the other. "[illegible]iatom, one of the smallest veget[illegible]ime, invisible to the naked eye, w[illegible]," flourishing the picture, "is the la[illegible] tree as to height in the world."

"One of the sequoias?"

"No," was the reply. "Uncle Sam has done pretty well with trees, but when it comes to height the British lion takes the belt, as the loftiest trees are found in the Australian dominion. This picture is a photograph of one found by a traveler in the black range of Berwick, and it is estimated at 500 feet from the ground to the topmost branch. Think of it a moment," continued the speaker. "Five hundred feet means a good deal. It would dwarf the Bartholdi statue; Trinity would look like a telegraph pole compared to it; the Brooklyn bridge would be nowhere; Strasburg cathedral would be fifty-four feet below the birds' nests on the top branches, and, if the giant was placed by the side of the pyramid of Cheops, the leaves of the eucalyptus would still be twenty-five feet above it. That's the kind of trees they have in Australia, and they are undoubtedly the largest on the globe, though it is claimed that the California specimens are more impressive from their greater bulk.

"The gum trees, *as the Australian giants* are called, are a comparatively modern discovery, and for a long time it was impossible to approach them, but now roads are broken, and travelers can ride directly to the foot of several. One of the first known, a Kanni eucalyptus (Eucalyptus colossea) of botanists, was discovered in a glen of the Warren river, western Australia. When found by a party of riders, it was prostrate upon the ground, and four riders abreast entered the trunk, that was estimated at 400 feet in length. Another species, E. Amygdalina, measured by Boyle in the gloomy forest of Dandenong, was found to be 420 feet long, while another, now growing on the Black Spur, ten miles from Healesville, is 480 feet high.

"*These measurements,* you see, are far ahead of the California trees, one of the largest, that I think is known as 'The Father of the Forest,' only measuring 435 feet, and being 110 feet in circumference at the base. The one called 'The Mother of the Forest' measures 320 feet in height, with a circumference at the base of ninety feet. When they felled the famous 'Traveler' in 1853, and, by the way, every man that had a hand in it ought to have been sent to Dry Tortugas, it took five or six men nearly a month to bring it to the ground, and they had all kinds of tools to work with, pump augers, wedges and everything you could think of."

An Unbeliever in Physiognomy.

[New York Letter.]

There may be something in the asserted science of physiognomy, but I am an unbeliever. My own idea is that the face of a man may show his character, indeed, but that whenever it does the likeness is the result of acquirement rather than nature. My meaning is that, when a young fellow finds that his visage is going to be somber and placid, he is apt to decide that he will be a minister; that the possession of strikingly handsome features often sends a man on the theatrical stage; and the unlucky chap born to be repellantly ugly, gets discouraged, gives up trying to make a good impression and takes to roguery. Of course, I may be altogether wrong.

Reading in the newspapers that the police had arrested all the recognized pickpockets in the crowds of the Grant funeral, I went to the central office to see the collection of rascals faces. There were 162. I tried to criticise them impartially. The admission must in all honesty be made that, as an entire assemblage, they could not have been mistaken for delegates to a Young Men's Christian association; and yet I could count but twenty-seven who satisfied all the demands of scoundrelly expression, for only that number presented the typical thief's visage, with evil, unsteady eyes, thin, cruel mouths, and beardless cheeks and chins. I account for these by my theory that they were living up to the countenances which nature had put on them. Of what earthly use (leaving heaven out of the account) would it be for one of them to live an hon*est life? He would be constantly compelled* to disprove his face.

The majority of the prisoners looked like nothing in particular, except that they bore evidences of drunken habits, and in many cases wore clothes too flashy for anybody save negro minstrels or avowed marauders. The indications of professional thievery were in their manners and talk rather than their features. A goodly minority in the lot had faces for merchants, editors, clergymen, or any other kind of presumably moral and intellectual persons. I asked Chief Detective Byrnes about it. "The officer who would attempt to detect thieves by appearances is too much of a theorist to be of any practical use," was the reply.

A Deaf Mute's Odd Letter.

[New York Sun.]

The following unique application for employment was received last spring by a farmer of Essex county, New York. The writer is an ordinarily intelligent man, and his oddities seem to result from habitual shortening in the expression of ideas through signs. The handwriting was plain and clear, and the spelling correct. The impression produced by the letter among those who know the writer was that the deaf mute mind must evolve ideas in a way strikingly dissimilar to that customary with speaking and hearing people. This is what he wrote: "I have just received a letter to you and get an opportunity. I expect that we were all well and enjoy to hear from you. I have been to Champlain and stay *there longer time ago and Henry Charlow* a deaf mute man would like to come and stay through summer and saw wood and build stone on barn and will begin to plant corn and potatoes on farm. I think you will be glad to see me, but I don't want go Joseph Jerdo—Because I should like best of you very much."

Careful About the Usages.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Very careful is Lester Wallack about the usages of good society. He ran away with the daughter of an English nobleman, whose acquaintance he had made while an officer in a crack regiment of the English army. When Wallack lost Montague, who gave him entire satisfaction, he was compelled to take Osmund Tearle. One morning at rehearsal Tearle committed the faux pas of lifting his coat-tails as he sat down to make love to a young lady in her drawing-room. Wallack was disgusted at the act.

"Let me tell you, Mr. Tearle, that a gentleman's wardrobe is sufficiently large to permit of his rumpling as many coat-tails a day as he pleases."

The Girl and the Boy.

[Norristown Herald.]

A New York paper has discovered a most "unusual belle" in a whistling girl. She should be taken a few miles out at sea and anchored alongside of a whistling buoy.

AT THE DENTIST'S.

DIFFERENT WAYS IN WHICH PEOPLE FACE A TRYING ORDEAL.

Women the Most Heroic—Healthy Men the Most Refractory—The Use of Anæsthetics—False Teeth—Managing the Children.

[Denver Tribune-Republican.]

"Is the extraction of teeth as great a horror as it used to be?" asked a reporter of a Denver dentist.

"Well," he said, "there doesn't seem to be much change. The idea, which is worse *than the thing* itself, will always contain untold horrors for those who are very nervous, and the prospect can scarcely be expected to be pleasing even to the most phlegmatic temperament."

"Who are the most heroic in this particular?"

"Women, in every instance, particularly invalids. You see, women are accustomed to the endurance of considerable more pain than the world ever dreams of, and frail, delicate creatures sit down and have two or three teeth pulled out without murmuring. The more emotional ones usually look inexpressible gratitude at the dentist when it is all over, and exclaim eloquently as to their relief. Others say nothing, although their faces show that they are glad enough to be rid of the troublesome members."

"Who are your most refractory cases?"

"Great, healthy men who have never suffered an ache or a pain in their lives. They fidget and swear and bellow when they are touched, and usually about the time the dentist is ready to operate they conclude suddenly that they will suffer it out yet awhile, and that it is not necessary to have anything done. They are perfect babies about their teeth, and never seem to think it worth while to disguise their fear. When accompanied by wives and sisters they are often laughed at for their cowardice, but they never change countenance. They act as if they were going to be hanged."

"Do you object to the use of anæsthetics?"

"Not in the least. On the contrary, I am in favor of them, but we dentists have to be very careful where we administer them. I can usually tell by a man's looks whether his constitution will stand the application of an anæsthetic."

"What, for instance, enables you to tell?"

"A person's manner and his appearance indicate to a physician or dentist whether or not he is of an exceeding nervous temperament. Any organism may be rendered nervous through overexertion, physical or mental, or through some strain produced on the brain by trouble, but the naturally nervous organism is wholly different from these. It is to the latter constitutions that we refuse to apply anæsthetics, for the result is certain death. These persons invariably beg for chloroform or gas, and when we refuse to give it to them, they use all the efforts in their power to induce us to change out minds. They argue that their's is the responsibility in case anything happens, but we know better and we refuse to be made responsible for corpses. People in bad conditions of mind often come to us, when there is little the matter with their teeth, seeking as we can easily see, oblivion caring little what follows. We are very wary in such cases and it not infrequently occurs that we are thus instrumental in preventing, or at least postponing calamities."

"Is the effect produced by an anæsthetic uniform?"

"No, indeed. No two people are similarly affected by anæsthetics. Some very quiet people drop easily to sleep, but the majority of human organisms have a hand-to-hand struggle with their ruling passions, while the stupefying sensation is taking possession of them. I once administered chloroform to a newspaper man, and he repeated poetry for fully half an hour, giving the lines with fervor and expression. He finally fell asleep with a couplet upon his lips. This is a good instance of the subject. Whatever is most strongly impressed on a man's mind, whatever he is living for or struggling for, is pretty apt to come to the surface when his outer senses are steeped in repose. When his mind is awake it is filled with a certain pride and imbued with a desire to keep its inner workings safe from the view of other men. When it is under the influence of an anæsthetic these safeguards are let down, and professional men catch *many unhappy secrets from their patients* in the chair. These experiences are singular ones, and can never fail to interest psychologists."

"People think of having their teeth drawn rather than filled, do they not?"

"Some very old-fashioned people consider it cheaper and more effectual to have troublesome teeth drawn at once; but their more progressive sons and daughters prefer to have every effort made to save their teeth, rather than to sacrifice them. The trouble is people do not have their teeth examined often enough. If they would have pin head cavities attented to, they would never have the toothache, and, in many cases, would never loose their teeth. There is a certain class of quack dentists, who will draw a tooth that is nearly sound, for the sake of earning a fee, to the everlasting discredit of the profession. It is our business to preserve the teeth, rather than to destroy them, and no tooth should be drawn which can possibly be saved and skillfully made to serve its purpose for years."

"Are persons hard to suit in false teeth?"

"You would think so if you spent a day in this establishment. If a woman's teeth have been particularly bad she insists upon having beautiful teeth made, and to fit them into her mouth is a difficult matter. If they are not handsome she will never be satisfied, and there are many who are not willing to pay sufficient prices to enable the dentist to give as much time and thought to the manufacture of their teeth as they might do otherwise."

"Do you experience much trouble in pulling children's teeth?"

"None at all. We never force children into the chair, and if they show signs of nervousness we distract their attention by talking of other things and sometimes send them home, telling them to call to-morrow, and when they return their little teeth pull easily, and it is soon over. No, sir, it is not the women and children who make the trouble in this business. It is the men. Great, strong, hearty creatures who ought to be ashamed of themselves. There comes one of them now. Just look at him. He looks as if he had lost every friend in the world. He will begin by giving the detailed ailments of his teeth, and the vicissitudes through which he has passed with other operators, and I will begin by dosing him up with ether and closing him up. He's not troubled with nerves. It won't hurt him."

Near Enough.

[Inter Ocean.]

She—Do you make any reduction to clergymen?

Gallant Old Confectioner—Always; are you a clergyman's wife?

She (blushingly)—Oh, no; I am not married.

G. O. C. (becoming interested)—Daughter, then?

She (blushing deeper)—No; but I—I am engaged to a theological student.

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M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1327.

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Pianos and Organs
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Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
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Grocer & Seedman,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 250.
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

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Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N J.

Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House *building, entrance* between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns

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Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

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Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
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at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

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Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

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39c, Children's size 29c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 63c, etc.
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The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

New York, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

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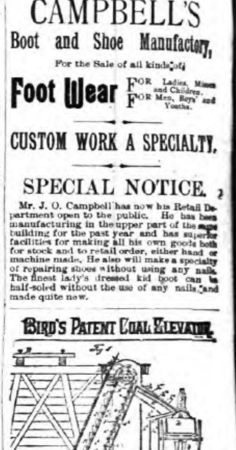

This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 6 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.

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PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
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Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 87 PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

HOUSE and apartments to let, 4 West Third street. 10-tf

WANTED—two good steady young men to canvass for a local company. Apply L., P. O. Box 37. 10-1

SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant woman to do general housework. Moderate wages and excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Cowper's, Harmony street. 8-3

FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS in first class house wanted by gentleman and wife boarding out. Highest reference given. Address George Henry, EVENING NEWS OFFICE. 8-3

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between fence lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 18 East Front street. 11-tf

Special Notices.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 50x150 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also shade and fruit trees. Niagara grapevines and others, cut flowers, Hyacinths, etc., for sale a Denton's Nursery. 9-10-60

SCHOOL FOR DANCING. Prof. F. Dennstaedt of New York will open during the autumn, a course of instruction in dancing commencing Thursday, September 10, at Laing's Hall. Instruction every day. Private lessons from 2 to 4 and class lessons from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms, ten class lessons $8. Twenty lessons $12. Inquire at Laing's Hotel office. References—Tiffany, the jeweler and Judge McAdam of New York, Prof. J. K. Willard of Troy Female Seminary, and hundreds of others of the same class. Autograph testimonials can be shown if desired. 7-6

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254. 6-20 3m

REMOVAL. George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at J. Koller's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park Avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 16 East Front street will be promptly attended to. A dress orders by mail to box 58.

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 1-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1301, Plainfield. 5-20tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street. 5-10tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 6-11-tf

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Fitsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 2-15-90

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 1-11-19

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocoaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 6-23-19

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 51 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m. 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 28.

Educational.

A YOUNG LADY Graduate of the New York Normal College, will give private lessons or form a mixed class of little girls at her residence in Plainfield. Address P. O. Box 136.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box [illegible]

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1581.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 20 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

Deaths.

MYRX—In North Plainfield, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1885, David A. Myrx, age 35 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at four o'clock, at Warren Mission chapel. Interment in the Presbyterian Cemetery.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as often-times imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager, Le Roy, N. Y.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	57	6 a. m.	71
9 a. m.	65	9 a. m.	80
12 m	61	12 m.	86
3 p m.	58	3 p. m	89

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.33 a. m	Sunrise	5.33 a. m
Sun Sets	6.22 p. m.	Sun Sets	6.28 p. m.
Moon Rises	0.58 a. m.	Moon Rises	p. m.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be from fair to clear, with stationary, followed by rising temperature.

JOTTINGS.

—Good time at Reform Hall to-night.

—Look out for counterfeit silver dollars, as they are said to be in circulation again.

—The funeral of George Benner, the victim of typhoid fever, took place this afternoon.

—The Reading R. R. Co. is sending coal to the market at the rate of 3,500 cars per day.

—Who is the latest victim of the Potowotomy Club? Does any one doubt? How short the road from respectability and prosperity to disgrace and ruin.

—Housewives will thank us for telling them that in baking pies the soaking of the juice into the under crust can be prevented by beating the white of an egg and brushing the crust with it

—The Dunellen Church and Reform Club excursion to Lake Hopatcong, started with ten cars and a large number of people from this city yesterday. The train stopped for passengers at Dunellen Bound Brook and Somerville, and the day proved a most enjoyable one.

—The town authorities of Somerville have had civil engineers at work for some time making surveys and estimates for the purpose of ascertaining the probable cost of sewering the place. The experts reported last Tuesday night at a public meeting voted that it was inexpedient at the present time to consider the sewer question any further.

—The prohibition party of Rahway held a meeting on Monday evening and resolved to nominate delegates to the county convention to be held in that city early in October. Two delegates from each ward were named and the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday evening, September 18, place to be hereafter selected. A candidate for assembly was elected to be named at the meeting of the county convention.

—A surprise sociab e was endered Mr. and Mrs Thomas Eust ce at th ir residence on Central avenue, Westfield, last evening. A large number of friends were present and enjoyed themselves to the best of their ability by dancing and in various other amusements. The music was furnished by Prof. Wilcox. The committee were Miss Maggie McCenerons and Miss Maggie Glennor.

—Interesting to firemen. A "Taxpayer" writes to the Elizabeth Herald to know if an exempt firemen of Rahway, with property in Elizabeth and residing in the latter city, is entitled to the same advantages in respect to taxes as an exempt firemen of Elizabeth. Legal authorities in Rahway, to whom this question was put by an Advocate reporter asserted that no exempt firemen of one city could be exempt in another city without serving his time in the latter as well.—Rahway Advocate.

—The New York Tribune has the following to say about one good thing that has been done for this State: "The geological survey of New Jersey is proving its value, if only in the matter of information concerning the water supply to be derived from the water-sheds in the mountainous part of the State. Artesian wells may be counted upon almost with certainty to flow at the depth of 500 feet. These sources of supply, however, seem to be much neglected by the authorities of New Jersey cities generally, although many of these municipalities now have utterly inadequate and badly polluted supplies."

—A bitter contest is waging in Elizabeth for the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the Third District, the late Deputy Schomp having resigned two weeks ago. The candidates for the position are: Deputy Sheriff Reynolds of Elizabeth Elmer Moffatt, of this city now in the employ of County Clerk Vosseller, and Charles Schmidt owner of the Freie Press Newspaper. Reynolds and Schmidt have petitions circulating through the city and county showing their fitness for the place. The saloon keepers, who appear very much interested in the matter, are secretly pushing the claims of Reynolds. A couple of nights ago the partisans of the two leading candidates met in a well-known hostelry at the cross roads, and indulged in a heated discussion, winding up in a free fight, in which glasses, tables and chairs were indiscriminately upset. It is reported that although Collector Vanderveer has the appointing power, Congressman Robert S. Greene has the naming of e successful candidate.

Rosh Hashannah, 5646.

At sundown last evening the *year 5646* of the Hebrew calendar was ushered in with the most impressive ceremonies, which included the sounding of the shofar to remind the congregation of the approach of the holiday and to make their peace with their neighbors before approaching their God; reading of portions of the books of Moses and prayers for man's regeneration and the establishment of the Messianic age of peace, and thanksgiving for God's goodness during the past year. This morning and noon the Jews held religious services, and continue them this evening and to-morrow. Visits of courtesy are interchanged and entertainments and dinners given during the season. At the conclusion of the New Year festivities which continue for a week, the Day of Atonement will be observed. From time immemorial New Year's has been a festival. It was celebrated by Persians, Egyptians, Hindoos and Chinese so long ago that history had to borrow a description of its ceremonies from tradition. It has always been a day of recreation and social pleasures, introduced, however, by certain religious observances. The Israelites call it the Feast of Trumpets, because during the synagogical service the ram's horn is blown to summon the people to enter upon the work of sanctification and prepare themselves for the imposing ceremonials which will occur later in the season. At the close of the services today old grudges and animosities are supposed to become extinguished. The pipe of peace and brotherhood will be smoked, and friends and enemies will greet each other with the wish, "May you be written down for a happy new year!"

The Park Avenue Baptist Church Extends a Call to Rev. Asa R. Dilts of Raritan, N. J.

The Park Avenue Baptist Church held a business meeting last night and voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. Asa R. Dilts of Raritan, N. J., to become their pastor. Mr. Dilts is a graduate of Brown University and has just finished his studies at Union Theological Seminary. He is spoken of in the highest terms by those who are acquainted with him, and his ability as a preacher has been practically and very satisfactorily demonstrated to the Park avenue people by the manner in which he for two Sundays supplied their pulpit. The pulpit committee, after seven months of labor, unanimously recommended him to the church. His sermons are short, interesting and instructive and his delivery all that could be desired. He has many friends in Plainfield, and if he accepts the call will be a brilliant addition to Plainfield's clerical force.

Commendable Precaution.

William R. Codington, assignee of Isaac Melbourn, learning that the party holding the chattel mortgage on the brick yard, had advertised to sell the same, including the stock, thereunder, on Monday next, September 14th, inst., has decided that for the protection of the interests of the creditors he would advertise to sell as assignee, so that should there be any surplus over real amount due on chattel mortgage it may be secured for the creditors. He has likewise taken the precaution to advertise the sale in THE NEWS and Constitutionalist in addition to setting up the notices of sale required by law, so that thorough publicity may be given the sale and the highest price possible may be obtained. This is not done because he suspects any attempt to defraud the creditors, but that no effort may be left untried to have the goods bring the best possible price.

Sudden Death at Hotel Netherwood.

Mr. Judson, a retired New York merchant, and one of the most popular guests at Hotel Netherwood, died suddenly this morning about eight o'clock, the assigned cause being paralysis. Mr. Judson was about sixty years of age, and with his wife and son, aged about twenty-six years, and a daughter, a young lady, have been Netherwood guests for about a year. In his most prosperous days, Mr. Judson was a man of much wealth and had an elegant residence on Fifth avenue, New York.

—The Pedagogicdays have come
When every school-boy creature
Is wond'ring if it's safe or not
To sass the new school-teacher.

—Front street at Somerset street and at Park avenue is having stone substituted for the obnoxious bit of Nicholson pavement which fortunately covers but a small area, but which cost $4.50 per yard when put down.

—Ford and Stiles have had one of their hearses newly painted, giving it a decidedly fine appearance.

—We give on our fourth page to-day an illustrated article, which will be especially interesting in view of the yacht race to-morrow.

—At Mr. L. J. Denton's nurseries a choice building lot is offered for sale as stated in our special notices.

—Mr. L. L. Compton was showing friends on the streets to-day what he knows about musk melons.

—Pope Bros. make a new announcement elsewhere. Read it.

John Cobson, an engineer of the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, died at Bordentown, Aug. 31. When John Brougham the comedian, with his company, 25 years ago played in New York and Philadelphia on the same night, Cobson was at the throttle of the "Delaware No. 24," and passed over the route as far as New Brunswick and back in safety. All long the route bonfires greeted them.

The following persons have been appointed Postmasters in this State: Charles F. McDonald, Englishtown, Morris county Peter Le Cruser, Seabright, Monmouth county; Thos. P. Daslington, Wenonan, Gloucester county; Charles Moriatt, Little Silver, and James Sweeten, Pedricktown, Salem county.

The Board of Directors of the Hardwick Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Warren county have decided to close up the business of the company, and all policy holders have been notified to have their policies canceled immediately.

Judge Ulrich on Nuisances.

So much interest is felt in this case, which was fully reported by us during its progress, that we give, as requested, the charge as

Furnished by Stenographer Carpenter.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—You have with much patience listened to this case and your patience is worthy of commendation. I do not intend, gentlemen, to take more of your time by repeating the evidence or emphasizing the points that have been so carefully laid before you by Counsel

The complaint, in which appears Mr. Pollion as complainant, specifies that there has been a violation of the nuisance ordinance by this defendant, David Jones. He charges the defendant as having violated three sections, namely, the 5th, 7th and 9th sections, as follows: That on the tenth day of August said David Jones, being the occupant of a lot in said city of Plainfield situate on or near the continuation of Park Place, about midway between Berckman and Putnam avenues, did permit the same to become a nuisance and detrimental to the health of the said city, the said nuisance being caused by the contents of an excavation on said lot, in which the said David Jones *on saiddate kept large quantities of manure* and filth, emitting noxious and unhealthy odors and smells.

The seventh section is that the said Jones having cleansed certain privies and cesspools the location and ownership of which is unknown to deponent, did deposit the same on said lot before mentioned and did not well cover the same with earth so as to prevent a nuisance arising therefrom.

And in the 9th section it is alleged that the said David Jones on said lot and in the said excavation, did maintain an establishment for storing and depositing the contents of water closets and cesspools which emitted vapors charged with stenches offensive to the senses, and injurious to the property, health and comfort of those to whom such vapors and stenches did reach.

As to these allegations charged in the complaint, if you believe the testimony as given by the witnesses, of the city you can find the defendant guilty of the alleged violation collectively, or you can find him guilty of a violation of any of these sections as charged.

You will notice that the gist of the action depends on this question. What is a nuisance? A nuisance in its general sense signifies any thing that worketh harm, annoyance or inconvenience to a person."

The Common Council has defined a nuisance, in the first section of the nuisance act, to be as follows: (The Judge read the section.)

It is not within the province of this court to pass upon the constitutionality of this section. It now stands as the statute of this city. Nor will I say that the charter gives the Council power to define a nuisance by an ordinance. If you find a nuisance to have been committed by this defendant, as defined in the first section, it will be your duty to convict.

A nuisance, in its legal phraseology, is applied to that class of wrongs that worketh harm or inconvenience to a person or his property. You must decide from the evidence if such has been the case

I will state, gentlemen, that this question is one of vital interest to the citizens of Plainfield; it is one which questions whether a nuisance ought to be abated. It also interests the defendant as to whether he can carry on a legitimate business. The business (per se) in itself is not a nuisance, if in its *management it is properly carried out.*

I think that counsel, the city, the defendant, and the court can safely leave the case in your hands for your decision. Let no motives swerve you, gentlemen, to act in any other manner than as honest jurors. Be free from personal motives, free from all personal ideas of your own. Render a true and just verdict, and thus give satisfaction to the community and to yourselves. Now I leave this case in your hands.

Patents.

Patents granted to citizens of New Jersey for the week ending Sept. 5, 1885.

George B. Adams, Newark, purge bag, etc.

John Abbey, Montclair, straw board airing machine.

R. E. Bartel, Jersey City, glove.

Leo Daft, Plainfield, electric locomotive engine.

Victor H. Ernst, Jersey City, penholder.

James B. Fink, Newark, horseshoe.

Aug. M. Freeman, Ocean Grove, folding crib, settee and table.

Wm. H. Hayes, Paterson, apparatus for cooling beer.

Fred. Heyl, Newark, milk strainer.

Charles A. May and T. Siddall, Trenton, pipe coupling.

John McKendrick, Newark, bark mill.

Robert M. Potter and R. Bocklin, Jersey City, apparatus for generating illuminating gas.

H. Sauerbrier, Newark, can opener.

Morris Schwerin, Newark, bag or satchel.

Walter Scott, Plainfield, dampening machine for printing presses.

Harold Sewell, Plainfield, artist's palette cup.

Francis Seymour, Paterson, artificial feathers.

Frank H. Stanford, Elizabeth, car coupling.

Francis B. Stevens, Hoboken, gauge and bevel indicating device for railway tracks.

A. Urbahn, Paterson, loom.

Frank Widmer, beer cooling apparatus.

Samuel T. Williams, Red Bank, wheel.

The Minstrels.

The forty-one great artists who comprise the consolidated minstrel company of Thatcher, Primrose and West, and who appear at Music Hall, Tuesday, September 15, will present the following new features in addition to the regular attractions, thereby making the extraordinary program one of unprecedented interest. The Nelson family, the acrobatic wonder of the world. Prof. J. H. Burton's twenty dog circus; the great polo contest, Plainfield vs. Westfield (the latter place being Mr. Thatcher's home), the latest success, The Black Adonis, etc. Sale of seats begins Saturday, Sept. 12.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Mitchell of Madison avenue, who has been staying at Wooster, Ohio, has returned home lately after a pleasant visit.

Everybody in this locality will be pained to learn that Plainfield's first Mayor, the honorable Job Male, is very ill at his residence on Crescent avenue.

Misses Lydia and Mamie Connett of West Second street, and Mrs. L. Connett of East Second street, returned home last evening from a month's trip to Illinois.

Mrs. Haynes of First Place, returned Saturday from Chautauqua, where she has been summering. She also visited relatives at Jamestown, N. Y., before returning home.

Last evening about eight o'clock, David A. Myrx, died of dysentery at his residence, corner of Manning avenue and Race street, North Plainfield, after an illness of eleven days, leaving a wife and three small children to mourn his loss. Deceased was a native of North Plainfield, has lived here all his lifetime and had a large circle of friends.

At the residence of the bride's parents on Central avenue, Westfield, last evening, Edward Brown was united in marriage to Miss Ella Conolly, one of the belles of that village. Mr. Brown is a brother to Mr. G. F. Brown of North Plainfield. Many friends from this city and North Plainfield attended. The presents were numerous and costly. After the ceremony the bride and groom started on a wedding tour to Niagara and other points of interest. They will be gone several weeks.

Concerning Leo Daft of Putnam avenue, we find the following in the Electrical World for Sept 5: "We were the first to publish any illustration and description of the Daft dynamo and motor. We were also the first to describe and illustrate the Daft system as applied to the street car line at Baltimore; and to-day we have the pleasure of giving to our readers the earliest details of the fine new Daft motor, "Benjamin Franklin," now running on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad, and notable not only for its size, but as being the first of the many motors that will be required for passenger traffic in New York City."

Edwin H. Lewis, the son of Rev. Dr. Lewis, the popular divine of this city, is now starting on the third year of his three years' course at Alfred University, Alfred Centre, N. Y. When he left this city he had but recently recovered from an attack of measles and his friends here feared he might endanger his health by resuming his studies so soon after his illness, but we learn he is getting along finely. We predict that he will one day make his mark and it will be a bright one too. A part of his vacation was spent reporting in this office, at which occupation he was new, and after a few days trial he remarked he didn't know how to make bricks without straw, but he soon got over the difficulty with a little encouragement, and by his conscientiousness and more than usual fidelity to the duties, made every one here regret his departure.

History of a Country Town.

Bill Rivers has a new hat. He'd better pay for the old one.

Jerry Buenense has come down to five-cent whisky. That's better than he ought to have.

Young Snagsby is home from New York *to live on the old man again. It is doubtful* if he ever becomes self-sustaining.

Four pounds best rice for 25 cents at Skinner's. The four pounds will probably shrink about twelve ounces by the time you get it home.

Duzenberry's hat store has been closed on a chattel mortgage. The skinner, he'd mortgage the breath he draws if he saw a chance to beat anyone.

A. L. Singabout has gone to the lake for a week. He would confer a favor on the community if he would anchor himself to the bottom for twenty minutes.

A lot of trout fry was put in the creek last Friday. Our readers had better strain the milk they buy of the milkman for a few weeks, as the trout are very small now.

We observe that John Riddley has been buying a set of lawn tennis. If he would pay us that $5 borrowed money he wouldn't have to slink across the road to avoid meeting us.

Hon. Thaddeus Barnstable has a new family carriage. If all the groceries he has swindled our dealers out of during the past year were piled into it the new wagon would need extensive repairs.—Danville (N. Y.) Breeze.

STATE NOTES.

At Seabright Sept 5, Brehm's Block, a long two-story frame building was burned to the ground, with several other buildings. The entire loss will aggregate $38,000.

The State of Illinois is prohibiting the importation of cattle into that State from the counties of Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Union, Hunterdon, Camden, Burlington, Hudson, and Middlesex in this State.

An injunction was procured from the Chancellor on Friday by Speaker Armstrong of the House of Assembly, restraining the American Dredging Company from dumping mud in the Delaware river above the Camden water works for the construction of a dyke o shut off the Jersey channel.

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING,
P. O. Box 392.

Monarchs
OF THE
Minstrel World
THATCHER, PRIMROSE & WEST
AT
MUSIC HALL
Tuesday, September 15, 1885.
41 GREAT ARTISTS 41
The Nelson Family. The Acrobatic Wonder of the world. Prof. J. H. Burton's 20 Dog Circus 20.
Our Polo Contest
PLAINFIELD VS. WESTFIELD
The latest success, THE BLACK ADONIS.
Prices 50c, 75c and $1. Admission 50c. Sale of seats begin Saturday, Sept. 12, at Shaw's and Reynolds' drug stores.

HOT COFFEE : FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK.
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-28-2-w

JUST RECEIVED
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS
NEW STYLES, AND
VERY LOW PRICES
CARPETS
New Fall Patterns in Body Brussels Tapestry Ingrain and Rag Carpets at the Lowest Prices at
POPE BROS.

A FINE LINE
OF
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Ready Made CLOTHING
A large variety of Gents'
Neck and Underwear.
300 Different patterns of cloths to be made to order for the Fall and Winter season can be had at the lowest prices at
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
A Reduction of 10 per cent on Summer Goods.

Assignee's Sale.
OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY
ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at 10 a. m.
The Subscriber will sell at public sale the following property, viz:—About 500,000 unburned brick, 50 cords of wood, one engine, boiler, 1 brick machine, four wheel barrows, 5 trucks, 8 shovels, about 8,000 swelled and rough brick, picks, etc., 2 business wagons, 3 farm wagons, 2 carts, 3 horses, 1 team of mules, 1 grey mule, 400 feet of drain pipe, cutting box, single and double harness, 4 scrapers, tackle and ropes, etc. The above sale will commence at 10 a. m. at
MELBOURN'S BRICK YARD,
on Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J. After selling the property there found the sale will be continued on Isaac Melbourn's premises on Washington street in the City of Plainfield, Union county, N. J. Sale to take place rain or shine.
W. R. CODINGTON, Assignee.
Dated Sept. 8, '85.

FRANK DAY,
(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners & Practical Plumbers

Heater Work a Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
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[Ev]ening [News]

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NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Bergen Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Stirling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be published.

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Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 27 a. m.	4 30 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 00 a. m.
5 42 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	[illegible]
6 32 "	7 35 "	7 00 "	[illegible]
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	[illegible]
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	[illegible]
7 59 "	8 50 "	10 00 "	[illegible]
8 02 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 08 "	9 23 "	11 15 "	12 59 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 16 "
10 37 "	11 45 "	2 30 "	3 45 "
11 06 "	12 35 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
12 18 p. m.	1 37 p. m.	3 45 "	4 34 "
1 21 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
1 45 "	3 20 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 19 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 18 "
7 32 "	8 20 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 45 "	11 26 "	8 15 "	9 02 "
* "	12 30 a. m.	10 30 "	10 45 "
		12 00 m.	11 45 "
			1 22 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 1 27, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 10 33, 1 37 p. m., 3 30, 5 30, 7 07, 7 30, 9 27 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 10 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 1 27 a. m., and 11 37 p. m. Sundays 1 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 10, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 11 [illegible] a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 35, 8 14, 9 35, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 9 25 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 27, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 30 a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 27, 5 10, 9 45 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45*, 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.

SHE HEARD THEM COUNTED.

"Jess Nine Dozen" and One More in Case "I'se Discounted Myself."

[Texas Siftings.]

Old Mose, who sells eggs and chickens on the streets of Austin for a living, is as honest a negro as ever lived, but he has got the habit of chatting familiarly with his customers, hence he frequently makes mistakes in counting out the eggs they buy. He carries his wares around in a small cart drawn by a diminutive donkey. He stopped in front of the residence of Mrs. Samuel Burton. The old lady herself came out to the gate to make the purchase.

"Have you got any eggs this morning, Uncle Mose?" she asked.

"Yes, indeed I has. Jess got in ten dozen from the kentry."

"Are they fresh?"

"I gua'antee 'em. I knows dey am fresh jess de same as ef I had laid 'em myself."

"I'll take nine dozen. You can just count them into this basket."

"All right, mum." He counts, "One, two, free, foah, five, six, sebeu, eight, nine, ten. You kin rely on dem bein' fresh. How's your son comin' on at de school? He mus' be mos' grown."

"Yes, Uncle Mose; he is a clerk in a bank at Galveston."

"How ole am de boy?"

"He is 18."

"You don't tole me so. Eighteen and getting a salary already, eighteen, (counting), nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-free, twenty-foah, twenty-five, and how's yore gal comin on? She was mos' growed up de las' time I seed her."

"She is married and living in Dallas."

"Wall, I declar! How de time scoots away! An' yo' say she has children? Why how ole am de gal? She mus' be jess about—"

"Thirty-three."

"Amy dat so! (counting), thirty-free, thirty-foah, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seben, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-free. Hit am so singler dat you has sich old childruns. I can't b'leeve you has grandchilruns. You don't look more den 40 yeahs old yerself."

"Nonsense, old man, I see you want to flatter me. When a person gets to be 53 years old"—

"Fifty-free! I jess dun gwine ter b'leeve hit, fifty-free, fifty-foah, fifty-five, fifty-six—I want you to pay tenshun when I counts de eggs, so dar'll be no mistake—fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-foah—Whew! Dis am a warm day. Dis am de time ob yeah when I feels I'se gettin' ole myse'f. I ain't long for dis world. You comes from an ole family. When your fodder died he was 70 years ole."

"Seventy-two."

"Dat's old, suah. Sebenty-two, sebenty-free, sebenty-foah, sebenty-five, sebenty-six, sebenty-seben, sebenty-eight, sebenty-nine—and your mudder! She was one of the noblest-looking ladies I eb'ber saw. You remin's me ob her so much. Sho' I b'lieve she was dun gwine a century when she died."

"No, Uncle Mose, she was only 96 when she died."

"Den she warn't no chicken when she died, I know dat—ninety-six, ninety-seben, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one, two, free, foah, five, six, seben, eight—dar, 108 nice fresh eggs—jess nine dozen, and here am one mo' egg in case I has discounted myse'f."

Old Mose went on his way rejoicing. A few days afterward Mrs. Burton said to her husband:

"I am afraid we will have to discharge Matilda. I am satisfied she steals the milk and eggs. I am positive about the eggs, for I bought them day before yesterday, and now about half of them are gone. I stood right there and heard Old Mose count them myself, and there were nine dozen."

WIPED OUT BY WIND.

PARTICULARS OF THE WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE CYCLONE.

Eight People Killed and Two Fatally Wounded—Many Others Injured. Gov. Hoadly Issues a Proclamation Asking for Assistance.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., Sept. 10.—The scene after the terrible cyclone beggars description. There is not a house in the town but what is more or less damaged. Hundreds of families are homeless, and all are discouraged. Nobody knows where 1,000 or more homeless people are to find shelter if it should rain, and there is every indication of it now. Here and there improvised ways of living began to appear. Cook stoves are being set up in the streets, and fires kindled with broken boards and shingles from the universal ruin.

The tornado came from the west, following a tremendously heavy rain, which fell about 8 o'clock. There are some who claim to have seen a funnel shaped cloud, but that is improbable owing to the darkness. Some of the larger business blocks destroyed are Williams' two-story brick. The first floor was occupied by Clingstone & Boane, dry goods. The second was in flats, and also had the telephone exchange. The second story was cut off as by a knife. Herbert Haggart, manager of the exchange, was fatally injured by jumping from a window to the street, the roof falling on him. The Odd Fellows' hall, a magnificent building, the first floor of which was occupied by Stetson & Co., dry goods, was demolished. Their loss on stock will amount to $150,000. On the second floor was the Odd Fellows' hall. Forty brothers of the order were present when the tornado struck the building and literally mashed it to the earth, and nine of them were left clinging to the walls of the adjoining building and had to be taken down by ladders. Of those crushed down with the building by a miracle not one was injured. Charles Draise, a clerk for Stetson, was going in the rear basement door, and was caught and, perhaps, fatally hurt.

On Main street, of the the three-story White & Ballard's agricultural building nothing is left but a pile of bricks. The stock is a total loss. Opposite was Welton & Barker's two-story dry goods store. It was demolished and the stock is a total loss. Strange to say, Music hall, adjoining, occupied by the Salvation Army, was scarcely injured, though the buildings on each side are in ruins. The rink known as the "Coliseum" is blown completely flat. The wholesale grocery of Dahl & Bahl has the back part torn off and the roof is gone. All stock is exposed and injured, and the loss will be heavy. James Jackson, porter of the store, has his skull fractured.

The Pan Handle, Dayton and Ironton, and Ohio Southern depots are completely wrecked. *The covered bridge over Paint creek* is demolished. Many private residences are in ruins. Poles are uprooted and wires are down. The Western Union company tapped its wires and has two operators in Water street.

Northwest of here thousands of trees have snapped off, and crops are ruined and many houses are down. Two children were killed near Jasper. Passengers coming in on the Midland road saw dozens of farmhouses in ruins and trees broken off like pipestems. Miss Clifton, living with Isaac Snyder at Oak Lawn, was seriously injured. She was discovered 100 yards from the house. W. Q. Thorp, wife and child of four years were carried 100 feet on the floor of their sitting room and set down without injury. The *house was totally wrecked, not a trace of it* being left on the foundation. J. K. Moore's house was turned inside out. Moore, his wife and three children together went with the floor through the house. They landed safely, but the floor was not found or any trace of the house. James Deuch, his wife and their 4-day-old baby were swept against a tree, but not injured. The house was lifted and dashed to pieces. The roof of The Fayette County Herald building crashed through to the cellar with part of the walls, taking presses, type and everything with it.

A committee has been organized to care for the injured. Hundreds are left with absolutely nothing. The killed are as follows: Mrs. M[illegible] Jones, a widow; Edith Floyd, a milliner['s] apprentice who lived in the suburbs; J. J. Gallagher, Ella Fossey, Jennie Forsythe, Flora Carr, Mary Shackelford, aged 16; Herbert Haggart, telephone operator. The fatally injured are James O. Jackson and John C. Van Pelt.

Among the injured are Judge Asa Gregg, cut severely on the head; W. W. Shoop, cut in the ankle; Bowman Hess, cut on the face and head; Milt Hyer, on the thigh, severely; Hugh Forshay, caught in the [illegible] timbers and foot badly crushed; H. H. Whipply, station agent, struck on the head and face by a falling chimney; John Wi[illegible] was under the debris for an hour, but was rescued and only slightly bruised.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 10.—Governor Hoadly left for Washington Court House, having been requested to come down. Travelers arriving from the wrecked town report that the scene baffles description, with houses blown down and overturned and the wounded but partially taken care of. Mayor [illegible], of this city, has [illegible] a request for tents in which to place the homeless.

Governor Hoadly has issued the following proclamation: "To the people of Ohio—On the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 8, the town of Washington Court House was struck by a cyclone. I have just returned from a personal inspection of the ruins. The newspaper accounts are not exaggerated. A very large number of residences, including [illegible] occupied by the poor, are in ruins. Five lives have been lost. Even the [illegible] are [illegible]. The business and houses [illegible] cannot be [illegible] [illegible]. What is most needed is money to provide shelter and food for the homeless.

"I appeal to the generous people of Ohio for assistance. Remittances may be made to Thomas A. Barclay, mayor of Washington Court House, [illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible] Court House.

[illegible]"

THE CYCLONE IN OTHER PLACES.

Michigan, Indiana and Other Parts of Ohio Badly Damaged.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 10.—A cyclone passed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fox [illegible] Adrian [illegible] [illegible] injured. The funnel then [illegible] [illegible]. It then passed over to the village of Ridgeway, where it tore off parts of the roof of the Methodist Episcopal church and the depot. The barn of Jacob Arner was destroyed and the house of Robert Gunn unroofed. Robert McMillan was caught while driving home and the horse and buggy and himself were lifted and thrown into a ditch, breaking several of McMillan's ribs. Passing east, in a path ten rods wide, the cyclone destroyed the orchard and unroofed the barn of Charles Smith. The house of Thomas Hoaglin was unroofed and his barn destroyed. The building was taken away, leaving the hay in a pile. The barn of Daniel Osterhout was destroyed, timbers being scattered in all directions. The house of Mrs. Nathan Cheever was carried ten feet away and badly wrecked. The house of George Cheever was demolished. The family were in doors at the time and miraculously escaped. The cyclone next attacked George Smith's place, where three barns were destroyed, and turkeys, hogs and cattle carried away. A turkey and chicken are left out of all the live stock on the farm. The rest are missing. John Kent and John Curry, who were in Mr. Smith's barn, were picked up afterward insensible and seriously injured.

This is but a partial account of the disaster at Ridgeway. In Adrian township Alfred Edwards was badly hurt. His large sheep barn and orchards were destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Reports from Cambridge, Ind., say that town was visited by the cyclone, and considerable damage done. Mr. Shanks' residence was blown to the ground and Mrs. Shanks injured. Several buildings were wrecked at Dublin, two miles west of Cambridge City.

The cyclone passed a short distance north of Tippecanoe City, O., sweeping everything before it. Three persons were seriously, if not fatally, injured in the family of Mr. Winterstein.

At Seymour, Ind., the roof of John Vogel's residence was carried 100 yards.

At Portsmouth, O., the great tent at the Reunion ground was blown down and a boy named Yeager was badly injured.

At Napoleon, O., much damage was done to farm houses, barns, orchards and crops. The storm passed two miles north of the town, moving in a northeasterly direction, and covering a space half a mile in width.

Osceola, Summit county, O., and Nevada, Crawford county, were struck by the storm. Several buildings were blown down and considerable damage done in both places.

Wilmington, Xenia, Troy and Circleville, O., escaped the tornado, but were thoroughly drenched with a very heavy rain.

At Cowlesville, three miles south of Troy, several barns and sheds were blown down and a number of houses struck by lightning, but no loss of life is reported.

The Union Pacific Borrows $6,000,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—It is announced that President Adams, of the Union Pacific railroad, has completed negotiations with the representatives of leading Boston banking houses for a loan of $6,000,000, they agreeing to take a large amount of the various issues of the bonds of the company, paying cash therefor. None of the money thus furnished is for less than three years, if the company shall wish to continue it, but a portion can be paid off earlier if the company chooses. The rate of interest is said to be less than 5 per cent. This negotiation makes ample provision for taking up the outstanding debt and floating securities of the company maturing between now and the close of the year, including notes of the company, and balance of floating debt representing pay rolls, non-accrued coupons, or accounts with other railroad companies. It is understood that the company agrees for a certain length of time to place no more of the securities of the issues specified on the market, except at request of the firms in question. The quiet consummation of this negotiation cannot fail to have an important effect upon the interest of the company.

"Jefferson vs. Cleveland."

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Under the caption, "Jefferson vs. Cleveland," The World devotes a column to a double-leaded editorial, in which it says: President Cleveland is now out of the woods and back at his post of duty. He renews his labors with an improved constitution, for the pure air has blown away any seeds of malaria he may have received at Washington, and rest has given him increased strength.

Why would not this be a good time for the administration to get out of the woods politically, and to show that the meditation fostered by the peaceful occupation of fishing and by nights passed in the silence of the forest has blown away Mugwumpism with malaria, and induced serious reflection on the obligations which an administration elected by a great historical party owes to that party?

Governor Hill on the Republican Nomination.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—When Governor Hill was asked by a Bulletin reporter who he thought would be the Republican nominee for governor, he replied: "Carr seems at present to be the only available candidate. The fact of the matter is that the nomination is going a-begging, and all who have been mentioned in connection with it have withdrawn their names. *Should some one come up who has not been* connected with the factional fights of the party, I do not doubt that he would easily capture the convention." It was suggested that Seward and Carr would probably be the ticket. "I think not," replied the governor, quickly, "or Carr told me that he would not take the second place."

Why Sullivan Will Not Meet Ryan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Various reports are in circulation about matches being arranged between Sullivan, Ryan and McCaffrey; but the fact is that the Boston man is under contract to appear with Lester & Allen's minstrel troupe, and is under heavy bonds to make no engagement until his contract with them expires. Mr. Lester's representative is said to a reporter that he would not agree to Sullivan's making any match unless it was a [illegible] affair for not less than $5,000, and he did not believe that any such fight could be arranged.

Quick Cable Repairing.

SIDNEY, N. S., Sept. 10.—The quickest cable repairing work ever done was just accomplished by [illegible] [illegible], with the repairing steamer Minia, which left Sydney on Sunday evening last, went out 60 miles to [illegible] [illegible], picked up the [illegible] United States cable [illegible], [illegible] and had it in working order at 11:30 o'clock Monday night.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Solicitor General Goode has received a telegram announcing that the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of R[illegible], [illegible] postmaster arrested [illegible] [illegible], has been denied.

General Land Commissioner Sparks has issued a circular [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] railroads running through the public lands can cut timber on those lands. No timber can be cut except for construction purposes and during the time of such construction. The size of the trees to be cut must be eight inches or more in diameter. The time of cutting is confined to the five years after the definite location of the railroads. No timber can be cut from Indian reservations or public parks or from mineral lands.

ALL SHIP-SHAPE AGAIN.

EVERY VESTIGE OF THE ACCIDENT REMOVED FROM THE YACHTS.

Sir Richard Sutton Refuses to Allow the Puritans to Pay for His New Bowsprit—Good Fellowship All Round.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—"Sir Richard Sutton is the most popular man just now in America." This remark was made at the Union club to Sir William Levinge, Sir Richard's brother-in-law, by a well-known New Yorker. Sir William laughed at the remark, and possibly may have rated it as one of those polite speeches that clever men of the world always have at their tongue's end, but if he could have heard the conversation in business circles and in the clubs and hotel vestibules, he would not have taken it for flattery. As a matter of fact, the very handsome behavior of Sir Richard Sutton on Tuesday in declaring that he wanted a race and not a walkover was the talk of the town. It was spoken of and praised on every hand, and not a few persons who did not understand that the mishap was entirely accidental were inclined to be severe on the owners of the Puritan.

In justice to these gentlemen, however, it must be said that they disclaim any intention to try sharp practice on the Englishman, and say that they unwittingly got into a predicament which forced them to choose the lesser of the two evils. They discovered that to attempt to go to the leeward would have made the Puritan run plump into the hull of the Genesta, and rather than do that they decided to cross her bows and run the chance of letting her bowsprit tear the Puritan's mainsail. This statement is corroborated by E. M. Padelford, the representative of the Genesta on board the Puritan, who says he was perfectly satisfied that the collision was entirely accidental.

Sir Richard Sutton on Tuesday evening addressed a very polite note to Mr. Forbes saying he was convinced the collision was purely accidental, that the cost of repairing the yacht would be trifling, and that he could not think of allowing the owners of the Puritan to pay it. He closed by hoping that on the next attempt there would be a fine breeze and an exciting race. The America's cup committee, consisting of J. Frederic Tams, Charles H. Stebbins, Jules A. Montant, Philip Schuyler and J. B. Rust have arranged to give a dinner to Sir Richard Sutton and Sir William Levinge at the Union club. The owners of the Puritan, J. Malcolm Forbes, Gen. Paine, Dr. Bryant and Mr. Welch, will, of course, be present, as will also some other gentlemen.

The new bowsprit of the Genesta was finished at 1 o'clock, and was towed from Poillon's ship yard, Brooklyn, to the yacht off Tompkinsville by the tug Millard. It arrived alongside the Genesta about 4 o'clock, and was shipped before 5 o'clock, so that by the latter hour the cutter was again in sailing trim. The new bowsprit is a magnificent stick of Georgia pine, without a knot or flaw, and was pronounced entirely satisfactory on first sight by both Mr. Beaver-Webb and Capt. Carter. It weighs exactly 2,900 pounds, and is 264 pounds heavier than the old one. It is 53 feet 6 inches long, 12 feet inboard and 41 feet 6 inches outboard. The portion inboard is 12 inches square, and the outboard tapers to 10 inches at the tip. This will make some difference in the Genesta's length on the water line, when she will be remeasured.

Neither Sir Richard Sutton, Sir William Levinge, nor Mr. Beaver-Webb was on board the Genesta when a reporter went alongside. Capt. Carter said there were no hard feelings whatsoever about the collision. They all recognized that it was accidental, and they thought they had been very handsomely treated by the committee and everybody else. Such accidents, he said, were very common on the other side of the water and consequently quite excusable over here.

Having been asked what he thought of the Puritan, he replied that she was undoubtedly a very fast boat boat, and that the Genesta would have a good deal of trouble to beat her. Still he thought the Genesta could do it. He said also that it was worth his while to come over here to see the crowd that went down to witness Monday's race. Nothing like it was ever seen on the other side of the water.

On board the Puritan sailmakers were busy mending the rent in the mainsail. The work was finished before night, and the sail was pronounced as good as ever. Everybody on board the Puritan was exceedingly regretful that the accident had happened, and wished to have the fact distinctly stated that no sharp practice was intended. It was said that Capt. Crocker, who was at the wheel, proposed to go to the leeward of the cutter and come about on her weather quarter, and actually bore away to do it, but he was advised differently by one of the owners, who saw that the Puritan could not go to leeward without coming into collision.

Capt. Crocker said the charge made in one or two papers that he left the wheel at the time of the collision was not true. He was so intent on the movement of his own boat that he was not looking at the Genesta. When he heard the crash he turned his head to see if the boom was coming down, but he never let go the wheel. It was an accident that would not happen once in twenty years. It had never happened to him before, and he would take good care that it should never happen again.

Riel Refused a New Trial.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 10.—Judgment was given in the Riel appeal case by the full bench of justices. All the judges concurred in holding that the conviction of Riel must be confirmed and a new trial refused. They also decided that the evidence was in favor of Riel being in sound mind. Riel's counsel will take the case before the imperial privy council.

Boston's First Fatal Smallpox Case.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The master of the schooner Da[illegible] H[illegible], Capt. George H. Rob[illegible]son, who recently brought here in his own vessel from the bedside of his dying wife at St. John, N. B., the first case of the confluent smallpox that has reached Boston, died of the disease in quarantine at Gallopes Island at 7:30 o'clock.

Austria Denounced by Keiley's Friends.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 10.—At the session of the Irish Catholic Benevolent union resolutions were passed denouncing Austria for refusing to accept A. M. Keiley as minister. Mr. Keiley, who has twelve times been president of the union, tendered his resignation.

Maxwell Waives Examination.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The Maxwell case was called up at 2 o'clock in the court of criminal correction. His attorney waived examination, and the case goes to the regular docket of the court, while Maxwell is remanded to jail.

Wholesale Vaccinating in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The city physician is vaccinating people at the rate of 400 a day, at the Charles street headquarters.

GRANT'S OLD COMRADES.

Gen. Sherman Says What Kind of a Monument Should be Built.

CHICAGO, Sept 10.—The annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee began its session at Haverly's Minstrel theatre. About 800 members were in attendance. At 11 o'clock Gen. Chetlain, president of the local society, called the meeting to order. Gen. Sherman, president of the society, was then formally introduced. Governors Oglesby, of Illinois; Sherman, of Iowa; Alger, of Michigan, and ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, were called for and took their places at the back of the stage. At this moment Gen. Logan entered the hall. Every one rose to his feet, and a shout went up that shook the hall. The general took his seat upon the stage with the other distinguished gentlemen. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Logan, Bishop Fallows, Governor Oglesby and Gen. Greene B. Raum were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Gen. Grant.

Mrs. U. S. Grant was made a substitute member to take her husband's place in the society. The same honor was accorded to the widow of Gen. Crafts, also of J. Wright and Capt. Josiah Barbour, of Ohio.

The regrets of Governor Rusk were read, and also a dispatch from Hong Kong, signed "Pitnam, an old British officer," which suggested that the society pass suitable resolutions in memory of "Grant and Gordon, the two greatest soldiers the world has ever produced."

The committee on time and place of the next meeting decided upon Rock Island, Ills., as the place, and Sept. 15, 1886, as the date.

In the course of his address Gen. Sherman said: "Grant needs no monument to perpetuate the memory of his virtues—his weaknesses lie buried with his bones. But if one or more monuments are to be erected to gratify the living let them be like himself, strong, simple, durable and in good taste. Better imitate his example, 'accept the situation,' and erect one good monument on the banks of the Hudson, where he now lies buried in peace and at rest eternal."

SPORTING NEWS.

Items of News From the Turf and the Diamond.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The first race at Brighton Beach was a selling purse of a mile and a furlong. Change first, Dizzy Blonde second, Glendon third. Time, 2:00¼. Mutuals paid $75.25.

The second race was a selling purse of a mile and a furlong. Una B. first, Giroffa second, Chanticleer third. Time, 2:01¾. Mutuals paid $42.60.

The third race was a selling purse of seven furlongs. Joe S. first, Bart Warren second, Joe Murray third. Time, 1:32¼. Mutuals paid $10.25.

The fourth race was a selling purse of seven furlongs. Hotachimne first, Miss Goodrich second, Baltazar third. Time, 1:34. Mutuals paid $22.20.

The fifth race was a purse for 3-year-olds, over one mile. Little Minch first, Valley Forge second, Musk third. Time, 1:46½. Mutuals paid $8.05.

The sixth race was a handicap hurdle race of a mile and a half, over six jumps. Will Davis first, Tilford second, Harry Mann third. Time, 2:56. Mutuals paid $33.95.

Baseball.

At Providence—Philadelphia, 1; Providence, 3.

At Boston—New York, 0; Boston, 2.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 2.

At New York—Metropolitan, 3; Pittsburg, 2.

At Brooklyn—Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 3.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 6.

A Boy Accidentally Shoots his Mother.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—About 8 o'clock this morning, Mrs. James T. McIntosh, called her son John from his room to shoot a cat in the garden. He secured a revolver and fired at the animal, which was partly concealed in the grapevines some distance away. While her son was securing another pistol, Mrs. McIntosh had gone into the grape arbor. Her presence there was unknown to her son and it was only after he had fired the second shot that he realized that he had shot his mother. The ball entered at the back of her head and came out at the forehead, passing through the brain. She is still alive, but will undoubtedly die. Mr. McIntosh, who is secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland and Pittsburg gas company, is in ill health and it is thought that the shock may prove fatal to him.

Very Ingenious, but Not Quite Ingenious Enough.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—George P. Battison, the letter carrier who was arrested, charged with robbing the mails, was examined and held in $1,500 for trial. His alleged method was a new and original. Letters are frequently thrown by mistake into the wrong route pile. These the carriers are accustomed to sort out and return for destination. Battison, it is said, stole no letters belonging in his pile but only those improperly placed there, thus casting suspicion on the other men. But an [illegible] indorsement was found on a stolen note, and he was caught by means of a decoy letter.

Miss Ada Sweet Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The president has made the following appointments: Mrs. Marion Mulligan, of Chicago, to be pension agent at Chicago, vice Miss Ada C. Sweet, resigned; Joseph D. Bethune, of California, to be register of land office at Los Angeles, Cal.

Indian agents—Thomas M. Jones, of Virginia, to the Shoshone agency in Wyoming territory, and John S. Ward, of California, to the Mission agency in California.

The Special Delivery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen has sent to the postmasters at the 620 post offices where the special stamp delivery goes into effect Oct. 1 full sets of books, tally sheets, etc., with which to start the service on Oct. 1. Special delivery stamps are now being sent to all of the post offices of the country, and lists of special delivery offices are being sent to all money order offices to be posted up in conspicuous places.

More Misery for Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—It is learned that the secretary of war is about to issue an order limiting the detail of officers of the staff corps of the army to any one place to four years, except in cases where the familiarity of the officer with the duties assigned to him necessitates an extension of that limit. This order will affect about twenty officers, four or five of whom are on duty in this city.

A Schooner's Crew Lost.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 10.—The banking schooner Guardian Angel, beating to windward off Cape Ballard, was capsized. All hands were lost, except one seaman named Doane, who was picked off the wreck by a passing boat and brought to Trepassey.

The Sultan Will Send Troops to Egypt.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—It is semi-officially stated that advices received from Stamboul state that the sultan is willing to send 5,000 troops into Egypt should England request it.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

IT AGITATES ALL POLITICAL PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Parnell's Proposition That Nothing Short of Independence Will Satisfy Ireland to be Fought Tooth and Nail by the Radical Party.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Irish question continues to be the hinge of the English political campaign. When Mr. Parnell, in his Dublin speech, proclaimed that Ireland would be satisfied with nothing less than independence, and wanted that soon, the London papers either ignored the proposition or sneeringly answered it with the single word, "Impossible." The first important speaker who was put forward on the Tory side after the Irish manifesto was Sir Randolph Churchill. He made three speeches at Sheffield, and promised the cutlers and other artisans of that turbulent borough almost everything they could ask for in the way of democracy, but he had no word to say regarding the Irish question. On the other side, the strongest speaker who has yet appeared is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He spoke at Warrington, and gave a clear and ringing answer to Mr. Parnell's demands. He plainly, and almost contemptuously, defied the Irish leader, and told him that his scheme for the dismemberment of the three kingdoms would be fought tooth and nail by the Radical party. This speech by Mr. Chamberlain has seriously aggravated the quarrel in the Conservative party. The moderate Tories express shame over the contrast between Churchill's avoidance and Chamberlain's defiance of Parnell. They urge that the party should forthwith break loose from Lord Randolph Churchill, disavow his speeches and clearly define the attitude of the party toward Parnell in terms no less emphatic than those of the Radical leader. If Mr. Chamberlain had aimed to throw a bomb into the Tory camp, his shot could not have been more successful.

Mr. Parnell has not been hurt by the Radical leader's onslaught or, if he has, he has determined not to show his injuries. The general impression is that he has asked for more than he expects to gain, and that he is now calmly awaiting the effects of his demand. *He does not propose to notice* Mr. Chamberlain's speech until he issues his address to the electors of Cork. Mr. William O'Brien, however, is phlegmatic and has announced his intention of scarifying the Radical leader in the next number of United Ireland.

There is a man of mystery connected with the Bow street examination of The Pall Mall Gazette case and his name, for the present, is Jacques. He is impleaded with Mr. Stead, Mr. Booth and the three women who are charged with abducting Eliza Armstrong, but nobody seems to know who he is. He has been variously described as a reporter, a "commissioner," and even as the sub-editor of The Pall Mall Gazette. He certainly is not the sub-editor of that paper and he is known by very few on its staff. He never appeared on its premises until just before the publication of the revelations, and he is obviously not a newspaper man. The supposition is that he is a man whose previous occupation has made him familiar with the vicious practices which The Gazette sought to expose. The police have been engaged for some time in tracing his antecedents, and they promise to solve the mystery by some spicy revelations next Saturday.

The internal troubles of Spain are very likely to assume within a few days a new phase in which the royal power will be directly pitted against the revolutionists. King Alfonso's constant counsellors of late have been Marshal Campas and Gen. Jovellar, who were among the most active agents in overthrowing republicanism in Spain, in restoring the monarchy and in re-establishing the Bourbon dynasty upon the Spanish throne. Acting upon their advice the king has decided upon proclaiming a state of siege in those cities in which disorderly and disloyal demonstrations have occurred. This will place those cities under martial law and make it easier for the government to unearth and repress the republican propaganda. The movements of Ruiz Zorilla have been clouded in mystery since his recent flight from London, but he is now supposed to be in Perpignan in France.

A lunatic was arrested in Buckingham palace while seeking an interview with Queen Victoria. He had with him an ordinary glass bottle, which he insisted upon presenting to the queen, and which he said was a magic mirror which would enable her to see through everybody.

New York Prohibitionist Nominations.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Prohibition convention nominated the following ticket: Governor, H. Clay Bascom, of Troy; lieutenant governor, W. Jennings Demorest, of New York; secretary of state, Edward Evans, of Tonawanda, Erie county; state treasurer, Hiram Vanbenturgh, of Fulton county; comptroller, Frederick Sheldon, of Hornellsville, Steuben county; attorney general, W. Martin Jones, of Rochester, Monroe county; state engineer, George A. Dudley, of Ellenville, Ulster county.

New York Greenbackers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Anti-Monopoly and Greenback convention has nominated the following state ticket: Governor, George O. Jones, New York; secretary of state, George W. Pinn, Orange county; comptroller, Nelson S. Shaler, Green county; treasurer, Alan Wood, Steuben county; attorney general, W. B. Guernsey, Chenango county; state engineer and surveyor, Edward A. Stillman, Ontario county. After the election of a state committee the convention adjourned.

Smallpox Coming Closer.

RICHFORD, Vt., Sept. 10.—A case of smallpox has appeared in Sutton, only eight miles from here, and fears are entertained that the disease will reach this point.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Western Union has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

In New York a man has just been arrested for a murder committed three years ago.

A collision on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Harrisburg Junction, Pa., resulted in the death of a boy and the derailment of twenty-one cars.

Additional troops have been asked for in Wyoming. It is feared that an organized attempt will be made to rescue the miners who took part in the Chinese massacre.

Efforts are being made in Trenton to enforce the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to boys under 16. Since its passage, in 1883, it has been a dead letter.

Vice President Hendricks, at a meeting held in Indianapolis to indorse Parnell's political course, said he hoped to soon see the time when Ireland would have self-government.

Near Danville, Ills., Perry Whitlock, a dissipated man, fatally shot his wife and her two sisters and then killed himself. Dissipation was probably the only cause for the terrible crime.

MORE LIGHT NEEDED.

A Defaulter whose Past Record is at Variance with His Crime.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—David H. Naylor, aged 35, Boston agent of the large leather house of Robertson, Hoople & Co., 38 Ferry street, New York, had been arrested for embezzlement. His stealings are expected to foot up $6,000. Nine years ago Naylor's friends obtained for him a situation as salesman with Robertson, Hoople & Co. at $1,000 a year. Owing to his admirable work his salary was from time to time increased. Five years ago the firm established a Boston branch, and selected him to manage it. His salary was raised to $20,000. A handsome cash present has been made him every Christmas. Naylor went to work with a will and astonished his employers by working up a business of from $400,000 to $500,000 a year. Three years ago he was taken sick and spent two months in the hospital. On his return his friends noticed that he had taken to drink. His payments soon became irregular. After several sharp letters had been sent him, he did better. About three months ago the firm wrote him, asking why money for stock sold to one Waterhouse had not been remitted. Naylor replied that Waterhouse was unable to collect bills due him, but would pay soon. To repeated inquiries he made similar replies. The firm became suspicious that Waterhouse was about to fail and wrote him about their bill. He replied that he had Naylor's receipts for all their bills. Mr. Hoople came to Boston and investigated Mr. Waterhouse's receipts. The result was the summoning of Naylor into the presence of Mr. Hoople and officers. Naylor, who had all along been very cool, now became nervous. He admitted that Waterhouse had paid up and that he had appropriated the money to his own use. He said he had been trying to summon up courage to make a confession, but was unable to do so.

Naylor was then locked up. It was his custom to remit checks to the firm, but pocket cash payments. He said he used the money in paying doctors' bills for his wife. During the winter Naylor has resided with his wife and child at Medford, but during the summer has lived at Strawberry Hill, Nantucket, where he owns a cottage.

BRUTALITY TO SEAMEN.

The Charge Made Against a Boston Captain by His Crew.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—When the brig Furness Abbey, from Hong Kong, reached here three of her crew were delivered to the United States authorities, charged with mutiny; her captain was arrested on a charge of cruel and unusual punishment administered to five of his men, and the mate was arrested *for* alleged beating and wounding another sailor. The trouble occurred at Iloilo in March last on the way back from Hong Kong. As the story goes the mate endeavored to drag from the forecastle a sailor who said he was sick, whereupon James White, William Martin and James William set upon him, drove him to his cabin and threatened his life. The captain summoned help from other vessels and overcame the mutinous seamen. Five of them were triced up with their hands tied behind them. They claim that they were kept so suffering great torture from Saturday afternoon till Monday morning, and that the captain beat them about the head while thus helpless. The captain, J. T. Marcy, claims that he released the men the same evening, and admits punishing them severely. William J. Wilson, the mate, is charged with beating and wounding Arthur Heywood.

Geronimo's Wives Captured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Capt. Davis, of the Fourth cavalry, under date of Huachans, Mex., Aug. 14, reports that on the 7th ult. Lieut. Day surprised Geronimo's camp in the Sierra Madre mountains, killed five Indians, captured fifteen squaws and papooses, thirteen horses, besides a number of blankets, etc. Nana, the old Apache chief, was one of the killed. Geronimo, though wounded, escaped. Two of the squaws captured are badly wounded. One of them is a daughter of Geronimo, who was shot through the right arm. Among the captives are three wives and five children of Geronimo and Nana's wife. Capt. Davis further reports that Gen. Gaza, with 500 Mexican cavalry from the city of Chihuahua, passed within five miles of his camp on the 13th ult. on his way to operate against the Apaches on the frontier of Sonora.

Senator Edmunds on the Brainard Case.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 10.—In reference to the abduction of Lawrence Brainard, of the St. Albans Trust company, from Winnipeg, Senator Edmunds said: "Brainard, being a resident of a British colony, was as much entitled to the protection of the laws as though he was a subject. He is not in any sense a fugitive from justice in Canada, and doesn't even stand charged with any crime for which extradition is provided. If he did he could not be taken by such means. If Brainard was illegally seized it is a species of violence that neither the United States nor Great Britain can tolerate. The kidnappers could be surrendered to the British government on demand. It would be the duty of the United States to return Brainard to Canada."

The New York Star's Reappearance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Arrangements are being completed for the publication of The Star, announced to reappear on Tuesday next. It will come out under its old name as "a Democratic morning newspaper." United States District Attorney Dorsheimer, who is proprietor of the paper, will be editor in chief. The heads of departments, officially announced, are as follows: Managing editor, Thomas M. Cook, formerly of this city and recently of The San Francisco Chronicle; city editor, Albert W. Orr, formerly of The Herald and Evening Post; telegraph editor, Thaddeus McAleney, of The Philadelphia Times; publisher, J. Frank Dillont; assistant, G. K. Ackerman; advertising and distribution agent, William B. Henry.

A Job for Capt. Eads in Brazil.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—A Washington special to The Record says: [illegible] [illegible], of St. Louis, Capt. Eads' engineer, arrived here and had a conference with the Brazilian minister. He is here trying to work up a job for the improvement of one of the principal harbors of Brazil. Negotiations have been in progress for some time between that government and Capt. Eads. The conditions which are to be overcome are to be very similar to those existing at Galveston. Plans and estimates are said to have been forwarded to Capt. Eads, who is making a study of the work necessary.

A Lawyer's Unlawyerlike Act.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 10.—Judge Stoddard, in the superior court at Litchfield, considered evidence brought to show cause why Henry H. Prescott, of that place, should cease to be a member of the bar. Prescott is charged by James B. Bigg, a professional burglar, now at Wethersfield jail, with taking money from him for which he agreed to furnish him with the key with which he unlocked his handcuffs and escaped. Prescott also furnished him with a revolver and ten cartridges.

THE FLORIDA.

HOW THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER WAS CAPTURED AND SUNK.

Her Escape from Mobile—The U. S. Steamship Wachusett in the Chase—At Bahia, Brazil—A "Violation of Law."

[Rochester Post-Express.]

Of the vessel Florida, it may not be uninteresting to describe her construction. She was built at Birkenhead, England, and the American minister, Hon. C. F. Adams, tried, but in vain, to have her seized. Escaping under the name of Oreto, she was twice seized at Nassau, but to no purpose. Released, she soon appeared as a British man-of-war off Mobile, then blockaded by Commander G. H. Preble, who was afraid to fire on her, thinking that she really was one of her majesty's vessels. She shortly ran past him and then showed what she really was, a "rebel pirate."

The Oreto soon ran out of Mobile under the cover of darkness, and changed her name to the Florida and commenced her career as a pirate. Early in May, 1863, the Florida, while in the West Indies, captured a number of barks and brigs, burning them to the water's edge, or bonding them, "payable six months after the recognition of (by the United States) the independence of the Southern Confederacy."

The United States steamship Wachusett, commanded by Capt. Napoleon Collins, was detailed in the summer of 1864 to find and capture the Florida. Capt. Collins proceeded to the South Atlantic and cruised along the equator, between the coast of South America and Africa, hoping to have the good luck to meet the Florida outside the marine limit of either coast.

After cruising back and forth until every one was sick and tired of the monotony of such work, he put into the port of Bahia, Brazil, to coal and refit his vessel. Every effort was made while at sea by "speaking" all vessels sighted to find out the whereabouts of the Florida, but to no purpose. Arriving at Bahia a short stay was made and the vessel got ready for another cruise at sea.

The Florida had, Oct. 5, 1864, just captured and burned the bark Mondamori, on the Brazilian coast, and ran into Bahia as the Wachusett was steaming out. Some doubt existing as to the identity of the Florida, the Wachusett ran a short distance out to sea and returned with nightfall, when a boat and crew, commanded by Ensign L. Ludlow, was sent into the harbor with instructions to find out whether it was really the Florida. Ludlow pulled into the harbor after nightfall and pulled around the steamer, hailing her: "Ship ahoy! Hello! What ship is that?" "Confederate steamer Florida, Capt. Morris commanding." Then the return hail: "Boat ahoy! Hello! What boat is that?" "Her majesty's steamer Curlew's." (This was done to put the Florida's people off their guard). Ludlow then returned to the Wachusett and to an anxious commander and crew and reported that it was a sure enough Florida. Then the excitement commenced. "Are we going in to-night? Will we ever get a chance at her?" Everybody seemed excited except the cool and calculating Capt. Collins.

The next day the American consul, Wilson, was pressed into the service and made the bearer of a challenge from Capt. Collins to the commander of the Florida to come out and fight, but after several futile attempts to provoke her to a fight, a council of war was held in the cabin of the Wachusett, and it was determined by all (with one exception) to go into the harbor and sink the Florida. Bearings were made of her position, sides were calculated upon and the night of Oct. 7, 1864, was to be "the night." Every one was ready for the occasion; the intention was to run in, strike the Florida amidships, sink her and steam out. "But the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agles." Some time in the afternoon a schooner shifted her position and anchored alongside the Florida.

At 3 o'clock the cable was slipped and the Wachusett started for the harbor. Full speed was given and the Florida was doomed, but the blow that was intended for her death stroke struck her forward of her mainmast, and only damaged, but did not cripple her. Capt. Collins now demanded her surrender, which was complied with by the lieutenant in charge (Capt. Morris and half his crew being on shore).

In a moment's time the Florida was "boarded" by the Wachusett, and by a hawser made fast and crowding on all steam the Wachusett put out to sea, making no reply to the Brazilian fleet, and the shots from the forts doing no damage. She was soon outside the harbor with her prize. The Brazilian naval commander followed, but not fast enough, and soon returned to his harbor. A prize crew was put on board the Florida, and the crew and officers of that vessel sent to the Wachusett as prisoners of war.

The Florida was ordered to keep in sight of the Wachusett, and we were bound to the United States. In conversation with some of the captured officers, they stated that they were glad to have been captured; they knew the war was nearly over, and they had got tired of burning and destroying defenseless vessels, and they seemed to think that it was a "god-send" to them to get out of the Florida.

Steam and sail were made on both vessels, and in a few days the harbor of St. Thomas, W. I., was reached, and as we came from an infected port we were put in quarantine in the outer harbor. Way in among the other vessels could be seen an United States man-of-war. Signals were exchanged and we found that it was the Kearsarge. After nightfall a boat from her pulled around our stern.

"Hello, Collins, what is that vessel you have got there?"

"The Confederate vessel Florida, captured in Bahia."

"Good; I have whipped and sunk the Alabama off Cherbourg."

It was Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge. To come on board was impossible, and the crew of the Wachusett gave him three rousing cheers as he pulled away.

The Wachusett proceeded with her prize to Hampton roads, and thence turned over the vessel to the government and sent the prisoners to Fort Lafayette, the Wachusett going to Boston for repairs. On a representation of the case by the Brazilian minister, Secretary of State Seward disavowed the acts of Collins and ordered him to appear before a court-martial. The Florida was ordered to be returned to Bahia, but an army transport very conveniently ran into her while she was at anchor in Hampton roads and sunk her, and her wreck still remains there.

The court-martial on Capt. Collins found him guilty of "violating the laws of nations," and he was sentenced to be suspended for three years. President Lincoln shortly after remitted the unexpired period of the sentence, and he was promoted to commodore.

What a Pirate Might Do.

It is figured that a pirate vessel could leave San Francisco and run a course of at least 100 days before being captured, while her plunder might pile up into the millions.

HIS CONFIDENCE BETRAYED.

How the Book Agent Lost His Faith in Human Nature.

A young man engaged in traveling for a publishing firm opened the front gate of a house near Orange, N. J., and strode blithely up the path to the front door. The words "traveling for a publishing firm" are used here as the young man used them, but the dreadfully practical serving maid who answered the ring at the door announced to the master of the house that "was ov thim book agints" awaited his pleasure on the piazza. When the master of the house came out, all smiles, and courteously inquired how he could be of service to his visitor, the young man felt sure that he could sell at least one copy of "McCarthy's Record of Universal Information" and perhaps get a note of introduction to one of the neighbors. When the master of the house seated himself in a rustic chair, and observed in a particularly kind and interested manner that he had no doubt that the work would prove of more than usual value to any purchaser, no matter what his position in life, the young man felt ready to wager a small sum that the gentleman would take not only a copy for his own use, but two or three as presents to relatives.

"It is, no doubt, a valuable work," said the gentleman; "but has it any statistics?"

"Full of them, sir—full of them. A hundred pages of the most carefully prepared figures and—"

"Glad to hear it. But how about useful information?"

"Anything you want to know sir. Fifty pages without a break. Why, sir—"

"Yes, I have no doubt, but tell me are there historical facts enough to suit a practical man?"

"Entire history of the world sir, from the fall of Adam to the present time and more—"

"And reminiscences?"

"Half of the book is reminiscences, sir; every anecdote verified by affidavit and—"

"Any illustrations?"

"The best artists' work on every page," and for an hour the young man gave glowing descriptions of the contents of the book, its usefulness to the general public, and the danger likely to accrue to any family keeping house without it. Dinner time came and went and still the young man talked; perspiration rolled down his face in rivulets, but his energy never flagged. He went over the book section by section, chapter by chapter, and page by page. He was hungry, his jaw ached, but he was determined to talk until the gentleman's fortitude gave way. At last, at the proper moment, he produced his order book.

"How many copies may I put you down for?" he asked breathlessly, spreading the memorandum book upon his knee.

The gentleman hesitated. "Oh," said he at length, "you needn't put me down at all, as I am a member of the firm. I am pleased to see that you have learned your lesson very thoroughly. With perseverence you will make an excellent salesman, I assure you."

This will explain, in part, why the young man is now opening oysters in a South street restaurant his hopes blighted, and his confidence in human nature grossly betrayed.

The British Baby and His Painter.

[Contemporary Review.]

The prevalent pictorial motive of our great painters for the last two or three years has been babies, and our old friend the British matron must have at least enjoyed this peculiarity to the full in the academy. There are, it is true, about five nude figures in the present exhibition, but it would not be much of an exaggeration to say that there are nearly 500 babies. Every variety of infantile healthiness or sickliness is displayed here. A new "Liliputian Warehouse" might be set up with shoes, socks, capes, frocks, and bonnets of these academic "innocents."

There is, I notice, one special kind of bonnet, like a miniature coal scuttle, lined with plaited satin, which is a great favorite with academicians, and which they have attained great skill in rendering. Shoes, also, particularly those with a strap and one button, are, like Osric's "carriages very dear to" their "fancy," and short white socks are also successfully treated in several instances. It is remarkable that in this, as of course in all the less important branches of their art, the academicians and associates surpass the outside artists. There are not only a larger number of academic babies, but they are bigger, chubbier, and better dressed than the others.

The average toilet of one of these favored sucklings must cost about 20 pounds sterling and as it is invariably of spotless freshness, must be a somewhat costly element in the household expenses. The great apostle of this new "cry of the children" is an associate called Morris, who had the good fortune to discover, in a pictorial sense, the universal attractiveness of the "millinery baby."

Private Bartenders.

[New York Cor. Pioneer-Press.]

Well, the eccentricities of refreshment are curious indeed. The newest affectation in this line is the private bartender. He is not an importation from England, but is wholly, so far as I can learn, a New York production. He is in the exclusive employ of some wealthy dandy, for whom he is expected to mix drinks with as much skill as can be found in any gorgeous glassslinger behind a public bar. The idea is said to have been original with Alfredo Talcarin, a rich young Brazilian, who had known only the harsh and primitive distillations of his native land before coming to New York to spend last winter. Here the varieties and novelties of the bar fascinated him.

In the midst of present joys he was not unmindful of that future in which his residence in Buenos Ayres must be resumed. Therefore he put his valet, a half-breed Brazilian Indian, already clever in toilet service, under the instruction of Harry Johnson, noted among New York able drinkers as a mixer of complicated beverages. This was talked about in the dandies' lounging places, and the advantages of having a bartender in one's own service seemed to strike the chappies, donchew know! Already a dozen valets of distinguished dudes have become proficient, and their masters' rooms are provided with cabinets from which the newest cocktails and the queerest mixed drinks are turned out.

London Centenarians.

[Chicago Herald.]

Twenty centenarians, thirteen of them women, have been hunted up in London by a correspondent of one of the journals of that city. The baptismal registers and like data are said to be accessible in many of the cases, and it is said of the list that it is by no means exhausted. The death of Sir Moses Montifiore gave rise to the search.

Walla Walla Wheat Fields.

In Walla Walla valley may be seen eighty miles of continuous wheat fields along the foothills of the Blue mountains. The farmers continue to grow wheat, though they have to pay 30 cents per 100 pounds to get it to a market.

No Correct Map of Persia.

Notwithstanding all that has been written about Persia, Minister Benjamin declares that ignorance concerning it is so general that no correct map of the land has been made.

HONEST ESQUIMAUX.

THIEVING AMONG THEM ALMOST WHOLLY UNKNOWN.

Absence of "Hoggishness"—Low Wages but no Stealing—A Communistic Method of Borrowing Articles in Case of Necessity.

[Lieut. Schwatka in New York Times.]

After all, the Esquimaux do not seem to have a very good idea of comparative value in their exchanges, the present necessity for an article governing them far more than any other consideration. If a needle or a nail or other cheap and simple article is needed at once a fox-skin or a blade of whalebone will be willingly exchanged for it, if they have it, the value of the skin or blade being enough in civilization to supply the tribe with these articles for an indefinite period. For a summer's work on a whaler—about two months—they generally receive a cheap breech-loading gun, bought in the United States for from $4 to $6, and $2 or $3 worth of ammunition. Things on which they have worked patiently for months they will trade away for some civilized trinket that could not have occupied more than a few minutes in its manufacture. Nor are they much more considerate in their exchanges of commodities with each other, and the most incongruous payments are often made by them.

I never saw any display of that characteristic among Indians, and generally known by the æsthetic title of "hoggishness," wherein a liberal gift to one for an article must be added to in purchasing the same from another. To prevent this suppositious trait I determined at once to fix a standard of value in obtaining dogs from them, large numbers of which I needed for my anticipated sledge journey, but, as I had placed the remuneration at good rates, I never had occasion to wrangle over it with them. In fact, such contentions are wholly unknown among these Esquimaux in dealing with strangers or with each other. Even when several whalers are wintering in their vicinity, and one is unusually stingy in payments and others conspicuously generous, the former is not "boycotted" altogether in the amount of meat, furs, clothing, and other material they have for them all.

Thieving among these bands is almost wholly unknown, and this has long been their character. A British exploring expedition that wintered among them over a half century ago, speaks of this virtue among them. A small party of Esquimaux had built their igloos, or snow-house, near the ships of this expedition—that is two or three miles distant—and a number of the white people visited them. Upon returning to the ships one person noticed that he had lost a glove, and supposed that it might have been purloined by the natives, until one of them, who had followed the party, returned the glove, having walked the entire distance for that purpose. Two dogs were purchased of them by one ship's crew. They disappeared one night, and suspicion was naturally aroused, but the next morning the two dogs were found securely tied, Esquimau method, on the deck of the other ship. After the dogs had broken loose from one ship and had returned to their village, their original owner had brought them back in the night, and by mistake had returned them to the wrong vessel. Surely they carry out the Biblical injunction to avoid even the appearance of evil in a manner that would not stand with the conduct of some civilized persons.

When I lived among them our party was never careful to collect tools or other things left around the house, and I do not now recall that we ever missed an article. The party left a large amount of trading material, amounting in value to probably $1,000 or $2,000, in a snow-house in the village, and visited the whale ships over 100 miles away, and nothing was touched during its absence. I have already noted for what trifling wages the Esquimaux work hard all summer, and yet here was enough to be had by stealing to supply them for a number of years. The protection in a snow house is about equal to that in a tent with the flaps tied, or a house with an unlocked door. During most of our absence no Esquimaux lived in the village, but they were away walrusing in snow houses some two or three miles distant, and thus no one was left to guard the house, rendering thieving very easy. Had any one stolen anything, and been detected, there is no penalty provided for the offense or for any other crime committed.

The only time when the integrity of any one of the village natives was questioned was when a member of my party lost a valuable pink (?) knife. It disappeared mysteriously at the same time with an Innuit who bore the worst reputation in this particular line in the tribe, although none of them could furnish a bill of particulars as to any single definite act of his in the past. We were living in the snow-houses at the time, but when summer came and the igloos had melted the supposed stolen property was found on the ground on the site of our old snow-house, and this supposed charge against the Esquimau was thrown out of court. They have a method among themselves of borrowing articles in the most communistic way without any waste of words. Under all circumstances, however, such articles are sure to be returned to their original owners.

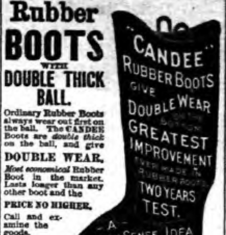
If they are out of oil for their lamps or provisions and find a cairn (pile of large stones) containing oil or meat of any kind they do not hesitate to break into and take enough to relieve their immediate necessities—never more—and attach to a stick stuck up in the snow alongside the despoiled cairn payment in full for what has been taken therefrom in the way of a snow-knife, a bag of bullets, or whatever they may have handy and know will be useful to the other party whose meat or oil has been taken. If this owner belongs to the same village as the traveler the former will be compensated when they meet. This snow-knife or bag of bullets, or what not, that has been suspended as collateral from the upright stick may dangle there for a month or two, and all the Esquimaux within traveling distance may pass it daily and it will never be molested until the owner comes along looking for his oil or meat.

I knew an Innuit hunter who visited the whale ships at Marble island on leaving the mainland to cross the ice to the island and where all chances of seeing game ended, take his breech-loading rifle, an inestimable prize in their eyes, and, planting its butt in the deep snow leave it standing upright on the native line of travel to the ships. I saw it about two weeks after it had been put there on my way to the ships, and again about four weeks after that when returning. I suppose 100 or 200 had passed it, nine-tenths of whom would have given a year's labor for it, but the owner brought it home at last when he returned to his village. I have noticed this frequently among the Esquimaux.

An Aeronautic Institute.

Vienna is about to put into practical operation an aeronautic institute, where a constant supply of balloons of every kind and style will be kept on hand. Ascensions are to be free.

"CANDEE"
Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK
BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.



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NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

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CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
and Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.

FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.

A Large Variety of
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ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-12

Carpets ! Carpets !

We have Just received several pieces of extra heavy Rag Carpet which we sell for what it would cost to have it woven.
CANTON FLANNEL! CANTON FLANNEL!
14 yards of heavy unbleached Canton Flannel for $1.00.
Dress Ginghams and Prints
A full line of desirable patterns and colors, for Fall wear.
Linen Towels ! Linen Towels !
We keep a large assortment of these goods, from a good heavy towel at 5c, up to the finest damask.
Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

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Dealer in
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MASONS' MATERIALS
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Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
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WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,
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PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS.
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O. BOX 1307.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake, Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street
Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-12.

LAING'S HOTEL.
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

$3.50 PER DOZEN
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FOR CABINETS.
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G. F. & C. E. Brown,
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WINDOW SHADES
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INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
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Compton's
PURE Philadelphia
ICE CREAM
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

TO The Public!
On and after July 26th,
BUTLER'S
Drug store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
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Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.
Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water, is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
Wm. L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jno. L. Pittmeer, H. M. Gilligan,
Leon Fioreston, Hugh Hastings
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JONES & CO.,
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For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed.
Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances.
Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Raybert, Addis and Hassard, practical plumbers or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1470, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 29.

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In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.

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12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.
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No. 9 East Front Street,
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MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
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First-class Work. Low Prices

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MORALLER BROS.,
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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
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SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 105 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

FINE
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FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.,
At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Cards a Specialty

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25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St., or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 56.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
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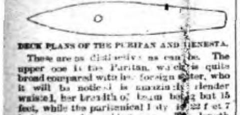
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

THE CONTESTING BOATS

INTERESTING DIAGRAMS AND COMPARISON OF THE TWO MODELS.

The English and American Types of Yacht—Their Distinctive Features and Principal Points of Difference Clearly Shown.

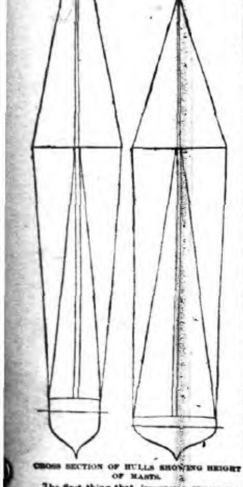
NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—All eyes being turned this week to the international yachting contest in progress at the entrance to New York harbor, in which the two fastest "single stick" yachts of England and America are contesting their speed, we present herewith carefully engraved diagrams, showing better than columns of description the distinctive characteristics of the two types of yachts. This being a race between types renders the drawings almost necessary to explain the difference in the models.



DECK PLANS OF THE PURITAN AND GENESTA.

These are as distinctive as can be. The upper one is the Puritan, which is quite broad compared with her foreign sister, who it will be noticed is amazingly slender waisted, her breadth of beam being but 15 feet, while the Puritanical lady is 22 feet 7 inches across her widest part. The length of the Genesta's deck is 90 feet, while her antagonist is 93 feet. It might be said at once that the Genesta being the slimmer boat, everything else being equal, would cut through the water much easier. Yes, but what she gains in breadth had to be added to her depth or draught, so that what is gained in her narrowness compared with the Puritan is lost in the resistance offered to the water through her increased draught and herein lies the chief distinction between the American and English types. The English boat builder, conforming to the narrow and deep rivers and harbors of his land, constructs his vessels to correspond. The American builder has made a virtue of necessity; our shallow rivers can be navigated with the greatest ease by the vessel of the least draught. So the Yankee constructs what the Britisher calls "skimming dishes," that is a vessel with the least possible draught and the greatest possible beam consistent with fast sailing qualities. To overcome the sliding movement sideward when the wind blows at right angles, for instance, to the course of a yacht, the Yankee invented the centerboard, which takes the place of a deep keel, with the advantage that it can be raised or lowered, thus permitting the yacht to sail in shallow as well as deep water. The English learned much in boat building from the yacht America, which in 1851 distanced the yachts of all nations in a race at Cowes, coming in seven or eight miles ahead of her closest competitor. *In fact, it is said that Queen Victoria,* on hearing the result of that race, asked: "Which is second?" To which was replied: "Ah, may it please your majesty, there is no second!"

But the English have not adopted the centerboard. That still remains a distinctive American feature.

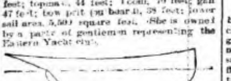


CROSS SECTION OF HULLS SHOWING HEIGHT OF MASTS.

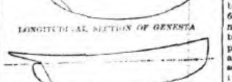
The first thing that impresses one on seeing the above is the tremendous height of mast compared with the size of the hull. To overcome this difficulty and render them buoyant lead is attached to their keels, which in the Genesta's case amounts to 70 tons, while the Puritan carries between 35 and 40 tons of lead fastened to her keel. Since the Genesta has arrived on these shores every precaution has been taken by her owners to prevent our press or people learning much about her construction. When she was raised in the dry dock it was expected an opportunity would be given to see her shape, at other times under water. But her owners again objected, so that resort was had to a detective camera in the hands of a reporter, and from his photograph, surreptitiously obtained, was engraved our diagram. The extreme narrowness of the Genesta and shallowness of the Puritan is here plainly shown.

The history and dimensions of the two vessels are as follows: The Genesta was built by Messrs. Henderson Bros., at Patrick-on-the-Clyde. She is 90 feet over all, 81 feet on the water line, 15 feet beam, 11¾ feet depth of hold and 13½ feet draught. Although originally she had only sixty tons of lead outside, she now carries seventy tons of lead on her keel. She has also been recently coppered and fitted with new and heavier spars. Keelson stringers, frames and strengthening plates are all of steel, while the planking is teak and elm. Her mast is 77 feet 10 inches long. From deck to hounds, 52 feet; topmast, 50 feet; boom, 70 feet; spinnaker boom, 64 feet; gaff 44 feet, and bowsprit overboard 36 feet 10½ inches.

The yacht Puritan was designed by Edward Burgess, of Boston, with a view to combine the speed of the ordinary type of American sloops with the weatherliness of the English cutter. Puritan measures 93 feet on deck from the fore side of stem to the aft side of her long and slender taffrail; extreme beam, 22 feet 7 inches; draught, 8 feet 4 inches; displacement, 105 gross tons. The lead keel weighs 25 tons, and 20 tons of lead are stowed inside, four or five tons of which are run into the jarbeards. The centerboard is 21 feet long and 10 feet deep. The spar measurements are: Mainmast, 78 feet; topmast, 44 feet; boom, 79 feet; gaff 47 feet; bowsprit (outboard), 38 feet; lower sail area, 5,500 square feet. She is owned by a party of gentlemen representing the Eastern Yacht club.

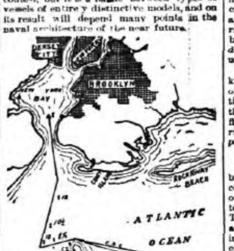


LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF GENESTA.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF PURITAN.

In these outline broadside views of the competing yachts is shown among other points of difference one that is very favorable to the Genesta. It will be noticed that her keel is round from stem to stern, almost like the bottom of a pot. This enables her to spin around when changing her course or tacking at a much greater speed than her rival. While the Genesta can be put about in fifteen seconds, it requires the Puritan at least double that time. *This time, short as it may appear, is a very serious matter when many tacks are necessary in a race.* So it will be seen it is not only an international contest, but it is a battle between types of vessels of entirely distinctive models, and on its result will depend many points in the naval architecture of the near future.



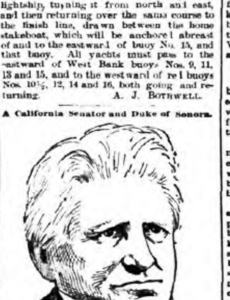
MAP OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB COURSE.

The second race fixed for to-day is the one in which the greatest interest is centered. It is over the usual yacht club course, a length of about thirty-eight statute miles. The order for it is as follows:

In this race the contesting yachts in starting will cross an imaginary line drawn from the judges' steamer, anchored about a quarter of a mile below buoy No. 18, opposite Owl's Head, L. I., and a mark boat anchored inshore from the steamer, thence (keeping outside of Fort Lafayette) to and around buoy No. 10, passing to the west and south of it, thence to buoy No. 8½, passing south of it, and north of buoy No. 5, off the point of Sandy Hook, to and around Sandy Hook lightship, turning it from north and east, and then returning over the same course to the finish line, drawn between the home stakeboat, which will be anchored abreast of and to the eastward of buoy No. 15, and that buoy. All yachts must pass to the eastward of West Bank buoys Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15, and to the westward of red buoys Nos. 10½, 12, 14 and 16, both going and returning.

A. J. BOTHWELL.

A California Senator and Duke of Sonora.



THE LATE WILLIAM M. GWIN.

Mr. Gwin was born in Tennessee in 1805 and was educated for the medical profession. His father, the Rev. James Gwin, was a personal friend of Gen. Andrew Jackson and his chaplain at New Orleans, and through his father's influence Mr. Gwin began his public career as Gen. Jackson's private secretary. In 1833 Mr. Gwin was appointed by Gen. Jackson marshal for the southern district of Mississippi. The Mississippians opposed this nomination, because Gwin was not recognized as a citizen of that state. This action only excited the determination of Old Hickory, and he at once renewed the nomination, with an intimation that Gwin or nobody should be marshal for Mississippi. That settled it, and Gwin was confirmed. He subsequently was elected to congress from that state, serving in the house of representatives from 1841 to 1843. After that he removed to New Orleans, where he took an active part in politics.

Mr. Gwin could not conceal his sympathy for the south, and thus at the outbreak of the war was soon in trouble with the government. The ex-senator joined the southern sympathizers in California in their efforts to arraign the state with the south. Failing in this, Gwin, Calhoun, Benham and others took passage on a Pacific Mail steamer for Panama, intending to reach the Confederacy. Gen. Sumner, with several companies of regular troops also took passage on the same steamer, and during the voyage to Panama arrested Gwin, Benham and Brent and brought them to New York, where they were placed in Fort Jackson. Gwin was released in 1863.

The next heard of him he was in Europe, where he met Louis Napoleon, who had ambitious projects in Mexico, and consulted with him about them. He brought in the Duke De Morny, with whom he united his fortunes, and arranged a scheme to colonize the province of Sonora in Mexico with European miners and laborers, and develop the metal and other interests. Around this colonization scheme was woven the more ambitious project of an empire in Mexico.

THE BREAD-MAKERS.

HOW THE VARIOUS KINDS ARE MADE TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

Steam Bakeries and the Bread They Make—"Boston Brown," "Home-Made," and Other Varieties—Bread and People.

[Philadelphia Times.]

There are about twenty-five varieties of *bread made nowadays and this does not include the light nutritious loaves that our* grandmothers knew so well how to bake, nor the crude, doughy first efforts of Vassar graduates. Over 1,000,000 barrels of flour are sold annually for home consumption and two-thirds of this is made into bread. The 1,300 bakers in the city use 600,000 barrels. A barrel of good flour will *make from 270 to 280 5-cent loaves and the* best flour is the cheapest to use. Philadelphia bakers, as a rule, use choice brands and mix four grades to get the right alloy, so to speak—two "Minnesota springs" and two "Indiana winters." Some bakers, particularly those who make the best brands of bread, only use one grade of spring wheat and two of winter. In the olden time yeast was made of malt, potatoes and hops, and it is still largely used. The bakers of fancy breads use a patent yellow compressed yeast.

STEAM BAKERIES.

There are seven large steam bread bakeries in the city, giving employment to 300 or 400 hands. One large establishment manufactures the different varieties of Vi*enna bread exclusively. It is made of the* best flour and milk instead of water is used to mix the flour. The baking is done in airtight ovens and the steam generated in baking settles back on the bread instead of escaping. This makes the outer crust thin and tender and gives the bread a peculiarly rich taste and pleasant aroma. Vienna bread is sold at a better price than the or*dinary water bread and many families will* use no other.

A recent invention in bread is what is known in the trade as "steam." It is made of the very best flour and baked in airtight pans that enclose it on all sides. It is thus baked in its own steam and has a fine flavor. The tins mould it into a symmetrical loaf about twelve inches in length, *perfectly round and squared at the ends.*

VARIOUS TRADE NAMES.

Only two bakers in the city make Boston brown bread, which is composed of yellow corn and rye meal sweetened with molasses or brown sugar. One baker devotes his attention to what is known as aerated bread. This is manufactured altogether by steam and is peculiarly light and spongy. While in course of preparation the dough is charged with carbonic acid gas which renders the bread light without detracting in any way from its nutritious qualities. Dyspeptics can eat it without inconvenience.

One of the most popular breads is a round compact loaf, which is known in the trade as "home-made." A small quantity of white corn meal is mixed with the flour, which makes the bread firm and moist and renders it possible to keep it several days in a fresh condition.

The Schwartz and Kimmel bread, which is found on the lunch counter of every beer saloon and is much prized and almost exclusively eaten by the Germans, is made of black rye. Its manufacture is confined to the small German bakers. Two or three Jewish bakers make the wafer-like Passover bread, which is eaten by the faithful Jews during the great feast from which it takes its name.

The large bakers have a variety of trade names for their goods, such as Vienna, steam, cream, cream French, cream Vienna, home-made, bran and rye, breakfast rolls, finger rolls, Vienna rolls, kaiser semmel and kipfels. Among the bakers of cheaper breads their goods are classed as rolls, twists, box and brick. The long and square Vienna loaves and their various imitations are most eaten.

THE BAKERS' HARVEST.

During the fall and spring months is the bakers' harvest time. In summer people eat less and thousands leave the city. In winter hot cakes for breakfast and muffins for tea are made at home and many bake their own bread.

There have been many improvements made in bake-ovens of late years and several attempts to devise a machine that would knead the dough. These latter have been failures and the dough is still kneaded by hand.

"When I first entered the business, years ago," said an old baker, "there was a great prejudice against baker's bread. It used to be charged, I remember, that the bakers kneaded the dough with their feet. These silly and baseless stories have long since been forgotten. Most bakers pride themselves on their cleanliness and will employ no man who uses tobacco. It used to be charged, and is now by people who know nothing about the business, that we whitened our bread with alum. I never saw any used for that purpose and I have been in the business for forty years. We don't adulterate, either. There is no cheaper adulterant than flour and the best you can buy is the cheapest."

BREAD AND PEOPLE.

New Englanders are very fond of brown bread, which they eat with their Sunday morning dish of baked beans. During the week they eat the ordinary grades of bread and are particularly partial to fresh tea-biscuit at night. The southerners eat corn bread, smoking hot, and their wheat bread is usually small, flat soda biscuits, which are not palatable when cold. Strange as it may seem, the negro never eats corn bread if he can help it and prefers his wheat bread warm and spongy.

The English and Irish are fond of a peculiar bread baked on the hearth in round loaves. They like their bread cold and do not object if it is stale. Americans as a class prefer wheat bread as white and fresh as possible. The Germans eat rye bread almost exclusively and are particularly fond of the kimmel or seed bread.

"The Italians and Chinese eat stale bread exclusively," said a baker, "and I never yet heard of an Italian or a Chinaman suffering from dyspepsia or the toothache."

France's Latest Levies.

[New York Post.]

The French armee territoriale was called out this year for thirteen days' training, in imitation of the German landwehr system (under which the period of training is twelve days); but the result of the experiment is not considered satisfactory by the French military papers. The Avenir Militaire praises the punctuality with which the men came forward, and the rapidity with which they equipped themselves for duty; but it strongly censures their want of military smartness and discipline. They were rather, it says, like hastily-raised bands than like an army; they seldom saluted their officers, and never their non-commissioned officers, and each man carried his rifle on the march as he liked. Such faults may appear trifling, but it is only by rigid discipline and drill that an army can gain that unity of action to which the German armies have chiefly owed their success.

Business Cards.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 20 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1307.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished.

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 341.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 51 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
14 North avenue
Shaving. Hair-cutting. Shampooing, etc in first-class style. *Particular attention paid to* hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 16 *East Front street.*

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street. Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset street,
Grocer & Seedman,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 150.
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's **Meat Market.**
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, **Driven Wells,**
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 14 East Front. 1-26 11

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
and Music, 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Doane of 942 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue.
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue.
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first-class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demesa's Kindling Wood Establishment Somerset street. 6-24-1?

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 304
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield

A. I. Smalley North avenue.
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.

Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co. of N. Y. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM.
All Flavors.

Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.

Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.

35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.

Shawls

Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

Hand Bags

39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 63c, etc.
200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.
25c Underwear 25c.
25c Gents' Neckwear 25c.

THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J
LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES.
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.

ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory

BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.

POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.

Artist's Materials, etc.

5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
[illegible] LARGE [illegible]
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting. Electric Front Door Bells. Electric Servants Call Bells.
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—36 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1588, Plainfield, N. J.

2,500 BOOKS.

GREAT BOOK SALE
AT
EDSALL'S.
COMMENCING
Monday, September 7.

Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.

If you want books at **Extremely Low Prices** you will find this a rare opportunity. This special sale will continue for a short time only.

EDSALL'S

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

New York, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in *Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned* townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS

Jar Rubbers.

GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights

One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.

S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of [illegible]
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash.

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Departmem*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

This machine is now in use in my yard, No. [illegible] Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, **WESTCHESTER**, of New York, **Norwich Union** of England, **North British Mercantile**, of England, **The Northern**, of England, **The Queen**, of England, **The Merchants**, of Newark, **The Washington Life**, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
On approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self-Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates *cheerfully furnished.*
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY **Coal**

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1407.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 87 PLAINFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

LOST—About one month ago a gold locket and chain. [illegible]n one si e of Locket flower in blue enamel, on the other word "Beppie" Reward will be paid on return to 96 East 3d Street.

GIRL WANTED for general housework at [illegible] First Place. Best references requir d. 12[illegible]

WANTED—For gentlemen, wife and child eight years old, three unfurnished rooms, with board in first-class private family. Terms not to exceed twenty dollars a month. Apply A. B. L., News office. 1-6-5

HOUSE and apartments to let. 4 West Third street. 9-10-tf

WANTED—two good steady young men to canvass for a local company. Apply, L., P. O. Box 97. 1[illegible]

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, beyond fence lines, Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-[illegible]-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 18 East Front street. 9-1-tf

Special Notices.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, See [illegible] feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest [illegible] in the city. Also shade and fruit trees, Niagara graperies and others, cut flowers, Hyacinths, etc., for sale a Denton's Nursery. 4-20-60

SCHOOL FOR DANCING. Prof. F. Dennstaedt of New York will open during the autumn, a course of instruction in dancing commencing Thursday, September 10, at Laing's Hall. Instruction every day. Private lessons from 2 to 4 and class lessons from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms, per class lessons $6. Twenty lessons $10. Inquire at Laing's Hotel office. References—Tiffany, the jeweler and Judge McAdam of New York, Prof. J. E. Willard of Troy Female Seminary, and hundreds of others of the same class. Autograph testimonials can be shown if desired. 7-6

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254. 6-20 3m

REMOVAL. George Demesa's old Established Bindling [illegible] Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at M. Koller's shoe store, 36 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 18 East Front street will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 28.

MUSIC. J. F. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director, Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 11-6th

BUILDING LOT 200 feet Front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1397, Plainfield. 6-20tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street. 4-30tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualit es and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap, 119 acres. Will exchange, House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 6-11-tf

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 7-13-30

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homoeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homoeopathic Physician, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 28.

Educational.

A YOUNG LADY Graduate of the New York Normal College, will give private lessons or form a limited class of little girls at her residence in Plainfield. Address P. O. Box 119.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Albert, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box, 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

School Supplies.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

School Books,

of all kinds.

Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.

A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	57	6 a. m.	71
9 a. m.	65	9 a. m.	[illegible]
12 m	61	12 m.	90
3 p m.	58	3 p. m	99

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.33 a.m	Sunrise	5.33 a.m.
Sun Sets	6.22 p.m.	Sun Sets	6.28 p.m.
Moon Rises	0.58 a.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Battle of Brandywine, 1777.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be from fair to clear, with stationary, followed by rising temperature.

JOTTINGS.

—*Pope Bros. have new carpet designs.*

—Farmers predict that hay will bring $40 per ton before the first of February.

—In the absence of their pastor the Rev. *Dr. Ketcham will preach in the Seventh*-Day Baptist Church to-morrow morning.

—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, the Grand Division Sons of Temperance will meet in this city. They have been tendered the use of Reform Hall.

—The Bound Brook Public School opened under the principalship of Gaius Hoffman on Monday. His assistants are Misses Minie Stryker and Emma Carr.

—The Middlesex Co. Republican Executive committee met in the Masonic Hall, New Brunswick, yesterday, and designated Wednesday, *October 7th, as the* date of the county convention, when a candidate for State Senator will be nominated.

—The race between the yachts Puritan and Genesta took place to-day. It will be an exceedingly close race, if no accident occurs. The Genesta was ahead part of the time, but latest accounts place the Puritan ahead.

—Yesterday in an educational notice in THE NEWS, "mixed" classes should have read limited. Apropos an exchange says that the statement in its previous issue of a church matter that a committee had been appointed "to watch the widows" should have read "wash the windows."

—The Chautauqua University, whose headquarters are in this city, is the largest educational institution on the continent, for its class of 1885 had no less than four thousand members. The immense outreachings of this unique enterprise may be understood *from the fact that nearly 100,000 persons,* including 800 Japanese, are pursuing the Chautauqua course.

—There was a large audience at Reform Hall last evening, at the regular Thursday night meeting, and remarks were made by President French, Messrs. Dunn, Smalley, Dr. Thiers and Editor Leonard. Dunham's Choristers led the singing, and by way of diversion *John Carney, of the firm of Carney* Brothers, gave some exceedingly humorous recitations in Dutch, English attired in the costume of an innocent German. The audience were very much amused.

—The Hunterdon Republican gives the information that John P. Schomp, familiarly known as "Johnny I." a former resident of Bound Brook, was arrested last Saturday for selling liquor without a license. He had a shanty erected on the side of the South Branch river opposite Packer Island and on the occasion of excursions and picnics there he has been in the habit of selling beer to those who crossed the stream to his place. The Lehigh Valley railroad company do not allow any beer or liquor to be sold on the Island, and it was at their instance *that the arrest was made.*

—The New York Sun says that John Cameron, a wealthy contractor of this city, has begun an action in the Supreme Court, Kings county, against *the Long Island* Railroad Company, to recover $10,000 damages for false imprisonment. Last Saturday, Mr. Cameron went to Sheepshead Bay to see the races. At the depot, on his return, an officer called out, "Bay Ridge train," and punched his ticket. It was not the Bay Ridge train, however, and when it passed the junction Mr. Cameron told the conductor that he had been directed to it as such. The conductor demanded Mr. Cameron's ticket, but he declined to give it up, saying he would pay any amount that was demanded. As Mr. Cameron quitted the car at the Flatbush avenue depot, Brooklyn, the conductor laid hold of him and shook him, saying. "You've been disorderly, and I'm going to arrest you." Mr. Cameron, who is a very powerful man, said, "Call an officer, then, for I won't go with you, and you had better take your hands off." The conductor held on, however, until an officer came. Mr. Cameron was taken to the Bergen street police station and searched. In his pockets were found money and bonds to the value of $20,000. He objected to yield up his property, and notified the sergeant that he would require strict accounting of everything taken from him. Hereupon the sergeant restored the money and bonds. Cameron was locked in a cell. He sent for his lawyer, Harry Wilbur, who procured bail, on which he was released. Next morning the magistrate before whom he was taken discharged him

MURDER IN SOMERVILLE.

A Boy Beaten to Death.—Threats of Lynching.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

SOMERVILLE, N. J. Sept. 11, 1885.—A most horrid crime is now being disclosed in this place before Coroner A. P. Sutphen and a jury composed as follows:

W. H. Cawley, M. Williamson, W. S. Messler, J. S. VanDerveer, E. L. Irving, John Dunham, A. Conover, M. Lance, W. Kershaw, F. Stein, A. Rockafellow.

The inquest is being held in the Court House, and a large crowd is in attendance.

The particulars are as follows:

Benjamin VanDerveer and his wife Caroline, and two sons Augustus and Frederick, a colored family, reside near the Fair Grounds in a tenant house on the Rev. F. F. Cornell estate. They had boarding with them a colored boy named David D. Ten Eyck, aged 9 years. He was placed *in the* family by his mother, with the intention that he should have a good home. The *mother is a servant in the family of W. S.* Parmalee, of Elizabeth.

On Sunday last the oldest son, Augustus called for a physician stating that the boy David was dying. The boy died before Augustus returned. The undertaker was called and he discovered that the boy had *sufficent marks on his body indicating that* he had been foully dealt with. He informed coroner Sutphen of the facts, and on Monday the above named jury was empaneled and taken to the residence of the VanDerveers.

After hearing the testimony of Augustus Vanderveer, the jury adjourned till to-day. From his testimony and that of other witnesses the indications are that the boy was *starved and beaten to death. One of the* witnesses testified that the man and the woman had beaten the boy with a flat board by the hour.

Dr. Wm. B. Mathewson testified that he was called to make an examination of the body of the boy; he was laid out properly and carefully; took off his clothes; Mr. Van Derveer objected several times but not *earnestly; discovered that his left eye was* swollen largely; that his left ear hung only by a tissue and that it was covered by sticking plaster; on his head were several indentations; his body was in a condition that is hardly describable; there was not sufficient space on his body to lay out in districts the wounds he had received; a number of them were denuded, and several were partly healed; the wounds on his head were done very recently; perhaps within twenty-four hours before his death; or these may have caused his death; his stomach was not well nourished; he must have been struck with a flat instrument or one with uneven edges; I found that the fore-finger of his left hand had been lacerated; the skin was all off and the nail also; it was covered with sticking plaster.

The case is in progress as we go to press.

The Plainfield Proposed Park.

Very satisfactory progress is being made by the Plainfield Improvement Company in their efforts to give Plainfield the most attractive and popular pleasure grounds in the State.

They have just begun to issue their stock and several hundred shares have already been taken.

There is perhaps no place in the vicinity better adapted to their purpose than that which they have chosen, *the Boice estate* fronting on Front street, Elm Place and Chatham street, the natural beauty of which is so well known to *everyone.*

Among the many other promised attractions are boating, lawn tennis, open air roller skating, swimming baths, roller coasters, swings, "mansion of entertainments," shady nooks rustic bridges, ice skating, refreshments, music, etc. We mention particularly the bicycle track and the promenade hall. The former will be constructed under the personal supervision of Harrold Serrell, President of our local bicycle club, who is eminently able to make it what the company proposes to have, the fastest bicycle track in country, without exception. This will make Plainfield the centre of bicycle matters in this section of the United States and will bring here thousands of wheelmen at their frequent "meets" and "tournaments." The latter besides being used for the promenade concerts, fairs, festivals, etc., will be fitted up for amateur performances *and entertainments* with the special aim of encouraging home talent, of which Plainfield can boast of a superior quality.

This enterprise, with such able management as its present Board of Directors secures, will, aside from affording our citizens a most delightful resort, doubtless bring many people from all our neighboring towns, *adding to our increasing population as a* city and making the company's stock a solid home investment.

The Board of Directors for 1885-6 are as follows: Hon. George W. Rockfellow, Mayor, Plainfield; Hon. E. R. Pope, Postmaster: E. Young Butler, New York City; Harrold Serrell, President of Plainfield Bicycle Club; J. Wesley Robertson, Plainfield; George W. Endicott M. D., Plainfield; John O. Stevens, (Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., N. Y.) Evona, N. J.

Advertised Letters.

Advertised letters in the post-office here Sept. 11, 1885. When called for say advertised:

Bessinger, Henry	Brokaw, G. Q.
Bloss, G. R.	Claffey, Maggie
Farlee, Robt. D.	Farlee, Mrs. L. S.
Gibbens, Thos.	Hill, Mrs. Jennie
Green, Rev. G. H. M.	Hopper, John
Hill, Mrs. Jennie	Hosler, Sophie
Leeson, Jane	Kurcher, Annie
Lowerre, Geo. H.	McAulife, Eliza
Martin, Mrs. Elizabeth M	McElgrene, Kate
Pentz, Mrs. Frederick	Merrill, Mrs. L. H.
Phillip, Mrs.	Smith & Co.
Shuart, Mrs. David	J. R.
Snyder, J. W.	Sheehan, Jeanny
Wallem, And.	Thompson, Mrs Joel
	Write, Mrs. Libbie

E. R. POPE, P. M.

Suicide of ex-Postmaster Fisher.

Plainfield and New Brunswick people are *largely acquainted with each other,* and may be called visiting friends. On this account additional interest is felt in either locality of matters pertaining to the other.

New Brunswick not many years ago had a political ring composed of Democrats and Republicans alike, who combined to rob and ruin the people, in which they well succeeded.

The Republicans *were ostensible in power* but ex-Congressman Miles Ross, a Democrat, was Commissioner of Streets an office considered very lucrative. Adrian Graff, Republican, was City Treasurer, Levi D. Jarrard, Republican, was State Senator, and Joseph C. Fisher, Republican was Postmaster. About ten years ago Graff disappeared and about $20,000 of the city's funds. Then Fisher skipped and $30,000 or more of the government funds, and finally Jarrard with a similar amount of the the county's funds got off to Canada but was brought back and now languishes in the State Prison.

Fisher's bondsmen secured all his property and made good his loss to the government, paying a large sum to make good the deficiency, and Fisher went to live in Brooklyn, where he went from bad to worse, and the report appears in this morning's World to the effect that he has committed suicide. The following is from an account of the affair in the New York World:

"A strange odor of gas was noticed in the corridor of the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, yesterday forenoon. At first the housekeeper was unable to discover where the fluid came from, but it was soon traced to room No. 141, which was occupied by Joseph C. Fisher, formerly Postmaster at New Brunswick, N. J. It was impossible to obtain a response from the occupant, and the door was broken in. Mr. Fisher was lying at full length on the floor. He had been dead several hours.

Whether the gas was turned on by the occupant with the deliberate intention of committing suicide, is not known, but circumstances indicate that as the correct theory. Room No. 141 is a small apartment, containing a washstand and bureau. When the door was opened a bottle, which had evidently contained whisky, was found *on* the bureau, and the room was a picture of disorder. The bedclothes were scattered about promiscuously. Mr. Fisher's clothes were on the floor and a chair was overturned.

The supposition that Mr. Fisher committed deliberate suicide is supported by the facts. A hall-boy was sent to the room at 7.30 o'clock and noticed no odor of gas. The housekeeper detected it at 10 o'clock. Of course there was no necessity for light after 7 o'clock, and it is thought by Proprietor Reed that Mr. Fisher turned on the gas at that time and disarranged the *furniture* unconsciously while under its influence. It is also extremely improbable that a man of his age and experience would blow out the gas. Mr. Isaac L. Fisher, a brother of the dead man residing in Brooklyn, however, declares that Joseph was afflicted with a throat trouble and probably died of strangulation. He said further that his brother was *not a drinking man and although in reduced* circumstances he did not think he was out of funds.

He had been a frequent guest at the Pierrepont House for years and was well known and liked by the employees. On arriving Tuesday night he went directly to his room. He had evidently been drinking and looked considerably jaded. Wednesday afternoon he came down stairs and complained of a raging headache. He loitered around the office till supper time and drank heavily during the evening. At 2.30 a. m. yesterday he took a half-pint bottle of whisky and retired. *That was the last seen of him* alive.

Coroner Hesse was summoned before noon and found only 26 cents in the clothing of the dead man. He had spent no money at the hotel, having been given carte de blanche as an old guest, and if he committed suicide it was doubtless because of financial embarrassments, nobody knowing of his ever having had family troubles. *Undertaker Foran* took charge of the body, which will be removed for interment.

Dr. A. W. Sheppard held an inquest on the body last night, and decided that Mr. Fisher died from inhaling the gas, which seems to be conclusive evidence of suicide.

"The window and fan-light were open," said the Doctor to a World reporter, "but the gas being heavier than air, settled and caused his death. The hall-boy who called him at 7:30 says Mr. Fisher answered him, but I think he must be mistaken. The relatives of the deceased have tried to make it appear that he died from strangulation, but there can be no doubt that the escaping gas caused his death."

A New Silk Mill.

Seven miles from this city, over the mountain, and at the station of the D. L. & W. R. R., is the village of Sterling. Located there are several large factory buildings and dwellings. The factory a few years ago was run as a button works. The MutualLife Mutual Life Insurance Company loaned *large sums of money on the property,* and eventually bought in under foreclosure, the entire tract, comprising between 250 and 300 acres, together with all the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and subsequently sold the same to one Naylor of New York, who about a week ago, for the sum of $83,000, sold the entire property to a company of Frenchmen, who are to open *the factory as a silk mill.*

The Teacher's Side.

BY E. A. S. E.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS.—As you appreciated the "whyness" of the couplet in last night's edition, you will undoubtedly do the same by the "quer(y)ness" of the following impromptu efforts;

The pedagogic days have come,
The saddest of the year,
When confident percepter thinks,
To grab the bad boy's ear.
And gets left.

First Steps to Ruin.

Fourteen boys ranging in age from twelve *to sixteen years, and residing in this city* and the borough, formed a pool and paid twenty-five cents each and with the $3.50 thus raised, bought a keg of beer, and Wednesday night, on Pearl street, near the brook in North Plainfield, drank it, remaining up until nearly midnight. The boys are all children of respectable parents who supposed these graduates of crime, were in good company and at seasonable hours were inbed. Some of the boys boasted that they had drunk five to six glasses during the three or four hours they sat around the keg.

When little children of this age are thus starting on a career of degradation and ruin it is evident that the Temperance people have begun operations none too soon. We are not sure but that this is the same gang who made themselves obnoxious in the boulevard, until respectable residents were compelled to ask the assistance of the police.

At all events, for the sake of the boys, that they may be rescued from the evil of their ways, this matter *should be thoroughly investigated,* not only by the parents but by the authorities, that the severest punishment of the law against selling liquor to minors might be meted out to the man who sold these boys the beer.

A short time ago two boys in North Plainfield committed or attempted to commit a burglary, who had been given to this sort of thing, as well *as pool playing,* which we understand is a favorite pastime with the worst of the boys referred to.

One of the boys was asked yesterday morning by his father as had been customary as to what time he had got to bed, and the boy said "nine o'clock." His father and mother retire early and sleep soundly, and did not know that he had not actually got home before one o'clock in the morning and that such was his habit. His parents are strict as they suppose to bring up the boy so that he will become a respectably man. They forbid him using tobacco, and watch him as they suppose, closely. *He* has learned to chew tobacco and to outwit his parents and prevent discovery has been accustomed to hide the tobacco under the Washington avenue bridge, go home and carefully wash his teeth and mouth to eradicate all traces of the weed so obnoxious to his parents, who are endeavoring rear the lad respectably. These revelations will probably lead *unsuspicious parents to more closely the* habits and company of their young hopefuls, who to their parents are pictures of innocence and bright promises.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Loomis of Rockview avenue is having an addition put to his house making it larger than before.

Mr. Chas. Place and family of Grove street, who have lately been visiting at Duchess County, N. Y., have returned home.

Miss Florence Moncton of Grove street, who has been visiting friends at New Brunswick for a few weeks past, is expected home in a few days.

Abraham Whitlock and family formerly of this city, have returned from Newark, *where they have* lately resided, and taken up their residence at Evona.

Ex-Mayor Job Male was confined to his bed for a few days past with a bilious attack, but we rejoice to be able to say that to-day he was able to be out again as usual.

—The sale of seats for T. P. and W's minstrels begin to-morrow morning. See adv.

—Yesterday, Mayor Rockfellow, Andrew Albright of Newark, Ex-Mayor Maxson and Samuel V. Woodruff of Hotel Netherwood, entered into a contract by which Mr. Rockfellow becomes financial trustee and is to receive and disburse all moneys until the rent and mortgage are paid.

Another Landlord and Tenant Case.

John B. Mills wanted possession of his house on Front street at head of Washington street. The tenant, C. B. Ten Eyck, was behind in the rent. He was notified to pay or move in three days' time. The tenant was offended by this peremptory notice, especially as he claims damages from Mills for fencing off part of the leased land, and omitted to pay for the month of September. The result was a jury trial yesterday, Jackson and Codington for plaintiff, Craig A. Marsh for defendant, in an ejectment suit before Justice Nash and jury of twelve men. The tenant won *the* case by showing among other things that he had plenty of property on the premises on which the landlord could levy for the back rent. The jury rendered their verdict without leaving their seats The tenant will bring suit for damages.

STATE NOTES.

The Democrats of Oceanic held an indignation meetinga few days ago at the reappointment of postmaster of James Enright, a Republican, by First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson over several Democratic applicants.

A correspondent of the Atlantic City Review says the menhaden fishermen are returning home, and that the season has been an unsuccessful one, several of the factories in the neighborhood having been hardly able to pay expenses.

The barn, cow-house, two horses and grain and hay crops on the farm of Joshua Edwards, near Gravel Run, Middlesex County, were burned on Friday. The fire was started by a weak minded son of *Mr. Edwards,* who had disappeared, and it is feared perished in the flames.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y

Deaths.

VAIL—Died at his residence, 13 West Front street, Wednesday, Sept. 9, age 80 years, from congestion of the lungs.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Saturday, Sept. 12, at two o'clock p. m., from the house.

Monarchs
OF THE
Minstrel World
THATCHER, PRIMROSE & WEST
AT
MUSIC HALL
Tuesday, September 15, 1885.
41 GREAT ARTISTS 41

The Nelson Family The Acrobatic Wonder of the world. Prof. J. H. Barton's 20 Dog Circus 20.

Our Polo Contest
PLAINFIELD VS. WESTFIELD
The latest success, THE BLACK ADONIS.
Prices 50c, 75c and $1. Admission 50c. Sale of seats begin Saturday, Sept. 12, at Shaw's and Reynolds' drug stores.

HOT COFFEE: FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK.
17 and 19 East Front street.

THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-28-2-w

JUST RECEIVED
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS
NEW STYLES, AND
VERY LOW PRICES
CARPETS

New Fall Patterns in Body Brussels Tapestry Ingrain and Rag Carpets at the Lowest Prices at

POPE BROS.

A FINE LINE
OF
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Ready Made CLOTHING
A large variety of Gents'
Neck and Underwear.

300 Different patterns of cloths to be made to order for the Fall and Winter season can be had at the lowest prices at

SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

A Reduction of 10 per cent on Summer Goods.

Assignee's Sale.
OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY
ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at 10 a. m.

The Subscriber will sell at public sale the following property, viz:—About 500,000 unburned brick, 50 cords of wood, one engine, boiler, 1 brick machine, four wheel barrows, 5 trucks, 8 shovels, about 8,000 swelled and rough brick, picks, etc., 2 business wagons, 3 farm wagons, 2 carts, 3 horses, 1 team of mules, 1 grey mule, 400 feet of drain pipe, cutting box, single and double harness, 4 scrapers, tackle and ropes. etc. The above sale will commence at 10 a. m. at

MELBOURN'S BRICK YARD,

on Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J. After selling the property there found the sale will be continued on Isaac Melbourn's premises on Washington street in the City of Plainfield, Union county, N. J. Sale to take place rain or shine.

W. R. CODINGTON, Assignee.
Dated Sept. 8, '85.

FRANK DAY,
(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot. Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners & Practical Plumbers

Heater Work a Specialty.

We employ in his department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station.
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 14.
RESIDENCE. NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET.
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 88.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

School Opening.

Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at

ALLEN'S,
23 EAST FRONT ST.
N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

J. P. Laire & Co.
(Successors to Berry and Thorn)
FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE.
Offer to the Public
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
Stoves and Ranges.
Also Harness Blankets, Whips, etc.

THE EVENING NEWS.

Published Every Afternoon

The only Daily Paper in Plainfield

F. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Notes of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a mark of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Lock Box I. Plainfield, N. J.

[illegible] on application at reasonable rates

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 37 a. m.	5 30 a. m.	4 [illegible]	3 10 a. m.
5 45	6 35	6 00	7 14
6 39	7 46	7 00	7 58
7 01	8 07	7 45	8 59
7 31	8 30	8 45	9 47
7 36	8 50	9 00	10 16
8 19	9 08	10 00	11 45
[illegible]	9 35	[illegible]	11 59
8 45	9 55	[illegible] m	2 08 p. m.
9 2[illegible]	11 00	[illegible]	2 16
10 2[illegible]	11 25	[illegible]	2 43
11 4[illegible]	11 55	[illegible]	4 30
1 33 p. m.	1 47 p. m.	[illegible]	4 34
[illegible]	3 30	[illegible]	5 04
[illegible]	3 20	[illegible]	5 21
2 57	3 45	[illegible]	6 08
3 56	5 00	[illegible]	6 14
5 30	6 40	[illegible]	6 23
5 5[illegible]	6 40	[illegible]	6 38
6 3[illegible]	7 35	[illegible]	7 03
7 01	8 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 39	8 10	[illegible]	8 08
8 40	9 35	[illegible]	8 17
9 4[illegible]	11 20	[illegible]	9 29
11	12 30 a. m.	[illegible]	10 43
		[illegible]	11 4[illegible]
		12 00	12 [illegible] a. m.

Somerville.—Leave Plainfield [illegible] a. m. [illegible] 1 27, 3 30, 5 30, 7 07 [illegible] p. m. Leave New York 4 00, [illegible] p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 37 a. m. and [illegible] p. m. Sundays 3 37, 8 00 a. m., 5 40 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 5 [illegible], 7 15, 7 45, 8 45, 10 45, 11 10 a. m., 1 30, 2 50, 3 45, 4 00, 4 15, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 55, 7 55, 8 15, 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 20, 9 15 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 33, 5 10, 8 59, 10 [illegible], 11 59 a. m., 2 16, 3 04*, 5 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays 1 33, 5 10, 9 41 [illegible] p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts, 8 30*, 9, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 5 45,* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars [illegible] Brook.

[illegible] OLCOTT, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885

How the Change Came About.

[Detroit Free Press.]

They had been enemies for three long years. They passed each other on the street with stern faces, their wives made fun of each other's dresses, and the children climbed up on the back fence and called each other shoddy aristocrats. Oh, no; there was no dove of peace around there, and lots of people predicted that a case of assassination would grow out of it.

Last evening a whole neighborhood was astonished beyond measure. These two families who had thirsted for each other's scalps were seen in sweet convention on the lawn. The men exchanged cigars, the women admired each other's latest purchase, and the blessed little children hugged each other all over the grass.

How did the change come about? Well neither man ever owned a horse in his life, and neither knew a case of spavin from a blooming instance of polly evil. Jones decided, however, to buy a horse. He was looking one over at his hitching-post when Smith came along. In a moment of forgetfulness Jones remarked:

"Say, Smith, you know all about a horse. How old is this animal?"

In the jerk of a comet's tail rancor and bitterness were forgotten. The flattery hit Smith plumb-center and ripped all the buttons off his pent-up soul. He obeyed the request, pointed out all the ring-bones, stiff knees and splints, and advised Jones not to buy. They went off arm in arm, and the dove of peace now sits on the house-tops and warbles his joyous little song up to high "G."

Life Saved by Hanging Upside Down.

[Providence Journal.]

A singular affair occurred recently in one of the pleasantest homes in the suburbs of our city, the relation of which may not only be of some interest, but also of some use to the reader. A few days ago the family physician visited the same residence, and in the course of conversation mentioned that, while attending a sick child, the child had suddenly begun to suffocate, owing to a quantity of mucus getting into its windpipe, and he had turned the child upside down, in order to relieve it.

This story passed almost unnoticed, except by the sister of the lady of the house. The family, consisting of the husband, wife and wife's sister, were at the table eating. Suddenly the wife began to show signs of suffocation. Her husband resorted to the familiar remedy of patting her smartly on the back; but it was unavailing. She could not speak; her face became of a purple hue, and she was evidently at the point of death. At this moment, her sister, remembering the doctor's story, seized her by the ankles. The husband caught the idea instantly, and the lady was soon in an inverted position, whereupon she immediately coughed up the food which had nearly caused her death. The husband blesses himself for the story which the doctor so casually told, without any thought that it might help to save a life.

Growth of Cereals.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

From careful researches in Russia, Kowalewski has found that cereals grow faster in the north than in the south. For instance, oats and spring wheat take 123 days and barley 110 days to ripen about the southern province of Kherson, and only 99, 88 and 98 days at Arkhangelsk in the north. The intermediate regions show intermediate differences. The cause is the greater length of the daily exposure to sunlight in the high latitudes, which more than compensates for the difference in temperature in favor of the southern regions. In each latitude the growth of cereals is more rapid in the eastern parts of Russia than in the western, the land near the coast having less sunshine than that in the continent's interior.

THE INDIANA FRAUDS.

NEW CASES CONTINUALLY COMING TO LIGHT.

Great Alarm and Indignation Throughout the State—An Enormous Amount of the Bogus Orders Put on the Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—The developments that are being continually made regarding the fraudulent issue of township orders by various trustees throughout the state show that the swindle has been very generally operated, and enormous quantities of the bogus obligations disposed of. There are over 1,500 townships in Indiana, and if frauds of the magnitude of those already discovered shall be found in one-fourth of the number the taxpayers will have an extra load of nearly $750,000 to carry. Boards of commissioners all over the state are calling upon the trustees to come in and make a showing of their affairs at once. Advices received here indicate that in several counties trustees, with the help of the school furnishing houses, are trying to cover up their operations by having carloads of furniture and supplies shipped to them, which they now claim to have legitimately purchased. In Daviess county the switches are said to be filled with such consignments. Pinkerton's detectives, who are in search of Pollard, report that he left Indianapolis on Aug. 4 and was in Hamilton, Ont., for some time, going thence to Toronto, accompanied by his son. Mr. Nathan Morris, of Morris & Newberger, this city, will leave for Canada to look after the interests of his clients.

It seems probable that Davis Brothers, No. 162 Washington street, Chicago, school furniture dealers, are heavily implicated with Pollard in his transactions, as they acted as agents in various places for the sale of the orders. A dispatch from Greensburg, Decatur county, says that that city has invested in its quota of Daviess county school bonds. Ezra Lathrop holds $7,500 worth, some of which are due at this time. Thomas Hood, a marble dealer, who came into possession of $20,000 worth about one year ago, managed to get $1,000 by insisting on Pollard selling them for him, but at a discount of $250. A syndicate of seven men connected with the Third National bank are reported to be holding $10,000 to $14,000 of these orders.

A special from Seymour, Jackson county, says: "It was learned that a number of boxes containing school furniture are in store at Ewing, in this county, addressed to Robert N. Martin, trustee, of Owen township. The invoice of furniture is from Chicago, and a heavy amount of charges is due thereon."

The entire state is excited over the dishonor, and there is the utmost anxiety to know whether the orders will be held valid. The unrestricted sway given the trustees by the law would seem to render all their official obligations valid as against the townships, and there appears to be no reason why the warrants now in the hands of brokers and money sharks are not worth their face value unless it can be distinctly shown that the entire transaction is a fraud. If there was a delivery of goods and the indebtedness was within the limit of the law the order would doubtless be held good. The Hon. John M. Butler, Senator McDonald's law partner and a very able lawyer, eighteen months ago gave a written opinion in which he said: "Under the statute of the state of Indiana the township trustees are required to take charge of the educational affairs of their respective townships. They are authorized and required to 'provide suitable houses, furniture, apparatus, and other articles and educational appliances necessary for the thorough organization and efficient management of said schools.' I have been shown the form of a note taken by D. D. Van Wie from township trustees for certain school apparatus. In my opinion the form of note shown me is legal and valid, and when duly executed by a township trustee would form a valid and binding contract enforceable by law." Mr. Butler said: "As you notice, that was written nearly two years ago, when Mr. Van Wie was just beginning business, and I only indorsed the form of the orders taken by him for school furniture and supplies actually purchased and delivered personally by him at the usual prices, which were certainly valid obligations. A few months ago, some of these orders were offered to Mr. John P. Spaan and he asked me for an opinion as to whether they were as good as ordinary negotiable notes. In answer I wrote a private note to him in which I stated that the form was that approved by law, and if given for actual purchases which were delivered they were collectable. These are all the opinions I have given, and I see no reason now why I should not stand by them." This opinion will be of interest and value to the holders of these orders, who, it seems, are scattered all over the country, especially in New York and New England.

Regarding the proposition for calling an extra session of the legislature, the governor's private secretary said to-day: "There is no truth in the report that the governor has decided to call an extra session of the legislature to pass a law regulating the operations of township trustees, and he even has not the matter under consideration. The fault is not so much in the law as it is in the dishonesty of the officials, and this could not be prevented if they were so disposed by any enactment. The frauds have received such wide publicity, however, that there will be little danger of their being repeated to any extent before the next general assembly." The governor is out of the city.

SOME OF THE BONDS IN WASHINGTON

Civil Service Commissioner Thoman Uses Them to Pay for a House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Civil Service Commissioner Thoman is not now in the city, and it is therefore impossible to ascertain all the facts with regard to his alleged transactions in Indiana township bonds. He purchased the house in which he now lives about two weeks ago from A. H. Richards and C. C. Martin, of this city, for which he paid $13,000, transferring to the vendors at par that amount in Indiana township school bonds. He received the bonds from Mr. Davis, a dealer in school furniture, of Chicago, who had received them through his traveling agent, B. B. Pollard. Mr. Davis was in Washington at the time of the purchase. Before closing the bargain the owners of the property took great pains to satisfy themselves of the character of the bonds. They secured written opinions from two or three eminent Indiana lawyers, and the lawyers themselves were vouched for by men of national reputation, among whom were Vice-President Hendricks and Senator Voorhees. They also caused their brokers to telegraph to their correspondents in Indianapolis in regard to the matter. The responses in every instance were in effect and without qualification that the bonds were a good investment. Mr. Davis, who is a reputed man of honor, and of excellent standing in Chicago, has telegraphed that all the bonds transferred by him to Mr. Thoman are good, but as $4,000 of them are upon Barr township, John Clark, trustee, their present holder fears that they are worthless. The others are upon scattered townships, in other parts of the state, and no suspicions have as yet been raised against them. Mr. Martin from whom the above information is obtained, says he did not suppose the bonds were worth par, but inasmuch as they bore 8 per cent. interest, and as some of them already had several months' accrued interest, he considered them a good investment. If the bonds prove fraudulent he will call upon Mr. Thoman to redeem them at the price at which they were taken. It is not intimated in any quarter that Mr. Thoman was cognizant of any fraud or irregularity in the issuance of the bonds.

THE KINDERHOOK MURDER.

Attempt to Unravel the Mystery of Miss Hoover's Death Unsuccessful.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The mystery of the murder of Miss Gertrude M. Hoover is not yet solved. Various clews are being followed up and a detective is employed on the case. A farmer of the name of Van Valkenburg reports that he passed the house on Saturday, the day of the murder, at 4 p. m. He heard loud talking therein as though a dispute or an altercation was going on, but suspecting nothing of a criminal nature he did not stop to investigate.

A short time afterward Bat Jackson, a young negro living next door, was seen running across the lots from the rear of Miss Hoover's house. At 7 in the evening he hired a horse to drive to Chatham. He did not return until midnight. He had money left after paying for the horse. His brother, John Jackson, is suspected now of being the real criminal. John is married, and lives some distance from the scene of the murder, but has been frequently seen at his father's house. On Friday he broke out of the lockup in Valatie, where he had been committed for burglary. He was here on Saturday evening, but has not been seen since. A vigorous search is being made, and he will undoubtedly be arrested. The Jacksons deny all knowledge of the crime. The house was searched, but nothing was found.

Dr. Leonard Talks on Politics.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Dr. A. B. Leonard, candidate for governor of Ohio on the Prohibition ticket, discussed the different political parties and their platforms before a large audience in front of the government building, on Fifth street. He started out by saying that neither race, nor color, nor previous condition of servitude, nor calling ought to interfere with an American citizen's right to discuss the political issues of the day. He alluded to the base assaults that had been made upon him by the Republican press with a view to turning the attention of the people away from the main question. He claimed that the spoils of office is all there is between the Republican and Democratic parties. Said he: "If you were to take a fine tooth comb and comb the platform of both parties you could not find a moral principle in either. They are simply struggling for spoils."

Dr. Leonard devoted a great deal of time to a scathing criticism of The Commercial Gazette's abuse of him, and wound up by saying the Prohibitionists knew their ground and would maintain it at every point.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 11.—The Prohibition convention has made the following nominations: Thomas J. Lathrop, of Taunton, for governor by acclamation, and Charles B. Knight for lieutenant governor. The ticket was completed as follows: Secretary of state, George Kempton, Sharon; treasurer, Charles B. Travers, Natick; attorney general, Samuel M. Fairfield, Malden; auditor, Watson Sherman, Lowell.

The committee on resolutions recommended "uncompromising opposition to the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage and the enactment and enforcement of rigid prohibition laws."

A Colored Woman's Hallucination.

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 11.—There is a colored woman here laboring under the strange hallucination that she must find out who broke the law in Eden. Vina Kefer, some time ago, imagined that she was bewitched, and took to bed. Many negroes gathered to sit up with her, when she began reading texts from Revelations. Suddenly she propounded the question "Who ate the apple?" and on the failure of those present to respond she got up and belabored them with sticks. Some of the negroes think she has power from on high and are greatly excited.

Better Use Could be Found for the Money.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A Washington special says: "The secretary of the treasury has received a communication from an American residing in Hungary, in which he offers to contribute $50,000 toward the liquidation of the national debt. The treasury officials believe the offer to have been made in good faith, but are awaiting the arrival of the money before revealing the name of the generous exile."

How Tramps are Treated in Indiana.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 11.—This town has followed the example set by the neighboring town of Anderson with regard to tramps. Six tramps were released from the calaboose and made to run the gauntlet. Nearly 200 men and boys armed with whips and clubs formed in line. The tramps fled down the line and ran into the river, which was not very deep. All emerged safely on the other side and soon disappeared down the railroad.

Is It a New Oil Territory?

CAMERON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A gas well was struck here at a depth of fifty feet while one of the residents was boring for water. The gas is flowing with considerable force, and oil speculators are already leasing lands, believing large quantities of oil are under the surface. There is great excitement in this usually quiet little village, and land owners see large fortunes in their soil.

He Had to Pay for His Opinion.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—In one of the municipal courts a Prussian was sentenced to prison for fifteen days for vagrancy. The prisoner accused the judge of discriminating against him because of his nationality, whereupon the magistrate increased the penalty to imprisonment for six months. This sentence, the prisoner declared, was an example of French cowardice. The judge then sent the Prussian to prison for two years.

Smallpox Increasing in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—Daily returns show that the smallpox is increasing. Out of eighty cases last authenticated sixty deaths have occurred. The provincial board of health is just getting to work and met and passed strict sanitary laws to govern municipalities. There were forty-nine cases reported and fifteen deaths. The Civic hospital now has sixty five patients and is to be enlarged so as to accommodate 200.

A Cabinet Meeting Held.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The first cabinet meeting since the president's return began at 11 a. m., and lasted several hours. Secretaries Bayard, Manning and Lamar were present.

IS IT A CASE OF SUICIDE

A VERY QUEER DEATH IN A NEW YORK CITY HOTEL.

Two Men of the Name of Davis Spend the Night in the Hotel—One of Them Found Suffocated by Escaping Gas.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Two respectably dressed men went to Smyer's hotel at 35 Bowery on Tuesday night and engaged a room. Each registered as "Mr. Davis," and the hotel clerk thought they were strangers in the city. One Davis was stout and muscular, had closely cut brown hair and side whiskers, and carried a torn leather valise. The other Davis was taller and slender, and had no baggage. They occupied the same room on Tuesday night, and went out together on Wednesday morning. The stout Davis returned alone in the evening and engaged room 4 on the first floor. He paid for his room in advance.

The slender Davis was not seen about the hotel that night, but yesterday morning he called and asked if his friend was up yet. When told that he had not left his room he said: "All right; don't wake him," and walked out. He did not come back again.

At 4:30 o'clock it was discovered that gas was escaping in the room. The door was forced and the stout Davis was found lying dead in his gray and white cotton underclothing on the bed. The room was full of gas. The window was closed and fastened and the cracks in the door and around the transom had been stuffed with strips of a red bandanna handkerchief. A patent burner on the gas jet to regulate the flow of gas had been picked to pieces with needles and the gas was turned on.

Davis' hands were soft and smooth, and his finger nails looked as though they had been recently attended to by a manicure. His black diagonal coat and waistcoat lay on the bureau with a pair of embroidered silk suspenders, and his white shirt had been thrown across a chair. On the bosom of the shirt, written lengthwise in pencil in a bold hand, was:

"Another mysterious case that will baffle the police."

In the valise was written "N. Farquhar Nourse." A card of the Young Men's German Christian association, 142 Second avenue, was found in one of Davis' pockets, with a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles and a map and guide of New York.

His Panama hat was marked "121 Rue Perle, Paris," and two fine cambric handkerchiefs had an embroidered "L" on the corners. Although no money was found, Coroner Kennedy thought Davis might have wealthy friends, and took the body to his morgue in Pearl street. They do not remember Davis at 142 Second avenue.

The Commodore Perry Statue Unveiled.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—The statue of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the naval hero of the war of 1812, who won the battle of Lake Erie with a force inferior to that of the enemy seventy-two years ago, was unveiled with unusual pomp and ceremony in the presence of more distinguished men than have been gathered together here on any public or private occasion for many years. The ceremonies at the unveiling of the statue excited deep interest, and the streets were crowded long before the procession formed. The procession, which moved at 11 a. m., was a very interesting one. The statue was unveiled by Mrs. Lithgow, wife of the well-known actor, and [illegible] Perry, who are granddaughters of Commodore Perry. The address of presentation was made by the Hon. William P. Sheffield, Governor Wetmore responding. At 2 o'clock a collation was served [illegible]. Speeches were made by [illegible] Bancroft, the venerable historian; Governor Wetmore, Chief Justice Durfee, Senator C. B. P. Kellogg, United States Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, Admiral Luce and others.

Druggist Am Ende Held to Answer for His Carelessness.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Coroner Haughey, of Hoboken, concluded the inquest in the case of Gretchen Holz, one of the two daughters of [illegible] Holz, who lost their lives through the mistake of Druggist Am Ende in putting up morphine instead of quinine. Druggist Am Ende is out of the city, and as he has already given bail to answer for his carelessness, he could not be compelled to appear at the inquest. The two witnesses examined were August Rau, Druggist Am Ende's clerk, and Dr. Louis Conrad, of this city.

The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict that Gretchen Holz came to her death through the criminal negligence of C. G. Am Ende, and "we recommend that the proper authorities prepare measures to prevent such an occurrence in the future."

Insane and Fighting with an Axe.

CHICAGO, Ills., Sept. 11.—About 1 p. m. William Greese, a tenant in a cheap lodging house at No. 14 South Desplaines street, suddenly became violently insane. He picked up an axe and drove everybody out of the house and swore he would chop down the first man who touched him. He then took the keys and said he would run the house himself. The police at the station across the street heard the noise and four of them invaded the house. They found Greese in a dark room and he attacked them with the axe, but they warded off the blows with chairs. He made a savage onslaught on Lieut. Heinzen. Officers Hanna, Brogan and Mitchell overpowered him and carried him to a cell, where he became quiet. The lieutenant had a narrow escape from being cut to pieces.

A Very Romantic Wedding.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—A romantic marriage took place on Tuesday morning at which eight children, eleven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren of the bride and groom were present as witnesses. The groom is the Rev. Thomas Myers, of Woodbury Methodist Episcopal church, now in his 70th year, and the bride Miss Elvina M. Hall, of this city, who has seen 55 summers. The ceremony was performed at the house of the bride's daughter, Mrs. C. P. Cleaveland. The affection that exists between the pair dates many years back. Since then both have married twice. This summer they met at Emory Grove camp meeting as a widow and widower, and renewed their wooing of half a century ago.

Murdered While at Prayer.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—A special to The Picayune from Canton says: "A horrible murder was committed at a colored church ten miles east of this city. Leon Cockrell, a negro school teacher, shot Aaron Ward, a colored deacon, while the latter was leading with the congregation at prayer. Officers have gone to arrest the murderer."

A Bad Minister Killed.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11.—The Rev. J. H. Brown, a colored minister, confined in the county workhouse and serving out a term for bigamy, succeeded in making his escape. He was pursued by three guards, who ordered him to stop. He paid no heed to their command, and all three fired at him. He fell forward dead.

WHITTIER'S CLASSMATES.

A Reunion Held at the Old School—Dr. Holmes Writes a Letter.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 11.—The reunion of the old Haverhill academy schoolmates of the poet, John G. Whittier, occurred at the St. John rectory. The academy was founded in 1827, and the first class, of which Whittier was a member, numbered 120. There are now thirty-three survivors, of whom Whittier, born Dec. 17, 1807, is the oldest. Letters of congratulation were received from such of the survivors as were not able to be present, including one from Arethusa Hall, of Northampton, the first preceptress of the academy, now over 80 years old. The following was received from the distinguished poet's old-time friend, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes:

BEVERLY FARMS, Sept. 7, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR:—I thank you for treating me as if I was an old schoolmate of our dear friend Whittier. I was at Phillip's academy, in Andover, during the years 1824 and 1825, or a large part of them, and from 1825 to 1829 a member of Harvard university. The class of '29 has a bright record, but how much brighter it would have been if we could have read upon the triennial and quinquennial catalogues, Johannes Greenleaf Whittier, A. B., A. M., LL. D., etc. But what, after all, can all the degrees of all the colleges do for him whose soul has been kindled by that spark of nature's fire, which Burns caught from her touch on the banks of Ayr, and Whittier among the mists that rise from the Merrimac.

I need not say how much I should enjoy the meeting if I could be present, and how much regret that I cannot have that great pleasure. With kindest regards to my dear and admirable friend Whittier.

I am, very truly yours,
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

SPORTING NEWS.

Regatta on the Potomac—Racing at Sheepshead Bay—Baseball.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The third annual regatta on the Potomac came off here. The entries were mostly local oarsmen. The course was from the long bridge to Georgetown—a mile and a half straight away.

The first race, for senior four oared shells, was won by the Columbias in 9:32, beating the Washingtons.

The second race, for junior four-oared shells, was won by the Anacostias in 10:40, beating the Potomacs, second; Ariels, of Baltimore, third. The Columbias, who within 150 yards of the finish had secured third place, fouled with a pleasure boat and did not finish.

The third race, for senior single shells, was won by Kearney, of the Potomacs, in 11:12¾, over Smithson, of the Washingtons.

The fourth race, for junior single shells, was won by Luttrell, of the Rappahannocks, of Fredericksburg, in 11:14 over Baltz, of the Pennsylvanias, of Philadelphia; Baker, of the Washingtons; Johnson, of the Columbias, and Noonan, of the Potomacs, who finished in the order indicated.

The last race, for four-oared gigs, was won by the Columbias in 9:23¼, beating the Unions, of New York second, and the Pennsylvanias, of Philadelphia, a poor third.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The first race at Sheepshead Bay was a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, over three-quarters of a mile. Walter H first, Bess second, Brambleton third. Time, 1:18¾. Mutuals paid $26.95.

The second race was a handicap sweepstakes for all ages, over one mile and a furlong. Wallflower first, Tom Martin second, Eulogy third. Time, 1:59¾. Mutuals paid $18.95.

The third race was the Bridge handicap for 3-year-olds, over one mile and a half. Unrest first, Volante second, Monroe third. Time, 2:41. Mutuals paid $46.75.

The fourth race was a handicap sweepstake over one mile and three-quarters, Lancaster first, Choctaw second, Euclid third. Time, 3:09¾. Mutuals paid $16.10.

The fifth race was a selling purse of three-quarters of a mile. Young Duke first, Joe Howell second, Rushbrook third. Time, 1:18¼. Mutuals paid $21.30.

The sixth race was a handicap hurdle race over the short course. Wellington first, Wimbledon second, King Trouble third. Time, 4:31. Mutuals paid $36.05.

A Toronto Sculling Race.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—The three-mile sculling race for $200 between Griffin, of Buffalo, and Shannon, of Toronto, was won by Griffin by three lengths. Time, 21:5.

Baseball.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Detroit, 2.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 8.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 5.

At New York—New York, 8; Providence, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 7.

Tribute to Ex-Chief Justice Clinton's Memory.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—A large gathering of the legal fraternity assembled on the occasion of the meeting of the Buffalo Bar association to take action on the death of ex-Chief Justice Clinton. Judge Sheldon, of the general term, presided, and delivered an eulogy, speaking at great length. An appropriate memorial was adopted, which concludes as follows: "The archives of our states and our courts will for all future times be a monument of his learning, ability, energy and purity. We record this memorial as a tribute of sorrow and affection for one around whose name clusters the noble associations of our city, our state and our profession."

Another Proposed Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—It is reported that Representative Mills, of Texas, has been engaged during the entire summer in the preparation of a tariff bill which he proposes introducing into the house soon after congress meets. The measure will provide for the reduction of the revenue to such a sum as is necessary to cover the government expenses merely. It is proposed that the revenue shall be derived in the main from that class of taxable articles known as "luxuries," and that the duties on necessaries of life shall be made as low as possible.

Respectable Boys Operate as Burglars.

CELINA, O., Sept. 11.—The mysterious burglars who have been working Celina so successfully for the past year have been discovered. The perpetrators are three boys between 14 and 17 years of age, two of them sons of most prominent county officials. The garret of the public school building was the hiding place of their booty, and in it was discovered the greater part of the jewelry taken from Schauck's jewelry establishment some weeks ago. The boys have confessed to several other burglaries, and their arrest has caused a big sensation.

Drowned in a Few Inches of Water.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Gilbert Sweet, a lumberman of over twenty years' experience at Pine lake, has been found drowned in a small stream a few inches in depth which falls into Pine lake. It is supposed that in crossing a bridge there in the dark he missed his footing and fell upon a log in the stream, striking his head.

BRITONS VERY ANGRY.

THEY DO NOT LIKE HENDRICKS' IRISH HOME RULE SPEECH.

The Provincial Press Thinks It Was an Unwarrantable Interference—Lord Randolph Churchill's Illness — The Latest Agrarian Outrage.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The speech of Vice President Hendricks at Indianapolis last Tuesday night indorsing Mr. Parnell's demand for Irish parliamentary independence has provoked a great deal of hostile comment in England. The London newspapers have so far failed to notice the speech, but most of the provincial papers have devoted leaders to it, and a majority of them criticize the speech adversely and bitterly. Many of the criticisms are based on sentimental grounds and deplore the occurrence of anything calculated to disturb the pleasant relations which were becoming so firmly cemented between England and America. Some of them are more outspoken and treat the American vice-president's utterances as a serious grievance which will require some sort of diplomatic action. None of them, however, have gone to the length of demanding official apology, and it is not likely that the rubrics will be ordered out this week. The Sheffield Daily Telegraph (Independent) considers the speech a distinct breach of the neutrality which should distinguish the words and acts of the American presidency toward a friendly government. The Eastern Morning News (Radical), of Hull, complains that Mr. Hendricks bids Parnell Godspeed in a disloyal adventure. The Western Daily Mercury (Liberal), of Plymouth, believes that official notice will be taken of the occurrence, which it regards as of more importance than some incidents which have engaged the attention of the diplomats but of the [illegible] great powers before now. The [illegible] Daily Press (Liberal), of Bristol, expresses the belief that the Americans now living in England will generally condemn the utterances of the American vice-president and especially the sending of a cable message of sympathy, from the meeting at which he spoke, to encourage Mr. Parnell in his disloyal and revolutionary aims.

The illness of Lord Randolph Churchill is believed in political circles to be merely a diplomatic move to gain time. Lord Randy is surprised, disgusted and alarmed at the general chorus of approval which has greeted Chamberlain's defiance of Parnell. This approbation has come quite as heartily from the Tories as from the Radicals, and it seriously menaces Churchill's claims to leadership and his reputation as a shrewd campaigner. Under the circumstances he wants to extinguish himself for the present and to watch how the cat jumps before bidding for the favor of either the Parnellites or the Liberals.

The latest novelty in Irish agrarian outrages is reported from County Roscommon. A small farmer who had occupied a tract of pasture land near Ballinasloe was recently evicted from his holding under circumstances which he and his neighbors considered unjust. A few days ago the owner of the land undertook to mow the grass, but found that every one of his mowing machines became disabled as soon as it was set to work. An investigation showed that the fields had been sown with iron spikes, which were picked up by the machines and speedily reduced them to wrecks. The owner is now seeking compensation under the malicious injuries act. The case raises a new question in law, and the government is indisposed to pay for the ruined mowing machines.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The council has approved and dispatched by special messenger an additional note to Germany requesting that government to renounce its intention to establish a suzerainty over the Caroline and Pelew islands. Unless Germany will agree to comply with this request the note intimates that Spain will decline to make reparation for the insult to the German embassy.

John Kelly Still Tammany's Boss.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Hon. John Kelly recently signified his preference for Joel O. Stevens as Tammany's candidate for sheriff of New York. There was strong opposition to Mr. Stevens among the other Tammany leaders, and it has been surmised that the affair would result in an attempt to overthrow Mr. Kelly entirely as the practical head of the organization. A compromise has been effected, however, Mr. Kelly informing a committee which waited upon him at Clifton Springs that he would withdraw Mr. Stevens' name if the opposing faction would abandon their candidate, Mr. Martin, and propose a man satisfactory to both sides. This outcome of the controversy is somewhat of a victory for Mr. Kelly, as it indicates that he still is a very important element in the councils of Tammany despite his sickness and his nominal withdrawal from active politics.

Greenbackers Want No More Fusion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The View, the national Greenback organ here, will to-morrow publish a call numerously signed by prominent straightout Greenbackers of Iowa, for a mass convention of Greenbackers of that state opposed to fusion with either of the old parties to meet at Marshalltown, Ia., Oct. 1. The call asserts that fusion everywhere has been the cause of great loss in numerical strength and political influence to the party, and brands all men who favor fusion, alliance and co-operation with either of the old parties as political enemies and traitors to the Greenback cause.

A. M. Kelley Again Re-Elected.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 11.—The National Irish Catholic Benevolent union elected Hon. A. M. Kelley president; M. T. Wilhere, of Pennsylvania, first vice-president; J. J. Murphy, of Texas, second vice-president; Martin T. J. Griffin, of Philadelphia, secretary; and Rev. James Henry, of St. Louis, treasurer. Mr. Kelley made a brief speech requesting the withdrawal of his name, but the convention refused to reconsider their action.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Many cases of typhoid fever are reported in New York.

The Western Nail association has resolved to maintain prices.

All government gold and silver is now to be shipped by Adams Express company.

The strike of the switchmen on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road has ended.

Four passengers arriving in New York on the steamer Fulda, from Bremen, were arrested for smuggling.

John Linn, aged 17, was killed and thirteen other miners burned and mangled, some fatally, by an explosion of gas in the Alto colliery, eight miles from Pottsville, Pa.

Congo cannibals have attacked several stations of the African association, and roasted and devoured a number of whites.

The government has forbidden the circulation in Germany of the American journal Turnzeitung, an organ of the Freethinkers. The newspaper is published in Milwaukee.

AN EDITOR'S LIBEL SUIT.

The Sensational Charges on Which He Claims $20,000 from a Rival.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—All sections of this city are much excited over the sensational libel suit commenced by Walter B. Fredenburgh, editor of The Kingston Daily Leader, against The Freeman Printing company. Damage is claimed in the sum of $20,000.

Fredenburgh is a young man, 28 years old, always a resident here, and is a reputable citizen. Two infamous and obscene ballads have been written here and put in circulation grossly attacking his private character.

The ballads charge several dastardly crimes. Mr. Fredenburgh had Robert A. Pinkerton detail several detectives here. The case was shrewdly worked up, and last week two arrests were made; one, Evander Young, an employe of The Freeman, and Simon K. Winchell. The prisoners were arraigned in the recorder's court before an immense crowd. Hon. Alton B. Parker and Hon. David M. Dewitt represented Mr. Fredenburgh, and Alderman A. H. Vanburen and John E. Vanetten the prisoners. Examination was waived, bail given, and the trial postponed until the 28th, when the grand jury meets here. The ballads are phenomenally vile and beastly, and were circulated by many ingenious methods. Citizens found them under front door mats in the morning.

In 1881 Erastus L. Clark came here from Troy and was made editor of The Freeman. The Freeman under his editorial management has pursued a bitter personal warfare against many citizens. It is claimed that the ballads were printed at a branch of The Freeman office, and were written by this man Clark. Still more sensational developments are expected.

OHIO'S DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

Commencing to Rebuild Washington Court House—Another Dead Body.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., Sept. 11.—Artists are here from all parts of the country sketching the most imposing ruins. People have been pouring into the city on every railroad train and from every direction until the crowds on the streets number 20,000. The beautiful Catholic church and the Baptist and Presbyterian churches present a deplorable sight. The loss on church property is estimated at $18,000. Men on duty are having a hard time of it, the town being filled with toughs and loiterers full of whisky and exceedingly troublesome. Storage space commands high extra prices. Workmen are coming in on every train, and the town will soon be rebuilt more substantially than before. Mabley & Carew, of Cincinnati, telegraphed Mayor Barclay to draw on them for $100, to be used for the relief of the unfortunates. One hundred dollars was received from B. New, manager of the "Battle of Sedan," of same place.

JASPER, O., Sept. 11.—It was ascertained that a tramp, whose name is not known, unless that of F. R. Anderson found on an envelope in his pocket, was killed in the storm of Tuesday night one mile east of here. He had taken refuge in a barn belonging to James Holliday, which was blown down in the tornado. A number of cattle were killed in this vicinity and much damage done to timber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—The chamber of commerce held a meeting after 'change hours and appointed a committee to solicit contributions for the sufferers by the cyclone at Washington Court House.

What Shall be Done with Riel?

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—Although the date fixed for Riel's execution is only eight days off there are few who believe that he will die on the scaffold. The question of respite is now before the government, which, notwithstanding the judgment of the court of the queen's bench at Winnipeg, is disposed to grant a reprieve to enable his case to be laid before the imperial privy council. The question of jurisdiction and illegality of the court that passed sentence upon Riel is raised, and will, if respite is granted, be submitted to England. Sir John Macdonald does not want to hang Riel. He cannot afford to do so, as he would sacrifice the strongest faction of his party—the French Canadians. It rests with him to grant a respite or not and to make such recommendation to the imperial privy council as he wishes carried out.

Catholic Women in Politics.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—There is considerable excitement in political circles in this city over the report that there is a secret movement on foot among Catholic politicians of Boston to cause the registration of a large number of Catholic women for the purpose of securing a majority of Catholics on the school committee. It is said that large meetings of Catholic women have been held in many wards, and a private circular issued which has been carefully withheld from publication. Hon. Charles F. Donnelly, Congressman P. A. Collins and other prominent Catholics, including several clergymen, have been interviewed on the subject, but refused to discuss the matter. Some admit the existence of the movement, while others claim to be ignorant of it, and deprecate the idea.

All Caused Through Carelessness.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 11.—Mary Lynch, an Irish nursery maid, was arrested Sunday charged with the theft of a purse containing $130 from her employer, the wife of Lieut. W. E. Niles, U. S. N. She denied her guilt, and was searched in the presence of the officers and detained in the police station until her innocence was established by the finding of the missing purse. Some hours after Mrs. Niles was then arrested in a civil action brought on behalf of Mary Lynch, who claims $2,000. The Penny Post in its account of the affair referred to the conduct of the officers as exceeding the limit of propriety as well as of law. The publishers, Messrs. Curtis & Sides, were arrested in a suit for libel preferred by Policeman Daniel J. Hurley, the damages being laid at $10,000.

Arresting Riotous Strikers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The strike which has been in progress at the Pennsylvania woolen mills, Thirty-first and Race streets, has assumed a serious phase. Assaults upon the weavers now working there are frequent. Women employed in the mills are afraid to appear upon the streets, it is said, even in the day time, without an escort, and at night they keep close at home. The destructionists became so bold that it was decided to cause the arrest of the most offensive of them, and accordingly half a dozen men, who had been prominent in the disturbances, were taken into custody. An enormous crowd of spectators gathered at the Central station when the defendants were given a hearing. After an examination they were held in $500 bail to answer.

Another Scourge for Canada.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—Malignant diphtheria has broken out at Chelsea, six miles from this city. Six deaths have occurred. Scarlet fever also prevails in the same locality. Other localities in close proximity to Ottawa have been similarly afflicted. It baffles the skill of the medical profession to account for the unusually large rate of mortality from these causes at this time of the year.

READING EXERCISE.

SEVERAL HUNDRED WORDS FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED.

A Story for the Family Circle—To Be Read with an Unabridged Dictionary at the Elbow—Some Puzzlers.

[Brattleboro Household.]

[Let some member of the family read this story aloud, while with a dictionary, a late edition of either Worcester or Webster, and any other good helper for the study of the language, the others criticise and correct or confirm the reader's pronunciation. There are 225 words here which are frequently mispronounced.]

Geoffrey, surnamed Winthrop, sat in the depot at Chicago, waiting for his train and reading *The Tribune*, when a squadron of street Arabs (incomparable for squalor) thronged from a neighboring alley, uttering hideous cries, accompanied by inimitable gestures of heinous exultation, as they tortured a humble black-and-tan dog.

"You little blackguards!" cried Winthrop, stepping outside and confronting them, adding the inquiry, "Whose dog is that?"

"That audacious Caucasian has the bravado to interfere with our clique," tauntingly shrieked the indisputable little ruffian exhibiting combativeness.

"What will you take for him?" asked the lenient Geoffrey, ignoring the venial tirade.

"Twenty-seven cents," piquantly answered the ribald urchin, grabbing the crouching dog by the nape.

"You can buy licorice and shoe with the indecorous coadjutors of your condemnable cruelty," said Winthrop, paying the price and taking the dog from the child. Then catching up his valise and umbrella he hastened to his train. Winthrop satisfied himself that his sleek protege was not wounded, and then cleansed the cement from the pretty collar, and read these words:

"Leicester. Licensed. No. 1880."

Hearing the pronunciation of his name, the docile canine expressed gratitude and pleasure, and then sank exhausted at his new patron's feet and slept.

Among the other passengers was a magazine contributor writing vagaries in Indian literature, also two physicians, a somber, irrevocable, irrefragable allopathist, and a genial homœopathist, who made a specialty of bronchitis. Two peremptory attorneys from the legislature of Iowa were discussing the politics of the epoch and the details of national finance, while a wan, dolorous person wearing concave glasses alternately ate troches and almonds for a sedative, and sought condolence in a high, lamentable treble from a lethargic and somewhat deaf and enervate comrade not yet acclimated. Near three exemplary brethren (probably sinecurists) sat a group of humorous youths; and a jocose sailor (lately from Asia) in a blouse waist and tarpaulin hat was amusing his patriotic juvenile listeners by relating a series of the most extraordinary legends extant, suggested by the contents of his knapsack, which he was calmly and leisurely arranging in a pyramidal form on a three-legged stool. Above swung figured placards with museum and lyceum advertisements, too verbose to be misconstrued.

A mature matron of medium height and her comely daughter soon entered the car, and took seats in front of Winthrop (who recalled having seen them one Tuesday in February, in the parquet of a theatre). The young lady had recently made her debut into society at a musical soiree at her aunt's. She had an exquisite bouquet of flowers that exhaled sweet perfume. She said to her parent, "Mamma, shall we ever find my lost Leicester?"

Geoffrey immediately addressed her, saying as he presented his card—

"Pardon my apparent intrusiveness; but prithee, have you lost a pet dog?"

The explanation that he had been stolen was scarcely necessary, for Leicester, just awakening, vehemently expressed his inexplicable joy by buoyantly vibrating between the two like the sounding lever used in telegraphy (for to neither of them would he show partiality), till, succumbing to ennui, he purported to take a recess, and sat on his haunches, complacently contemplating his friends. It was truly an interesting picture.

They reached their destination ere the sun was beneath the horizon. Often during the summer Winthrop gallantly rowed from the quay with the naive and blithe Beatrice in her jaunty yachting suit; but no coquetry shone from the depths of her azure eyes. Little Lass, their jocund confidante and courier (and who was as sagacious as a spaniel), always attended them on these occasions, and whene'er they rambled through the woodland paths. While the band played strains from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Bach and others, they promenaded the long corridors of the hotel. And one *evening, as Beatrice lighted the gas by the* etagere in her charming boudoir in their suite of rooms, there glistened brilliantly a valuable solitaire diamond on her finger.

Let us look into the future for the sequel to perfect this romance, and around a cheerful hearth we see again Geoffrey and Beatrice, who are paying due homage to their tiny friend Leicester.

Deciding the Choice.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

A party of young people were out for a walk. Among them were two sisters, who were in doubt as to whom the attentions of an exceedingly desirable parti were directed, for up to this time he had been provokingly impartial. The young folks suddenly came to a place in the road that had been rendered swampy by recent rains, and three or four of the girls lost their shoes. This was in the days long gone by when low shoes were worn without fastenings.

Among the unfortunate losers of shoes were the two sisters. As it happened, their errant belongings were restored by the *gallant admirer. But in putting the shoes* upon the maidens' feet he noticed that on the toe of the stocking of one sister there was a rough, coarse darn, while the stocking of the other, which was also darned, had been mended so skillfully that the repairs were scarcely to be distinguished. The halting lover no longer vacillated. The good darner was chosen to be the mistress of "tower and hall." People were surprised, for the other sister was more beautiful; but the husband always said that the excellent darn decided the choice, which he had never regretted.

Making a Flat-Car on Time.

[New York Mail and Express.]

The Pullman Car company began work on an order for 100 flat cars one day last week. Twenty-nine gangs of four men each went to work at 7 a. m. The first car was completed in two hours and a quarter, and before 11 o'clock twelve cars moved out of the shops. The entire 100 were finished by 5 p. m., and an hour later twenty-four of them were lettered and ready to ship.

Pastilles After Fish.

It is a way-up fashion in London to burn Japanese pastilles after the fish course to disguise the faint odor it leaves behind. This fastidiousness is said to be very agreeable.

ARTEMUS WARD, THE HUMORIST.

His Ideas of Fun—Last Days of His Existence—His Magnetic Control.

[Dr. Robert Morris in Courier-Journal.]

In appearance "the genial humorist," as he was distinctively styled, was tall, slender, light-complexioned, with prominent features, fair hair, and eyes that twinkled with mirth. Brimfull of good fellowship, he was generous to a fault. *He expressed to me his* firm belief in the truths of the Christian religion, and in none of his writings or lectures were there any derogatory remarks upon religion or its professors or teachers. Profanity he abhorred, declaring that it was not funny, and if funny, it was indecent and vulgar. He agreed with Samuel Johnson that jesting upon holy things was so easy an accomplishment that no real humorist would indulge in it.

Like all victims to the insiduous disease—consumption—Ward grew more and more cheerful and hopeful of recovery as he approached the end, and his last utterance was a pleasant allusion to the prince of Wales, who just then (1867) was receiving many presents. He said to his companion: "I believe I will make over my panorama to his royal highness." He remembered me in his closing hours as one who had cheered and aided him in his early struggles. Had I known of his condition in time I would have made a winter journey over the sea to extend to him a parting hand.

An English writer describes him as he appeared in those last months, in the horrible winter climate of London. Sometimes he was profoundly dejected, at others shy or reproachful. He seemed nervously anxious to please, yet with a certain tremble in his eye that convinced you of his perfect sang froid, and one thing always—full, unescapably full, of fun. His humor was delicate, evervescent and personal. He had a loving disposition, but was of a proud and independent spirit. The bursts of quaint humor connected with his history could only live in the subtle atmosphere which his presence created. Within five minutes after commencing *a lecture his audience responded to* his slightest breath. The original who appeared before them demure, impassive, quite simple, unaffected, slightly gauche, twiddling his little dudish cane, played in reality upon his audience as upon an old fiddle. People not accustomed to him laughed out of time, laughed before the joke came in, laughed at his looks which *were pregnant with laughs. Never was* there a stronger case of magnetic control.

His tall, gaunt, though slender figure; his curly, light hair, and large, aquiline nose, which always reminded me of a parrot's; his thin face, flushed with consumption; his little cough, which seemed to shake him to pieces, and which he said was wearing him out, at which remark we all laughed irresistibly and then *felt ashamed of ourselves* for laughing. But he seemed to enjoy his cough, and showed it to us on all sides, and petted it, and was evidently proud of it. It was all a part of his queer, topsy-turvy mind, in which everything seemed most natural when upside down.

The Hotel Bill of Fare.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Amid all the fierce competition of summer resorts, it is strange that no hotel-keeper has yet arisen with genius or courage sufficient to make a new departure in the bill of *fare*. The effort of all these estimable men is the same—to make the longest possible list of dinner dishes. And the effort of all their guests is constantly the same—to find something in the list that they care to eat. After many experiments, more or less disastrous—or, in the case of old stagers, without taking any new risks—they commonly settle down upon a few of the plainest items that the menu offers. The rest remain untasted.

So universal is this experience of the futility of the bill of fare that one can not but marvel to find it year after year unchanged. Who wants the dozen kinds of roast and boiled meats, the score of entrees, all tasting alike; the pretentious array of canned vegetables and the innumerable other imitations or repetitions of the same old bill of fare presented at every hotel throughout the winter? Nobody cares to sample all these things, and most of them would never be sampled more than once by the same person. And yet they must occupy a great deal of attention from the cooks, which might be concentrated with much better effect upon the few things that the guests do eat.

It is apparently an inseparable part of the American hotel system that everything which comes out of one kitchen must have the same flavor, and thus even the variety that is promised by the long bill of fare proves only a more aggravated monopoly. If the cooks could be persuaded to drop two-thirds of their alleged French dishes and devote themselves to the rational preparation of a good square meal, well chosen, well cooked and well served, the health comfort and good humor of the guests would be wonderfully promoted and the fortunes of the hotel could not fail to be advanced. There is a wide field for hotel reformers, in which money may be both made and saved.

The Confederate Cruisers.

[Chicago Journal.]

The hearing and adjudication of the various claims which have been pending for some time before what is known as the Alabama claims commission, in Washington, *discloses some very interesting facts* about the depredations of the Confederate cruisers upon American commerce during the civil war. The damage done to unarmed vessels, however hurtful it may have been to the Union side in the late contest, was of little practical benefit or importance to the Confederate cause.

The claims presented to the Geneva tri*bunal for damage done by Confederate cruis*ers aggregated $25,408,173.31, of which the Alabama destroyed $7,050,293.76; the Boston, $400; the Chicamauga, $183,070.73; the Florida, $4,057,634.09; the Clarence, tender of the Florida $66,736.10; the Tacony, tender of the Florida $169,193.81; the Georgia, $431,160.72; the Jefferson Davis, $7,752; the Nashville, $108,433.05; the Retribution, $25,019.53; the Sally, $5,549; the Shenandoah, $6,488,838.31; the Sumter, $179,097.67; the Tallahassee, $836,841.73. In addition, the miscellaneous damage was $479,033, and increased insurance, $6,146,219.71. There were 715 American vessels, of an average tonnage amounting to 480,882 tons transferred to British registry. The foreign commerce of the United States 70 per cent. of which in *1850 was carried in American vessels, fell to* 28.5 per cent. at the close of the war, in consequence of the terror inspired by the Confederate cruisers.

Two Months' Intercourse.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The manners of people at summer hotels furnish a boundless field for study. A year or two ago two Philadelphia ladies arrived at Lake Mohonk and were placed at a table already occupied by an Albany party of six, bearing aristocratic names that contrasted strikingly with their behaviors. For two months these patrician Albanians sat at the little table without addressing a word of civility to the Philadelphia ladies. At the close of that period the Albany mater familias suddenly remarked: "We leave you to-day." Whereupon the braver Philadelphia lady said: "Indeed!" And so the two months' constant intercourse began and ended.

THE PIPE IN PERSIA.

A SMOKING APPARATUS OF COMPLICATED CONSTRUCTION.

The Persian's Fondness for His Water Pipe—Filling a Pipe on Horseback at Full Gallop—Etiquette Among Smokers.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The Persians, whose boast is that they, of all the nations of western Asia, have the most highly educated and refined taste, peculiar mental advantages and the oldest civilization, have certainly attained the highest pitch of refinement in respect to pipes and tobacco. The Persian tobacco, known under the name of tambaku, is somewhat different from other sorts, added to which the apparatus out of which it is en*joyed is decidedly different.* Its several parts are as follows: First of all is the vessel for holding water, which is made either out of clay, of which the best are prepared at Nisvahan, or of glass, which are imported from Russia or Bohemia, or, lastly, of cocoanut mounted in silver. This last is justly accounted the most luxurious, for the nut is carefully selected and then set in *silver or gold, splendidly chased, and often* adorned with precious stones.

Then the headpiece is hollow; often as much as a foot high, made of black wood, but, among the richer classes sometimes of silver, and is adorned with little chains or other ornaments. On the top of this is set the pipe bowl, which is made either of clay or wood. Its inner surface is smeared *with chalk; the outer surface, on the con*trary, is, by the rich, plated with silver or gold, and often covered with all sorts of ornaments and jewels. For this purpose *enamel is especially employed, on which* exquisite patterns are painted, and the artists of Ispahan and of Shiraz, who are the most celebrated in this line, often receive as much as from $30 to $40 for painting and adorn*ing one of these bowls. The last piece of* the complicated apparatus is the thin tube, which is fixed in the vessel containing water. In its place is sometimes used a long snakelike tube made of leather. This, however, is considered a piece of luxury, and seldom used except when traveling or riding on horseback. On such occasions, the servant, who rides be*hind his master, carries the apparatus, while* the latter only holds the mouthpiece.

Taken all in all, the Persian water pipe is, when tastily made, a very ornamental piece of furniture. It is also *more Oriental* in its character than the chibouque, as the smoker is obliged to sit down while using it. The Persian is passionately fond of it, and when, leaning forward from his seat, he breathes *around him the light wreaths of perfumed* smoke, he has attained the highest of enjoyment. The Turkish chibouque is at all times and places equally agreeable; but the Persian water pipe is considered to be most enjoyable in the early morning, and just before sunset. *Every Persian house* has, in the middle of its court, a small fountain, by the side of which they espe*cially love to smoke.*

The best tambaku is grown in Shiraz and its neighborhood, especially in the village Zergue. It is there produced in tolerably large quantities and the yearly export of this article amounts to some $50,000. It is, for the most part, packed in sacks, with the leaf entire, and, as it is very friable, the consumer prepares it *for use by merely* rubbing it between his fingers. The tobacco should never be allowed to remain wet for a longer time than an hour before being smoked, and the water in the water holder should be changed for every fresh pipe. Altogether it requires more careful attendance than the Turkish pipe. Consequently a Persian keeps more servants for this end. At least two are necessary—one to fill the pipe, and the other to hand it when filled to his master. When on a journey, such a servant has a horse especially set apart for him. On one side of the saddle hangs the leather water bottle, on the other the pan of live coals, while pipe and tobacco are packed in a case fixed to the pommel of the saddle. These servants are for the most part very nimble in doing their work, and it is interesting to see such a one on a journey put together the different parts of the whole concern and with outstretched arm give his master the mouthpiece while both are in full gallop.

As the Persian is on all occasions a careful observer of etiquette, he has numberless ceremonies to be observed with regard to the pipe. He has summer pipes and winter pipes, pipes for different ranks, ages and sexes. When a party is given it is customary that pipes be offered to the whole company simultaneously. The servants approach in line, each offers his pipe to the smoker for whom it is destined at one and the same moment, and it is only when they have retired that the master of the house opens the gurgling concert, all the guests carefully keeping time with him. After a few puffs the pipes are exchanged, both parties observing set formalities and making many bows as they mutually give and receive this token of esteem and confidence. Neglect in this ceremony is considered the height of bad breeding, and to put the pipe more than half an inch in the mouth as a mark of great greediness. It must, however, be observed that *these niceties of behavior are not observed* merely by the higher and better educated classes, but are in vogue among the lower orders also, for every Persian wishes to be considered polite.

The ladies, who in Persia enjoy considerably more freedom than in Turkey, can indulge themselves with smoking with less constraint than in the latter country. Young girls and elderly matrons alike spend hours over their pipes, the richer ones accompanying every third whiff with a bit of sugar. As smoking out of the same pipe is accounted as a sign of friendly feeling and confidence, the pipe plays an important part in interviews of a tender nature. The expression "to eat out of the same dish" is in Persia applied to the pipe. As the fair sex here are even more assiduously devoted to the practice of smoking than in Turkey, the mouths of princesses and peasant women alike have a very strong smell.

Some Curious Statistics.

[Demorest's Monthly.]

A noted statistician, Edward Atkinson, insists that there is an abundance of room *yet in the world.* The 1,400,000,000 persons supposed to be on the globe could all find easy standing room within the limits of a field ten miles square, and by the aid of a telephone could be addressed at one time by a single speaker. In a field twenty miles square they could all be comfortably seated.

Then take the land of the globe suitable for growing wheat; not more than one-twentieth is under cultivation. The average crop of wheat in the United States and Canada alone would give one person in every twenty of the population of the globe a barrel of flour in each year, with enough to spare for seed. We can raise grain enough on a small part of the territory of the United States to feed the whole world. If, therefore, there is hunger anywhere, it is not the fault of God or nature, but because of the incompetency or want of management on the part of those who direct the affairs of mankind.

"CANDEE"
Rubber
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GO TO Green & Co.
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Seven Pieces.
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OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
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Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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MANUFACTURER
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WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
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At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Crubs a Specialty

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
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The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 778, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
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Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

EMINENT MEN'S HEADS

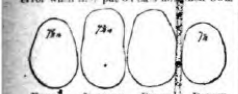
AS THEY ARE REVEALED BY THE UNERRING CONFORMATEUR.

The Queer Shapes That Greatness Takes. Heads, Hats and Hat Buyers. Dudes and Statesmen Measured.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Men's heads look much alike when seen on their shoulders. Seen in diagram at a fashionable hat store they are astonishingly different and laughably peculiar. The method of getting the exact contour of the head employed by eminent hatters is as interesting as a fresh drama.

An instrument called a "conformateur," shaped like a low-crowned, narrow-brimmed hat, made of adjustable whalebone keys, is put on the head and fitted tightly. Its keys close up on top to a miniature circumference of the head. They are finished by needle points, which prick the shape into a piece of paper placed on top. To the circumference of this two and one-fourth inches are added, which gives the shape its proper size. That is adjusted to a contrivance called a conform, made of reeds and keys. The conform is put into the purchaser's hat and the hat ironed to it. This method of procedure gives a perfect fit. Every purchaser then has a hat appropriate to his and no other. This system of fitting accounts for the readiness with which men instantly discover their error when they put on hats not their own.

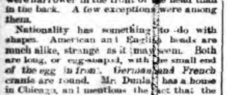


ECKERT, Telegraph Manager. MORGAN, Banker. FLOOD, Bonanza King. DEPEW, Railroad President.

The conformateur is a French invention, and has been in use by first-class hat merchants about thirty years. Being expensive cheap hatdealers have it not. Curious to find out something about heads as they are revealed by the severe justice of the conformateur, I visited the store of E. G. Dunlap, on Fifth avenue, and asked permission to look over his stock of "heads of eminent men." He has furnished headwear to more celebrities than any merchant in America, doubtless. There is scarcely a man of prominence east or west, north or south, whose "head" in miniature isn't in Mr. Dunlap's collection, which numbers over 40,000. The shape of most of them is a surprise, to say the least. Greatness comes in many shapes. A really symmetrical head is a rarity. Most of them look more like boot soles than head forms. Some are as crooked as peanuts, some resemble balloons, some snowshoes and some look like watermelons and night keys.

Nearly every one is larger on one side than the other. Some bulge out enormously to the right, others incline toward the left. This peculiarity is caused by the subject lying mostly on the enlarged side when an infant. I noticed that most of the shapes were narrower in the front of the head than in the back. A few exceptions were among them.

Nationality has something to do with shapes. American and English heads are much alike, strange as it may seem. Both are long, or egg-shaped, with the small end of the egg in front. German and French crania are round. Mr. Dunlap has a house in Chicago, and mentions the fact that the western head is, on the average, larger than the eastern. They sell more large-sized hats in Chicago than in New York. He accounts for it on the ground that the west develops head; that there the more energetic and spirited men from all points are congregated; they lead busy, rushing lives, which make cerebral development. Then, too, the west contains the pure American in greater number than the east. New York has nothing distinctively American about it save the soil it stands upon. It is full of foreign people, foreign ways and foreign sights, consequently foreign and half foreign heads and hats. The largest sized hat is a No. 8, the smallest a 6⅝.



No. 1. No. 2. A BULLY. No. 3.

"Are the dudes' heads large or small?" I asked.

"Oh, little bits of things," answered Mr. D., pointing out the following feeble-minded shapes, which, he assured me, were taken from the heads of Fifth avenue dudes of high degree.

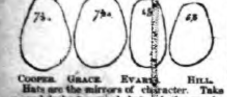
"Are men particular in the selection of their hats? Do they put much stress upon becomingness when they come to buy?" I asked.

"They're growing more so all the time. Talk about women fussing over their headwear. Why, men are just as bad. They are as anxious to have the very latest style as any belle alive. Some of them stand here half an hour before a mirror armed with a hand-glass, trying on, turning this way and that, to see the effect of different shapes."

"I have long held a theory that the spirit of character lurks in a hat; that men's hats are like them; that if a man is a gentleman his hat will prove it; that a fop, a fool, a swell and a fraud may be known by their hats; that men may contrive to make every other article of their apparel lie and dissemble, but that truth will cling to a hat. Do you think so?"

"Yes, I do. My dealings with men prove it. The mean, penurious man comes in here and lurks around till he picks up some idea of the prevailing style. Then he goes to some cheap establishment and selects something as near like it as possible. His hat is a pretense, and fits his character. The straightforward man, who does everything in a manly way, wants the best, and has taste and judgment enough to know the best when he sees it. He gets something that isn't a sham, consequently his hat is like him. The man who has difficulty in making up his mind is the over-cautious man, who lacks decision in all dealings. He is always a little behind his chance."

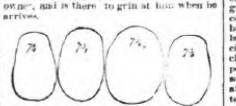
Right here I am tempted to quote some views on the hat question which I put forth two or three years ago through another channel:



COOPER. GRACE. EVARTS. HILL.

Hats are the mirrors of character. Take a good look at a man's hat and the way he wears it and you have a more correct idea of the calibre of his mind than would be obtained with the aid of a score of phrenologists and mind readers. Few wear their hearts upon their sleeves, but all men carry a diagram of their brains on their heads in the shape of a hat. By their headwear ye shall know them.

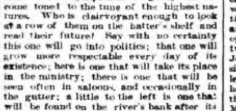
Hats have real human experiences. Their descent from respectability into degradation is as pathetic as though they were endowed with life and feeling. Notice what the first time it appears on a man who is started on the slope that leads to the region known as "the dogs." There is an incongruity between the hat and its wearer. They are not acquainted; they have not fallen into each other's ways. The hat is too new to have any character of its own. Its business is to reflect its wearer, and it is not slow to adapt itself to the situation. In a week it will have taken on his air of incipient dissipation and scorn of restraint and respectability. In a month it will look bloated and bleary, and in two months it will have the appearance of being cut by the world. It will even carry this atmosphere when dissociated from its owner. Seeing it on a hat-rack in good society, or lying on the sidewalk disgraced, the impression it conveys is the same. Nothing goes to the canine country so vigorously and cheerfully as a hat. It outruns a fast man when it travels in that direction. It reaches its destination a little in advance of its owner, and is there to grin at him when he arrives.



TILDEN. DANA. DORSHEIMER. GRANT.

Displayed in a show window men's hats all look alike, at least those of the same pattern. How symmetrical and respectable they are! How glossy and without experience in life they seem! How impossible it would be to predict their several careers! They must take their individual coloring from the persons whose fate they share; must either "sympathize with clay" or become toned to the tune of the highest natures. Who is clairvoyant enough to look at a row of them on the hatter's shelf and read their future? Say with no certainty this one will go into politics; that one will grow more respectable every day of its existence; here is one that will take its place in the ministry; there is one that will be seen often in saloons, and occasionally in the gutter; a little to the left is one that will be found on the river's bank after its owner shall have flung away his miserable life; and there is one that shall cover the head of a vagabond, be turned away from decent doors, spend its nights unsheltered and its days in disreputable company—to the deepest depths of degradation shall it fall.

Faces may be controlled, eyes held expressionless, and fine manners conceal many a plebeian taste; but hats are unfailing indexes of character and position. They mirror the mind, photograph the character, fathom the purse and give a clew to the standing. They do more; they reveal both the locality and nationality of their wearers. Even religious convictions can be guessed at from hats. There are Methodist hats and Presbyterian hats, Baptist hats and Episcopalian hats, and hats which defy creeds and flout religion.



HEIDELBERG. ARMY OFFICER. P. DOLAN. SOUTHERNER.

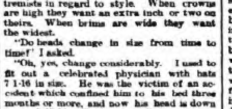
On the stage, as in real life, hats establish the status of their wearers. When society's swell degenerates into a vulgar rowdy who winks at women and leers at decency, the change is effected by giving his hat an extra dimple and setting it on the side of his head. It says at once that its owner has cut loose from all restraining influences. The three-card monte man of the stage wears a high silk hat that shows sharp contact with the world, set well back on his head. It is the sort of thing no one versed in the physiognomy of hats would put confidence in.

The saloon loafer, who was once a judge and is having a long intimacy with impecuniosity, also wears a high silk hat. It is painfully destitute of "fuzz," is somewhat out of shape, and is worn tipped forward to hide its owner's shame. It is a most pathetic hat. Its history of decline is written all over it, from the faded binding to the napless crown. The high silk hat is the one which reveals its descent most eloquently. It is the aristocrat of hats, and when it is found in the lowest ranks, battered, defaced, and woe-begone, the contrast with its original splendor is always saddening. Weak-minded men are much attached to it. They fancy it is the connecting link between them and respectability. They cling to it long after it has lost everything but its foundation, vainly fancying it will command consideration. They feel "dressed" in it and hold it in much the same estimation an impoverished gentlewoman holds her one worn black silk dress.

According to Mr. D. actors are generally easy to suit in hats. They like the best, pick it out without any delay, and haggle not over the price. Jews are generally extremists in regard to style. When crowns are high they want an extra inch or two on theirs. When brims are wide they want the widest.

"Do heads change in size from time to time?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, change considerably. I used to fit out a celebrated physician with hats 7 1-16 in size. He was the victim of an accident which confined him to his bed three months or more, and now his head is down to a 6 15-16. Heads as well as the remainder of the person are always shrunken after severe sickness."



HAMMOND. McCULLOUGH. McCAULL. GRANT.

It will be remembered that the few last times Gen. Grant sat on the veranda of the McGregor cottage the reporters mentioned that his hat came far down on his head and gave him the look of age and feebleness.

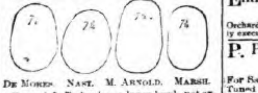
"Do southern gentlemen buy the same kind of hats northerners do? It always seems to me they must have a hat market peculiar to themselves."

"Well, they are getting to be Yankees in their idea of headwear. They are as anxious to be up to the times as any body. Journalists are, perhaps, the most indifferent class in regard to their chapeaux. Many of them will wear anything."

I inquired about women's heads, a department for riding hats furnishing the conforms. They are like men's, only smaller. Occasionally one will measure 7 1-16, but she is apt to belong in the ranks of the "careering." The female "sosoiety" head is not extravagantly large.

The accompanying engravings represent the circumference of the head, with the front uppermost. Nos. 1 and 2 are heads belonging to Fifth avenue dudes of high degree.

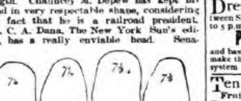
No. 3 is the head of a man who never gets up in the street car to give a seat to a lady. It isn't beautiful, and doesn't indicate great intellectual caliber. Those wings on the side are the magazines in which he stores his selfishness and ignorance. According to phrenology this head would indicate thievish and even murderous propensities. If the heads of the fat gentry, who sit while women stand, could all be measured, the result would furnish some valuable information as well as humor.



DE MORES. NAST. M. ARNOLD. MARSH.

Samuel J. Tilden has a large head, not extremely symmetrical, but quite respectable, even imposing as to length. However, there are longer-headed men in my list. For instance, D. Stewart Denison, a worthy ex-captain of the army, whose head in diagram looks like a door key. Detectives are considered long headed. Charles Heidelburg's head is long, but not large. P. Dolan's larger, but quite as long. The financial head varies, but on the whole inclines to length, as that of J. Pierpont Morgan, which resembles the sole of a farmer's boot, indicates. Looking at Matthew Arnold's head as the conformateur reveals it, none would imagine that it was given over to "finer lucidity." Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer leads the list, both as to size and shape. William H. Dobbs represents the architectural head. It is quite appropriately built with a wing and an extension. Gen. T. T. Eckert, of the Western Union, shows us what an electrical head is like. Gen. Grant's head was large for a man of his stature. It is heavier on the right side, but otherwise not unhandsome. Governor D. B. Hill's resembles an eccentric watermelon. J. C. Noyes' is a representative railroad head. Mayor Grace's is big and bulging. Maurice Grau's shows what operatic management will do in the way of twisting a head out of symmetry. Poor John McCullough's is unmistakably lopsided. Hon. Wm. M. Evarts' all goes to length. Chauncey M. Depew has kept his head in very respectable shape, considering the fact that he is a railroad president. Mr. C. A. Dana, The New York Sun's editor, has a really enviable head. Senator McDonald, of Indianapolis, has no cause to be ashamed of his thought magazine, though it isn't strictly beautiful. Ex-Senator Bristow's can be placed in the front rank for size and general flat-footedness. Thomas Nast's head is nearer round than any other on my list. It would stand as a typical German head. The Marquis De Mores shoots well in spite of the knob on the right side of his head. Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale college, has nothing distinctive in the circumference of his head, whatever may be concealed in its interior. D. S. Hammond, proprietor of the Murray Hill hotel, of this city, leans heavily to the right in his brain development. John C. Flood, the San Francisco bonanza king, has a watermelon head. One would never guess it to be charged with the money-making faculty. Hon. John T. Harris, of Harrisburg, Va., is a typical southerner. His head leans considerably to leeward. Judge Brady has a head that would not do for an artist's model exactly, if the artist wanted symmetry, but it has been a very serviceable head, nevertheless. Samuel Eliott, publisher, has a neat kind of a head. Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper and John A. McCaull, the operatic manager, have heads quite similar.

GERTRUDE GARRISON.



NOYES. McDONALD. BRISTOW. BRADY.

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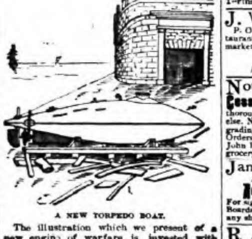

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

The illustration which we present of a new engine of warfare is invested with a peculiar interest at this time, when that terrible substance, dynamite, is being adapted to military uses. We show a new submarine boat now lying at Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. She was invented by Lieut. Zalinski, the gentleman who also invented the dynamite gun and exploded the theory of Keely of motor fame. This boat is of wood thirty-two feet long. As will be seen, she is shaped like a Whitehead torpedo, and will sail wholly under water when required. She is driven by a powerful screw, has a rudder for horizontal steering and two other rudders to steer her up or down. The dome-like structure forward is a sort of pilot-house. It contains a camera obscura, by which the men in the boat, which may be wholly submerged, can scan the surface of the water in all directions. Forward of that is the terrible dynamite gun, which is one of the novelties of the boat. Ever since Jules Verne wrote of his famous fish boat that went 20,000 leagues under the sea, experiments have been in progress to make such a boat that would "go." Lieutenant Zalinski has combined in this boat all the strong points of a submarine boat, and no doubt she will perform some surprising feats when floated and tried. Nothing would put an end to naval warfare so quickly as the perfection of the dynamite gun and the submarine boat. This latter would be a consummation more important in its results than Ericsson's invention of the monitor. It would revolutionize naval construction, and would be an added protection to the seacoast cities and harbors of the United States. This question of seacoast defense will likely be a prominent one during the coming session of congress, a fact which is stimulating inventors to provide cheap and effective weapons for the purpose.

At the launching of this craft she proved herself to be a genuine submarine boat, for by an accident a hole was punched through her three-inch planking, and she went straight to the bottom. She has since been brought to the surface and repaired, and it is expected that Lieut. Zalinski and her crew will most any day lock themselves up in her water-tight interior and test her qualities by an extended tour under the waters of the harbor.

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12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1327.

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Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
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Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
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Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

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Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

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Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

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Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
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Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
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Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street Plainfield, N. J.

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Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
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Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

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Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

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39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 63c, etc.
200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.
25c Underwear 25c.
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Furniture Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting.
Electric Front Door Bells. Electric Servants Call Bells
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, and P. O. Box 1568, Plainfield, N. J.

2,500 BOOKS.
GREAT BOOK SALE
AT
EDSALL'S.
COMMENCING
Monday, September 7.

Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.

If you want books at **Extremely Low Prices** you will find this a rare opportunity. This special sale will continue for a short time only.

EDSALL'S

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself:

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

Hotel Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU. (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

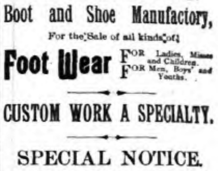
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.



This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 6 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, **WESTCHESTER**, of New York, **Norwich Union** of England, **North British Mercantile**, of England, **The Northern**, of England, **The Queen**, of England, **The Merchants**, of Newark, **The Washington Life**, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self-Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY **Coal**
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
[P. O. Box 1467.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 89 PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—A man of good appearance, courteous and competent, to attend skate room at the Casino Rink; also four skate boys. The very best recommendations as to character will be required. Apply to clerk, Laing's Hotel.

A GIRL WANTED for general housework at 10 First Place. Best references requir d. [illegible]

WANTED—For gentlemen, wife and child eight years old, three unfurnished rooms, with board in a first-class private family. Terms not to exceed seventy dollars a month. Apply A. B, L., News office. 9-3

HOUSE and apartments to let. 4 West Third street. 9 10-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. [illegible]

CHOICE CORNER LOT—130 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between three lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Station Plainfield, N. J. 9-30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 28 East Front street. 7-11-tf

Special Notices.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS. Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also shade and fruit trees, Niagara graperies and others, cut flowers, Hyacinths, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 4-30-6m

SCHOOL FOR DANCING. Prof. F. Dennstaedt of New York will open during the autumn, a course of instruction in dancing commencing Thursday, September 10, at Laing's Hall. Instruction every day. *Private* lessons from 2 to 4 and class lessons from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms, ten class lessons $6. Twenty lessons $10. Enquire at Laing's Hotel office. References—Tiffany, the jeweler and Judge McAdam of New York, Prof. J. K. Willard of Troy Female Seminary, and hundreds of others of the same class. Autograph testimonials can be shown if desired. 7-6

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254. 6-30-3m

REMOVAL. George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at Mr. Koller's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 15 East Front street will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 88.

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave. west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1391, Plainfield. 6-10-f

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street 2,30tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 6-11-tf

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. K. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 2-13-30

WILLIAM R. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 4-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician. Corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffin's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 0-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 18.

Educational.

A YOUNG LADY Graduate of the New York Normal College, will give private lessons or form a limited class of little girls at her residence in Plainfield. Address P. O. Box 139.

ELOCUTION Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box, 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

School Supplies.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

School Books,

of all kinds.

Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.

A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.

The price of The News delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

The News is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	52	6 a. m.	64
9 a. m.	61	9 a. m.	67
12 m	71	12 m.	73
3 p m.	73	3 p. m	78

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 33 a.m	Sunrise	5 33 a.m
Sun Sets	6 22 p.m.	Sun Sets	6 28 p.m.
Moon Rises	9.58 p.m.	Moon Rises.	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Guizot died, 1874.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day promises to be warmer and generally fair. To-morrow it promises to be warmer and from fair to partly cloudy, *followed in* the evening by increasing cloudiness and possibly rain.

JOTTINGS.

—Mr. Mattox now guards the City Hotel nights.

—The town clock now points at 9.15, instead of 6.05 as formerly.

—There is a large crop of grapes this year. The arbor's are loaded.

—The Bee Hive have just received a large stock of fall and winter underwear.

—The public schools in this city will commence their work for the year on Monday.

—Workmen repaired the sewers on the corner of Front street and Park avenue today.

—The masons have started to lay the foundation for Sheriff Stiles new house on East Front street.

—People are still attracted to the unique sign on North avenue of A. I. Smalley, the invention of sign artist Miles.

—In the Potter's Press Works yesterday morning a large cylinder fell on the fingers of Mark Clawson injuring them seriously.

—Pray legal man tell me,
The law's net about,
That keeps little ones in,
And let's larger ones out.

—Brakeman Robert Brown, of Phillipsburg was struck by an overhead bridge at Roselle last evening, while on train No. 116, and instantly killed.

—The latest indications, as we go to press, are that there will be no race of the yachts to day, for want off wind. Where, oh, where are all the orators!

—The Bound Brook Chronicle says that E. V. Lorton of Somerville has removed to Plainfield, and Seaman Williams of Somerville is about to go there.

—President Jones, of the Fire Board, has called a special meeting for Thursday evening next, to transact any *business* that *may* come before that body.

—The State Board of Education will meet during the latter part of this month to fill the vacancies existing in the office of superintendent in several counties.

—A brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad fell from the top of a freight train Thursday evening, and twenty-four cars passed over him, not injuring him in the least.

—The Constitutionalist says the fire at the City Hotel stables was discovered at 11.45. It was discovered an hour earlier, and Gazelle had a stream on it fully half an hour before that time.

—Dominick McCaffrey, the prize fighter, passed through this city Wednesday on the 11 o'clock train from Philadelphia, accompanied by his *backer and trainer*, *en route* for New York.

—Men are engaged replacing the Nicholson pavement with crushed stone, on Park avenue, between North avenue and Second street, on the authority of the Council at their last meeting.

—Albert T. Lewis has been appointed postmaster at Rocky Hill, Somerset county, Walter S. Mead, at Roselle, Union county; David B. Carpenter, at Woodbridge and William H. Hills at Tremly, Middlesex county.

—This is the season when women have to renew their wardrobes and reinforce their stores of household dry goods, and while this duty is occupying their attention they should read the announcements of our advertisers and patronize them to supply themselves.

—A contract was signed with Mr. Wann last evening for five electric lights at the Casino Rink; to be put up next week, one outside, probably in the middle of Grove street, opposite the rink, and the other inside. Men are to be put to work at once to planeing the floor, and preparations generally made to open the rink at an early day.

—An opinion of the Vice Chancellor, at the Capitol Thursday in the case of Borcherling's executors, contains the following: "To taint a contract with usury it is not necessary that the illegal interest or bonus shall have been taken by the lender himself, but if it is shown that an illegal consideration was paid to some other person than the lender, pursuant to the terms of the contract of loan with the knowledge of the lender, the contract must be declared to be usurious."

Verdict in the Somerville Murder Case.

The examination before the Coroner's Jury in the Somerville murder trial, as reported yesterday, revealed no additional facts respecting the cause of the colored boy's death.

During the afternoon Vanderveer and his wife made a voluntary statement to the effect that they had whipped the child for a trifling offense, but not so severely as to injure him. The woman was led from the stand while in an hysterical condition, but the colored people say she was only feigning. Her hands were profusely decorated with rings.

The evidence was closed about 5 o'clock. The jury, after a short deliberation, found that the boy came to his death by blows dealt by Caroline and Benjamin Vanderveer, and that Charles A. and Frederick E. Vanderveer were present as aiders and abettors. They also censured Jones Staats, Joseph Mills, Robert Irving and John Bowers for not interfering while the boy was being violently assaulted. The colored people attended the inquest in great numbers and expressed a desire that the Vanderveer family be lynched.

Services To-morrow.

There will be no service in the Trinity Reformed church to-morrow, in consequence of the repairs that are under way.

The Methodist Episcopal church will be opened for the first time in two months, to-morrow, the extensive repairs which have been in progress being completed. In the morning the pastor, the Rev. A. H. Tuttle, will preach at 10:30. In the afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3:30, and in the evening at 7:45 the Rev. Dr. Vincent will preach a sermon. At 2:30 o'clock the Sunday-school will resume its session.

Rev. T. Logan Murphy will officiate in the Church of the Holy Cross to-morrow, having returned from his vacation.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut will occupy *the pulpit of the Congregational church to*-morrow in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Goodrich.

The fifth anniversary of the dedication of St. Mary's Catholic church will be celebrated to-morrow by High Mass, a sermon by Rev. J. J. Murphy, rector of St. Francis' Xavier's church, New York, and anniversary exercises beginning at 10:30 a. m. Vespers in the evening, and a sermon by Rev. B. O'Connell of *Bound Brook*.

Rev. Dr. Vincent, one of the happiest talkers to Sunday Schools in the entire country, is to speak in the Methodist Sunday School to-morrow afternoon at half-past two. Everybody is invited.

At the Reform Club meeting to-morrow evening Rev. Dr. Ketcham will take charge of the devotional exercises Rev. T. Logan Murphy will make the principal address and be followed by Horace Martin and Ex-Mayor Maxson.

Women's Work.

At the last regular meeting of Garfield League held August 28th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and at the last meeting, a few evenings since, were ordered published:

Whereas, It has pleased our great Commander above to call unto himself the soul of our beloved Comrade, Ulysses S. Grant, and while as members of our Order we have endeavored to show every mark of respect to the memory of the man chosen by God to to lead to victory our husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, still we feel that our duty as members of the Grand Army of the Republic will not be done until in this city of Plainfield, a fitting monument shall be erected to the memory of General Grant, who "fought the good fight," kept the faith, finished his course, and then just crossed the river where so many of his comrades have gone before; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Garfield League, No. 22, of the Loyal Ladies' League, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Jersey, take steps to raise funds with which to erect an enduring memorial to the late General Grant. And be it further

Resolved, That as it has pleased our Father in Heaven who "Doeth all things well" to cause our beloved Comrade to pass through weary months of excruciating suffering, we think it eminently proper in view of his patient endurance and thoughtfulness for others, that the memorial to be raised by our efforts take the form of the perpetual endowment of a bed in the Muhlenberg Hospital in the city, to be called the General Grant bed," the preference of its occupancy to be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, who fought for the Union during the war of the rebellion, and their relatives. Any member of the League will receive subscriptions for this memorial until further notice.

The City Court.

On complaint of Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Frederick Heffuer, against whom several complaints have before been made, was yesterday arrested by Officer Lynch, for violating the Second Section of the Peace and Moral Act, by being disorderly and disturbing her neighbors. Out of consideration for her child, who was very sick, Judge Ulrich refused to send her to the county jail and suspended sentence.

The trial of John Rafferty, who is charged with selling liquor to a habitual drunkard, after having been cautioned not to do so by his wife, has been set down for Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, in the city court room. Mr. Rafferty, through his counsel, Walter Heifield, has demanded a jury trial.

Was It a Man?

Several gentlemen passing along Madison avenue between the railroad bridge and Fourth street last evening noticed a person in female attire peering in at the windows of the houses. The person attracted attention by an unfemale-like walk and clumsy movements. The gentlemen said "Good evening," but received no reply, and the mysterious person soon disappeared around a corner. Investigation proves that a similar person has been seen in that neighborhood several times of late, and persons living in the vicinity are determined to fathom the mystery should the person appear in that vicinity again.

Owing to a lack of support the proprietors of the Atlantic City Review have been compelled to abandon their enterprise of issuing a daily morning paper the year round.

Abstract of Ratables for Somerset County.

The township Assessors of Somerset county met at Somerville on Monday and made up the tax table for the year. Wm. S. Potter, of Bridgewater, acted as chairman and Isaac Brokaw, of North Plainfield, was Secretary. The following is an abstract of the ratables:

Townships	Value of Real Estate	Other Personal	Total Debt	Total for Taxation	Poll Tax	State School Tax	County Tax	Road Tax	Poor Tax
Bedminster	$ 999,647	$ 551,935	$ 359,577	1,198,000	446	$ 3,045.55	$ 4,005.31	$ 2,000	$ 1,400
Bernards	1,451,935	436,865	286,800	1,602,000	610	4,072.60	5,356.07	4,000	1,600
Branchburgh	976,460	308,220	305,666	1,048,000	326	2,587.96	4,403.[illegible]	1,500	1,000
Bridgewater	3,604,565	1,665,310	1,422,875	4,852,000	2,101	12,334.60	16,223.56	10,500	4,500
Franklin	2,135,760	807,400	472,450	3,471,000	900	6,281.77	8,361.70	$ 3,000	600
Hillsborough	2,247,211	1,153,808	504,090	2,308,000	730	6,096.19	8,017.61	5,000	900
Montgomery	1,173,300	318,466	409,273	1,112,000	442	3,081.14	4,058.39	1,700	450
N. Plainfield	1,240,370	221,900	169,850	1,548,000	176	3,452.30	4,549.47	2,300	1,400
Warren	719,407	64,920	48,410	341,000	95	886.89	1,140.11	1,000	500
	$14,013,620	$6,979,884	$4,049,960	$16,499,000	$6,130	$41,829 00	$55,000.00	$31,[illegible]	$ 11,900

Seats are Now on Sale.

The seats for T. P. and W.'s minstrels, which is to be the great event next Tuesday night at Music Hall, are selling fast. The first come are the first served. The Springfield Republican speaks of the company as follows:

Thatcher, Primrose and West's minstrels played to an audience that crowded the Opera House to overflowing last evening, and proved that they *are still the leading minstrel* company in the country. The new features this season are Griffin and Marks, acrobats who do an act of the same general style as McNish's "Silence and Fun" of former years; Burton's troupe of trained dogs, a graceful sketch called "Lawn Tennis," the Nelson family, whose gymnastic feats are unusually fine, and the burlesque, "The Black Adonis," in which George Thatcher and the inimitable Billy Rice do some laughable work. The music was excellent and the Drum-Major's Parade spirited and taking.

PERSONAL.

Miss Nettie Mattison of North Plainfield is home from a vacation elsewhere.

Mrs. E. Dower of East Front street, is home again from a visit to Delaware.

Rev. A. V. V. Raymond of the Trinity Reformed church, is completing his vacation.

Miss Biglow of *this city*, *who has been* spending the summer in the West, has returned.

The friends of Mrs. Jas. S. Forbes will regret to learn that she is very ill at her home on Union street.

Miss Minnie E. Hull of Duer street, has returned home from a few weeks' visit to friends at Newark.

Miss Christine Yawger, lately of this city but now of Brooklyn, is visiting friends in North Plainfield.

Harry Connett of Peace street has returned to his home in this city after summering at Asbury Park.

Mrs. Mary Price of New York is visiting her friend, Mrs. P. Kiely of Steiner Place, North Plainfield.

Mrs. Andrew Onderdonk of Yale, B C., has been visiting her friend Mrs. Onderdonk on Somerset street.

John Harding, formerly of this city, but now in business in Chicago, is visiting his father on South Second street.

Mrs. S. Coriell of Pearl street, who has lately been ill with a severe attack of asthma, is now fully recovered.

Frank Clawson of East Second street, returned home Wednesday from a few weeks visit with relatives in Rhode Island.

Frank D. Randolph of Madison avenue, who has been sojourning at High Bridge for a few days returned home yesterday.

Charles De Graw, the efficient clerk in the employ of Boehm Brothers, is hearing what the wild waves are saying, etc., at Atlantic City.

Mrs. McLain, a sister to Hugh O'Donnell, died at her residence, corner of Third and Liberty streets, last evening, after a lingering illness.

Walter Coriell of Manning avenue returned home a week ago from a pleasant visit to White House. He expects to return there in a month.

Miss R. M. Verdon of North Plainfield returned a few days ago from a tour of all the Catskills, taking in the entire range, occupying a week in the trip.

Mr. A. D. Button, who has been for several months traveling here, there and everywhere, for pleasure, health and good fishing, returned with his family a few days ago to his home on La Grande avenue.

Prof. Richard S. Holmes of the Chautauqua University has returned from attendance at the Chautauqua meetings, and is at his desk again in the University office in this city. His family will follow him in a few days.

Mr. J. B. Scott and family of Seventh street, who spend every Summer in Plainfield, leave in about a week hence for New York, where they spend their Winters. Mr. Scott is cashier in the banking house of J. and J. Stewart.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Wants to Know.

(From Fair Play.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Having seen your report in brief of the trial between Pollion, Jones and Co., which seemed to me the most correct reports of any of the city papers, will you allow me to ask the Constitutionalist through your columns one or two questions, as they evidently had no desire of giving the public a fair account of the trial. In the first place, does it mean to cast reflection upon the jurors who were some of Plainfield's most intelligent citizens; and again, what does the Constitutionalist mean when it says, "that the company are dumping under the very noses and windows of the citizens?" Does it mean that Pollion's nose is from 870 to 1000 ft. long? for it was proven that he lives that distance from the pits. Or does it mean that Pollion's and Morris's noses must be respected when they go through the woods, and as they themselves testified stood over the pits for about twenty minutes." It was proven by six witnesses living nearest to the pits and where the fertilizer is made, "That they had never at any time suffered any annoyance or smelt anything offensive. Also Dr. Hunt of the State Board of Health, Dr. Platt, inspector, and a majority of the city Board of Health, with a number of the members of the city Council who have visited the place, all heartily approve of the plan in which this business has been conducted.

Not Fair to Charge All to the Colored Man.

[From Kindness to Animals.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Whenever I see a poor horse with his nose up in the air, drawn back with a brutally tight check rein, I invariably notice that he is driven by a colored driver. He is only doing to excess what his white friends have taught him, and the poor animal suffers. In any other country than America such an instrument of torture would be punished as cruelty to animals. In London where the Hansom Cab horse is the most active and speedy of the Hack tribe, only straight reins direct to the bit are used, and I have never yet seen one run away, during a residence of six years in England, while here run away horses are of daily occurrence. I once bought a highly strung mare here and she was perfectly unmanageable in harness, and no one would drive her. I cut the check rein the moment I saw her in harness and in a fortnight my wife could drive her out, with safety, with the children.

Axe-Grinding.

(From Citizen.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—"We print in full below the report of the committee on Fire, Water and Lamps, in relation to proposals for the introduction of electric lighting into the city of Plainfield. In most of its provisions it is fair to all concerned, but in some of its requirements it is so entirely and strictly for the interests of the city, that it is many particulars unjust" etc. etc.

The above is from the "Constitutionalist" and we ask, how can any action of the Common Council, the city's servants, be too much in the interests of the city? We would also like *to ask, to whom the Council is un*just? or, in other words, who is the party that the "Constitutionalist" has such a regard for that they place his or their interests before those of the city, and would therefore ask the Council to do thd same?

Tempest in a Teapot.

[From a Distrest Muther.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—i am saprised to see a *sensibel paper like yersel put in* such a horid letter as was writen by that dirty beast, Pinchgut. no wunder, for what could you expec from any 1 with such a horid naim.

to think of turnin our luvly bruke into a sure! my gals susie and mariar, wot is kepin stedy cumpny with there yung men wude be killed ded with the schmels ov the dirty water, and jimmy and bill woud not git washd onct a yere wen the perliceman aint a lookin on the bruke but is a galliwantin with a yung gal at the corner.

i am ashamd of u, pinch gut, and if u dont stop them suer letters u ot to be made drink up all the dirty water urself.

STATE NOTES.

Mrs. Tope, an old lady living on Hill street, Orange, was struck by a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train while crossing the track yesterday and instantly killed.

A man who is supposed to be James Johnson, for many years on inmate of the Hudson county almshouse, was struck by a train and instantly killed while walking on the Erie Railroad near Secacus yesterday.

Jean B. Durand, who attempted to shoot Claude Stuval at Union Hill Thursday morning, will probably recover from the wound he himself received. He is said to have admitted that he held the pistol when it inflicted the wound from which he is suffering. He says it was accidentally discharged.

Mrs. Jerome B. Ward, the widow of the late city expert of Newark, was astounded on Saturday last by the entrance into her house of a well dressed man who took out of his pocket a small canvas bag, from which he began counting out $36 in gold coin. He explained that it was conscience money, and the person who was *making restitution* through him was a once poor woman who picked up a pocketbook belonging to Mrs. Ward, which the latter had lost thirteen years ago. One day in the fall of 1872 Mrs. Ward lost her pocketbook on Broad street, between Court and Marshall, and although she advertised for it she never heard of it until Saturday. He stated that the woman for whom he was acting had found it, and kept it to meet pressing wants. Since then she had managed to save some money, and finally concluded to return it.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y.

Monarchs

OF THE

Minstrel World

THATCHER, PRIMROSE & WEST

AT

MUSIC HALL

Tuesday, September 15, 1885.

41 GREAT ARTISTS 41

The Nelson Family The Acrobatic Wonder of the world. Prof. J. H. Burtons 20 Dog Circus 20.

Our Polo Contest

PLAINFIELD VS. WESTFIELD

The latest success, THE BLACK ADONIS.

Prices 50c, 75c and $1. Admission 50c. Sale of seats begin Saturday, Sept. 12, at Shaw's and Reynolds' drug stores.

HOT COFFEE : FREE

Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.

Call for particulars on

STANTON CLARK.

17 and 19 East Front street.

THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-28-2-w

JUST RECEIVED

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS

NEW STYLES, AND

VERY LOW PRICES

CARPETS

New Fall Patterns in Body Brussels Tapestry Ingrain and Rag Carpets at the Lowest Prices at

POPE BROS.

A FINE LINE

OF

MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'

Ready Made CLOTHING

A large variety of Gents'

Neck and Underwear.

300 Different patterns of cloths to be made to order for the Fall and Winter season can be had at the lowest prices at

SCHWED Bros.,

Leading Plainfield Clothiers.

No. 7 E. Front St.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

A Reduction of 10 per cent on Summer Goods.

Assignee's Sale.

OF

PERSONAL PROPERTY

ON

MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at 10 a. m.

The Subscriber will sell at public sale the following property, viz:—About 500,000 unburned brick. 50 cords of wood, one engine, boiler, 1 brick machine, four wheel barrows, 5 trucks, 8 shovels, about 8,000 swelled and rough brick, picks, etc., 2 business wagons, 3 farm wagons, 2 carts, 3 horses, 1 team of mules, 1 grey mule, 400 feet of drain pipe, cutting box, single and double harness, 4 scrapers, tackle and ropes, etc. The above sale will commence at 10 a. m. at

MELBOURN'S BRICK YARD,

on Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J. After selling the property there found the sale will be continued on Isaac Melbourn's premises on Washington street in the City of Plainfield, Union county, N. J. Sale to take place rain or shine.

W. R. CODINGTON, Assignee.

Dated Sept. 8, '85.

FRANK DAY,

(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.)

LIVERY STABLE

North Avenue

Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Meet all Trains.

Family Riding a Specialty

The Bee Hive,

(2 doors below Music Hall)

38 West Front St.

Fall and Winter Underwear

We have just received several cases of Underwear, which we will offer at

LOWEST PRICES

Ladies and Men's Goods in many grades White, Red and Gray.

Ladies extra-Heavy Merino 35c, 45c, 49c. Men's extra-Heavy Merino, 45c, 63c, 73c, Ladies Scarlet 73c, Men's Scarlet 62c.

Children's shirt and drawers 16 inches a 12c, and rise Now is the time to buy from our LARGE ASSORTMENT.

E. C MULFORD

Real Estate Broker

and

Fire Insurance.

Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,

Plainfield, N. J.

REPRESENTING

The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,

Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.

P. O. Box 11.

RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,

Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

JOSEPH T. VAIL

REAL ESTATE

AND

Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

Office Opposite Railroad Station.

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Dealer in

BLUE STONE FLAGGING.

P. O. Box 898.

L. M. FRENCH

Carriage Manufacturer,

No. 18 Somerset St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FINE CARRIAGES

ALL STYLES.

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

School Opening.

Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at

ALLEN'S,

23 EAST FRONT ST.

N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

J. P. Laire & Co.

(Successors to Berry and Thorn).

FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE.,

Offer to the Public

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

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Stoves and Ranges.

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T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J

Notes of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

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Job Printing of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION;
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 27 a. m	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m	5 10 a. m
5 42 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 14 "
6 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 29 "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 37 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 19 "
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	11 59 "
8 40 "	[illegible]	1 00 p. m	2 08 p. m
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 16 "
10 37 "	11 45 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m	3 45 "	4 34 "
1 21 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
2 25 "	3 20 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 19 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 02 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 38 "
7 39 "	8 30 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 00 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
1 "	12 30 a. m	10 "	10 45 "
		10 40 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m	1 22 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield [illegible] 8 41, 10 [illegible] 11 57 a m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 30, 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 7 00 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, a. m., and 11 32 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 25, 7 45, 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 11 10 a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 32, 8 15, 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 8 25 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 59 a. m. 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays 1 22, 5 10, 9 41 a. m., 5 20 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30* 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885

DISORDERS THAT ARE DANGEROUS.

Description of Various Diseases of the Heart—Nervous Disturbances.

(Youth's Companion.)

The heart is enclosed within a membranous sac (pericardium) which secretes a lubricating fluid to prevent friction between it and the chest. Pericarditis is an inflammation of the sac. It may be acute or chronic. In both forms the fluid is altered in character and generally much increased, in acute sometimes to a pint or more; in chronic, it has measured over a gallon. Of course it greatly interferes with the action of the heart. The acute tends to recovery by absorption of the fluid. The fluid sometimes becomes purulent, in which case it should be drawn off.

The cavity of the heart is lined with a somewhat similar membrane, called endocardium. This membrane, and especially that part of it which forms the valves, may also be inflamed (endocarditis). This gives rise to little roughnesses—sometimes as large as a pea; to a thickening and subsequent shrinkage of the valves, to a growing of the valves to the heart wall; and later, to a fatty degeneration and calcification of the roughened membrane. The valves thus become contracted and otherwise rendered insufficient. Both pericarditis and endocarditis are most commonly due to acute rheumatism, but sometimes to Bright's disease.

Sometimes the muscular substance of the heart is inflamed (myocarditis), resulting in an abcess, or an undue growth of fibrous tissue which weakens the wall. In both cases death may result from rupture of the heart.

The above changes in the valves and other obstructions to the flow of the blood generally give rise to enlargement of the heart. This enlargement for a time is a help, as it enables the heart to keep up the normal flow. But it may proceed so far as to cause a dangerous dilation or thinning of the walls at some part and an increase of the valvular incompetency.

Sometimes the muscular fibres of the heart are changed to fat (fatty degeneration), thus rendering the heart very feeble. Death may result from either rupture or paralysis of the heart.

Angina pectoris may be due to heart disease, though often wholly independent of the latter. When due to it, it involves liability to sudden death.

The great arterial arch leading from the heart (the aorta) may, at some point, become distended into a large pouch (aneurism). This is liable to burst, or it may become fatal by pressure against the wind pipe, or other vital parts.

In many cases of heart disease the disorder is purely functional. Though the symptoms are peculiarly marked and distressing, there is really no organic disease. It is due to various disturbances of the nervous system.

He Never Listened.

The Boston Globe remarks that the English editor who recently asked "Will Americans fight?" never listened to the war stories of his own father and grandfather.

Struck Dumb.

[New York Sun.]

Wife—You don't tell me that Professor X. has been struck dumb!

Husband—Yes, last night. And he was master of seven languages.

Wife—Is it possible? And was he struck dumb in all the seven.

Smokers and the Cholera.

A prize has been offered by the Anti-Tobacco society of France for the best essay on the liability or non-liability of smokers to contract cholera.

Arkansaw Traveler: Dar's mighty few promises dat hol's good. De peartest hog sometimes turns out ter be de laziest man.

THE WIND GOES DOWN

AND AGAIN THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE IS POSTPONED.

Fine Prospects at the Start—The First Ten Miles are Sailed in a Good Breeze and Prove Exciting. Our Boat Ahead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—There was a stiff breeze from the northeast when the regatta committee of the New York Yacht club and others, who were privileged, boarded the tug Luckenbach. Everything looked like a race. A heavy, choppy sea made some of the land lubbers quail for fear of sea sickness. There was a good deal of life on board the numerous excursion boats and tugs. The Luckenbach started down the bay at 8:15. She stopped for a moment at Tompkinsville to take aboard Mr. Louis Bayard, of the regatta committee, and one or two other gentlemen. As she left the dock there the Puritan was seen under way, heading for the starting point. The Genesta, too, was sailing in the same direction, with two jibs and mainsail set. The Luckenbach hauled up alongside of her and exchanged a number of passengers. At 9:07 she took the Genesta in tow. There was not much need of that, however. The tow line was slack almost all the time. In the splendid breeze the Genesta went along as fast as the tug, and shortly she began to do so well that off the Romer beacon the aid of the tug was deemed unnecessary, and the hawser was cast off. The Genesta made preparations to set her working topsail. Further down the bay the Puritan hurried along under jib, staysail and mainsail. The Luckenbach ran up alongside the tug Scandinavia, which carried the turning raft and gave her instructions about where to anchor it. The Scandinavia took aboard Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Oelsen, of the New York yacht club. The wind was strong from the east, and in the choppy sea the yachts and small craft which crowded the Horseshoe bobbed up and down prettily and serenely. At 11:05, off Sandy Hook point, Capt. Joe Ellsworth and Messrs. Forbes and Burgess, who went down the bay on the Luckenbach, were put aboard the Puritan. Then the tug headed for the lightship and people became expectant. She anchored about one-fourth of a mile east of the lightship, and at 11:15 signaled the two yachts, which were bearing away to sea, to get ready, and they put about and came back to the starting line. The course was to be east by north. The two yachts rounded up for the start, as the preparatory signal was blown, at 11:30. They crossed the imaginary line between the judges' boat and the lightship, on the port tack, the Puritan at 11:35:41, and the Genesta at 11:35:48, the Puritan to the windward. They were about one-eighth of a mile apart.

The Puritan passed along close to the tugs. She heeled over, and all that could be seen of her crew was their heads. The Genesta's new bowsprit dipped into the water in the heavy sea, but she danced along like a thing of life. The sloop's tactics were much the same as Monday. She worked to windward well, but did not leave her rival as far behind as the enthusiastic yachtsmen wanted her to. They saw the Englishmen not only holding their idol, but gaining a little, and for a time on this tack there was less hilarity and cheering and boasting. At 12:40 the Genesta went about and crossed to the windward of the Puritan, and having secured this coveted position, she returned to the port tack. The Puritan kept straight ahead, pointing up close to the wind, and though the English man was ahead, and apparently gaining the admirers of the Bostonian never lost faith in her. They prayed for more wind, but in vain. The breeze was seen to be slackening, though the Puritan had more of it than the Genesta. At 1:10 the Genesta went about on the long port tack, heading about southeast. Twenty seconds later the Puritan followed. The Genesta took in her working topsail and set her club topsail, and the Puritan did the same thing an instant afterward. The Puritan was on the lee bow of the Genesta and about a mile ahead. She had more wind than the other fellow, and she gladdened the hearts of her supporters by the way she plunged ahead. This was a long stretch, and the Puritan did nobly. But the wind was dying out, and her speediness was to avail her little. It became apparent that there was to be another day lost. The yachts made several stretches, and at 5:34 the Puritan went about and headed for the turning raft. The Genesta was then about two miles in the rear.

The wind died out almost completely, and Mr. Tams told the captain of the tug to go close to the Scandinavia. Then he shouted through the trumpet to Mr. Oelsen that when the flag on the Luckenbach was lowered it would mean that there was no race; and he directed the Scandinavia to take the Puritan in tow. There were a number of excursion boats and steam yachts around the raft. Their passengers cheered lustily and whistles were blown and guns fired when, at 5:37:56, the Puritan rounded the raft. She ran out her spinnaker boom and squared away for home. Five minutes later, the flag on the Luckenbach was lowered, and the Scandinavia ran up to the Puritan and threw her a line. The Genesta did not turn the raft. Her captain saw there could be no race with such an ungrateful wind, and put about. The Luckenbach ran alongside of her. Sir Richard Sutton shouted to Mr. Tams that it was too bad, and he hoped for better luck next time. A long hawser was thrown out, and the Luckenbach started for Sandy Hook with the Genesta in tow. Both yachts anchored in Horseshoe bay.

BEFORE THE START.

The Early Morning Scenes at Sandy Hook. Specimen Dispatches.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 12.—Down at Sandy Hook early in the morning dozens of sunburned men in nautical dress landed from the yachts at anchor in the Horseshoe, and kept the telegrapher busy asking questions of weather prophets. "Is the wind likely to hold out during the day?" and "Is there a storm coming?" is what they wanted to know. The answers were as unsatisfactory as they always are. The yachts made off for the Scotland lightship about 9 o'clock. Every telescope on Sandy Hook, and there are a number of them, were in use, and there was hardly a minute when they were not sweeping the horizon in search of the Genesta and Puritan. At 10 o'clock Capt. Farrell, who has spent thirty-two years of his life looking out for vessels entering the harbor, sighted the Genesta in tow. The Puritan appeared next under sail, and cutting through the heavy sea as easily and apparently as swiftly as the Stiletto. When the Genesta and the Puritan passed the Hook shortly after 10 o'clock the Puritan carried less sail than the Genesta, but she rapidly overhauled her. Jay Gould's yacht Atalanta and the Luckenbach passed the Hook side by side shortly afterward, and then the iron steamboats Cygnus and Sirius and the steamer Grand Republic puffed outward and were knocked about on the heavy swell as though they were eggshells. The prettiest sight of the day was when the Gitana, the white schooner from Boston, left the Horseshoe and flew out on the ocean like a dove. Every stitch of canvas was spread, and the mackerel sky and leaden horizon brought her outlines out as clear and distinct as in a steel engraving. The schooner America was next seen standing out toward the Scotland lightship. From this time on until the racers disappeared the men with telescopes were surrounded by eager questioners. It did not take the racers long to disappear, and that was the last that Sandy Hook saw of the race. The wind grew so feeble that there was no hope for the racers to cover the distance within the allotted seven hours. The little steam yacht Io, a counterpart of the Stiletto, set out to find the yachts, but couldn't. Only an odd light here and there dotted the waters of the Horseshoe last night. Where all the yachts had gone to was a mystery. Among those that had disappeared was the Puritan. The Genesta was towed into the Horseshoe and dropped anchor there, reporting that the Puritan had been towed up to Staten Island.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Wall street was nearly depleted of its big men. Addison Cammack and Russell Sage were the guests of Jay Gould on the Atalanta, and Wash Connor, Mr. Gould's partner, had a party on board the Uiowana. Commodore James D. Smith and Vice Commodore Alfred de Cordova sailed the Corsair and the Estelle. A score or more of other stock brokers went down the bay in all sorts of craft. Those who stayed behind cheered and took extra liberties with each other's clothes and hats when the Puritan was ahead. Dispatches from the Highlands dropped into the board room like manna. Here is one:

"The yachts are now crossing the Boulevard."

When it became evident that there would not be a race, this was posted.

"The regatta committee have ordered the next race on Central park lake."

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Englishmen Indignant at Prince Battenberg's Promotion—The Yacht Race.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—There is a chorus of indignation from the army and navy papers over the appointment of Prince Louis of Battenberg as a commander in the British navy. In the naval clubs there are outspoken criticisms of this promotion of a "foreign land lubber" over the heads of *hundreds of officers who have seen service* where service meant something. They say that a little parade exercise as a lieutenant in a German regiment does not give a young man the nerve and knowledge to command a British man-of-war, and they speak of the appointment as another scandal in the British navy. The newspapers are more circumspect, but they point out the fact that there are more than 300 officers of the navy who are the seniors of Prince Louis and who are overslaughed by his promotion. One of these papers says: "If the new commander is ever in action and has to manœuvre a ship without the aid of sterling officers of lower rank, Heaven help him and his crew. Personal valor and physical courage have never been denied to the pretty young prince, but these things do not fight ships."

Mr. Timothy M. Healy is announced to speak at Millstreet to-morrow and will answer Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's defiance of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Healy will speak with the full authority of Mr. Parnell, and it is understood that this will be the only rejoinder to the Radical programme until Mr. Parnell issues his address to the electors of Cork.

The reported attack by two men upon a sentinel at Woolwich arsenal turns out to be a very trivial affair. The sentinel was a nervous youngster who got excited over nothing. All the circumstances now known point to the belief that he invented the whole yarn with a view of glorifying himself. None of the stabs which he described punctured his flesh, although his clothing is pierced. He is now in the guard house awaiting a trial by regimental court-martial which will doubtless put an end to the mystery.

A considerable amount of unfavorable criticism is cropping out in yachting circles over the many delays in sailing the initial race between the Genesta and the Puritan. Nothing unfair is alleged, but there is a general feeling that it is a pity that the race should not be sailed and be done with. The cutter advocates are more enthusiastic than ever, and the Genesta is now the favorite in the betting. It is estimated that $50,000 will change hands on the result of the race in London alone.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The Spanish courier bearing the note requesting Germany to renounce her intention of establishing a suzerainty over the Caroline islands has crossed the German frontier. The members of the foreign office will be summoned to meet the moment the note reaches Berlin.

Sensational Suicide in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—At 2 p. m. Count H. Wilhelm Browne, of Berlin, who arrived by steamer from New South Wales, shot himself in front of St. Lawrence hall on St. James street. The particulars are as follows: The count, who owned a large estate in Germany, left home last spring to visit New South Wales, Australia and South America, leaving a young and beautiful wife behind him. At Rio Janeiro he received a cablegram that his wife had fled with a young tradesman and was supposed to be in either New South Wales or in Canada. He at once left for the former place, and, failing to find the guilty couple, came here, where he found his wife and her paramour living at one of the hotels. He visited her and entreated her to return, but without avail. He then went to St. Lawrence hall and had dinner, after which he walked coolly out on the sidewalk and discharged a revolver *at his left ear, the bullet going* through the ear. He was conveyed to Notre Dame hospital, where he lies in a dying condition.

Throwing Vitriol.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 12.—John B. Owen, a conductor on the Northwestern railroad, walking homeward after leaving his train, stepped aside to allow a man to pass. Instantly a cup of vitriol was dashed into Owen's face, destroying the sight of the right eye and otherwise burning him horribly. A stranger, giving the name of Walter L. Patterson, of Louisville, Ky., has been arrested on suspicion. The motive for the deed is a mystery.

Not Anxious for Political Honors.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—It has been reported that Carroll E. Smith, editor of The Syracuse Journal and formerly president of the New York State Associated Press, was a candidate for secretary of state on the Republican ticket, and it is understood here that he has been assured by some of the party leaders that he could be nominated. Mr. Smith said to a United Press reporter that he had absolutely no political aspirations.

Killed by Lightning.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 12.—A boat filled with tourists was struck by lightning on the lake in the Yellowstone National park, Wednesday. Mrs. Scott, of Bozeman, M. T., was instantly killed, and two or three others were stunned and are in a critical condition. The boat was driven ashore by the wind, with its unconscious occupants, and was not found until some time afterwards.

FEARING OPPOSITION.

WHY THE PRESIDENT IS CAUTIOUS ABOUT MAKING CHANGES.

He Is Afraid that the Republican Senators May Refuse to Confirm His Appointments—Views of Secretaries Manning and Whitney.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A Washington special to The World says: The president is hearing a good deal of talk about the political situation. A number of leading Democrats have called upon him since his return for the purpose of impressing upon him the importance of the Democrats carrying New York and Ohio this fall. Most of the gentlemen who have been to see him have dwelt upon the fact that his policy up to the present time has not been of a character which would strengthen the party in the coming canvass. Judging by the reports of these conversations, the president has become impressed to a certain extent with the arguments which have been addressed to him. He had a conversation with one of the most prominent Democrats in this country. This Democrat said to the president:

"You are hoping to make a successful administration. If you lose this fall both New York and Ohio you will be seriously handicapped. I think," said this Democrat, "you have been doing too much to please the Independent Republicans and not enough to satisfy your own party." This gentleman then went on to say that he conceded to the president the most upright intentions, but that he thought he had discriminated too much against the working members of his own party. "Other things being equal," said the Democrat, "I think you should discriminate in favor of active Democrats in making your appointments."

The president in reply said he was embarrassed constantly in carrying out the policy of restoring the Democratic party fully to power by the fact that he had a Republican senate to meet. He had heard from various sources that they intended to attack his nominations. This Democrat replied to him by saying that undoubtedly the Republican senators intended to try to test the issue of offensive partisanship with him.

"You will find," said he, "that there are two sides to that question, and undoubtedly this very charge will be a plague to both houses. But," said he, with great emphasis, "if you nominate good men, stanch Democrats, and then the Republican senators keep them out, you will have a united Democratic party back of you and that is what you will need." The president then asked:

"What do you think Logan will do?"

"Logan will do whatever his ambition dictates to him to do. He is now guided by but one idea. He is a fierce presidential candidate. I do not think that principle would control or direct him, but you will find that he is not the senator who is to be dreaded. Edmunds will be the most troublesome customer you will have in the senate. Underneath his silken gloves there will be a steel grip for everything that you will propose. It is apparent from what has been told of Edmunds that he is dissatisfied, and the issue of offensive partisanship will give him an opportunity for going on the war-path over the Vermont appointments."

The president said he had been told that Edmunds would be the principal leader of the Republican opposition. He thought, therefore, that he could not be too conservative between now and the meeting of the senate.

There has been a good deal of comment in Democratic circles over the leading editorial in The World of Thursday. It is entirely in line with the opinions of the best informed Democrats at the capital. None of the cabinet officers in Washington like to discuss the subject outlined by The World, because in so doing they would have to place themselves in the position of criticising their chief. A friend of Mr. Manning, *who has had a number of conversations* with him lately, said:

"Mr. Manning favors a pretty thorough change. So does Mr. Whitney. These two gentlemen do not see how any other policy will enable the new administration to carry out the pledges given by the Democratic party during the last canvass. Mr. Manning believes it will be time enough to talk about the permanent tenure of office when there is something like an equal distribution of the offices between the two parties. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the view taken of the situation in The World. Some people are inclined to think the president, at no late day, will take the same view."

Mr. Lamar declined to be interviewed when asked about the administration's policy. He did not care to criticise The World editorial either one way or the other.

One of the most prominent and influential characters of the administration to-day is Mr. Stevenson, the first assistant postmaster general. He also has very positive convictions. He was very free in expressing them. After reading over again The World's leader, he said it just fitted the case, and was very carefully and ably prepared. *The point brought out about Jefferson* was not only news, but it was very applicable to the present situation. For his part, he thought the offices should be held by the supporters of the administration, one reason being that better service would thereby result. By the offices he meant those in which the people were directly interested, and were daily brought in contact with—not the clerical positions in the departments.

"Take the cases of postoffices, for instance," said he; "although it is daily asserted that hundreds of postmasters are being appointed, yet the six months which have elapsed since the accession of the Democratic president finds only between 10 and 12 per cent. of the dominant party in possession of the cross-roads postoffices. It is in these places that the people receive their impressions of the government, and since I have been intrusted with the appointing power I have endeavored to secure courteous, capable officials for the offices. In a case where a Union soldier who was a Democrat is the applicant for a postmaster's place, he is given the preference, other qualifications being equal."

People would scarcely believe, he said, how many vacancies there were to fill in the post office department in a single day. Every mail brought resignations from country postmasters, some of whom had sold out their stores or were going to move to another part of the country and could not take their commissions with them. The department aimed in all cases to serve the public and not to create headquarters for partisans. To be sure very few Republicans were being put in the postoffices, but numerous cases could be cited where petitions sent by citizens in favor of a Republican being made postmaster because his country store was conveniently located had received the approval of the department and commissions were issued.

Two Smallpox Cases at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Two cases of smallpox were detected at the depot in this city. They were removed to the pest-house. There are no other known cases in Troy. Quite a panic was created among incoming passengers when the announcement was made and they precipitately fled from the depot.

TAMMANY ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Resolutions Adopted Opposing It as Contrary to American Principles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—At a meeting of the Tammany Hall general committee the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Bourke Cochran, were adopted by a standing vote:

Whereas, Popular control of a public service is an essential element of a republican form of government, and

Whereas, Recent legislation has tended to diminish and restrict the authority of officers chosen by the people to appoint, promote and remove their own subordinates, and

Whereas, The Democratic party at the late presidential election pledged itself to effect a thorough and complete reform of the public service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Tammany Hall Democracy demands of the state and federal authorities the complete redemption of the pledges made by the party, to secure to the people of the state and nation an efficient, a capable and an honest public service.

Resolved, That we protest against any legislative or administrative measures which may tend to create a permanent office-holding class in this country, and we denounce all attempts to grant a life tenure of office to any body of public servants as the first step towards the suppression of those doctrines of equality which have been the safeguard of the republic.

Resolved, That appointments to office should be made on the untrammelled and undivided responsibility of public officers chosen by the people for that purpose, and answerable to their constituents for the manner in which they have discharged their trusts.

Resolved, That the creation of irresponsible boards or commissions vested with the authority to control or interfere with the exercise of the power of appointment by elective officers is an abridgment of the privileges conferred on the chosen servants of the people, and we condemn it as an unwarrantable invasion of popular rights and an undemocratic and indispensable restriction of the vigor and effect of the suffrage.

SPORTING NEWS.

Racing at Brighton Beach and St. Louis. Baseball—The P. R.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The attendance at the Brighton Beach race track was good, and the five events on the programme were closely contested. First race—Two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Bessie B. won, Vertigo second, Ascoola third. Time, 1:19¼. Mutuals paid $15.05.

Second race—Selling allowances, mile and an eighth. Girofla won, Windsail, second, Strabismus third. Time, 2:00¼. Mutuals paid $41.80.

Third race—All ages, one mile. Gleaner won, Swift second, Barnum third. Time, 1:45½. Mutuals paid $22.05.

Fourth race—A handicap of one and one-fourth miles. Kosciusko won, Woodflower second, Farewell third. Time, 2:14¼. Mutuals paid $35.20.

Fifth race—Steeplechase over the full course. Harry Mann won, Tilford second, Jim McGowan third. Time, 5:13¾. Mutuals paid $138.15.

Racing in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—For the fourth day of the racing at the Fair Grounds track the weather was fine and the attendance fair. First race—Three-quarters of a mile. Silver Cloud first, Mamie Hunt second, Alabama third. Time, 1:17.

Second race—One-mile heats. Effie H. first, Buchanan second, Keene third. Time, 1:45½, 1:45½ and 1:48½.

Third race—Hotel stakes, over mile and a half. Rapido first. Exile second, Troubadour third. Time, 2:45¼.

Fourth race—Three-quarters of a mile. Lucas first, Miss Bowler second, John Morris third. Time, 1:17¼.

Fifth race—Handicap, over mile and an eighth. Biddy Bowling won, Revoke second, Powhatan third. Time, 1:57¼.

Boston to Fight Canada.

NICHE, D. T., Sept. 12.—A match is on the tapis for a glove fight to a finish between Jack McGee, of Boston, and Billy Hawkins, of Winnipeg, the middle weight champion of Manitoba and Canada.

Baseball.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Detroit, 1.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 0; Chicago, 2.

At New York—New York, 9; Providence, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 5.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 10; Cincinnati, 3.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 0.

Arguing About Oleomargarine.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 12.—The argument in the case of the Commonwealth vs. The Oleomargarine Manufacturers was continued in the Dauphin county court. Hon. Wayne McVeagh spoke for two hours on the part of the commonwealth. He argued that the matter was one within the scope of legislative regulation; saying in support of his position that he was convinced that the legislature had the power, if it saw fit to exercise it, to say under the constitution that no one should, after a certain time, practice law within the commonwealth. Mr. McCarroll followed the ex-attorney general and confined his argument to the time that such a legislative enactment as the one in question was clearly within the "police power" guaranteed to the different states by the Federal constitution and exercisable by their respective legislatures. Col. Jordan followed and closed for the commonwealth. The court then adjourned, pending Mr. Gilbert's argument for the defense, *which will close the case.*

Prominent Treasury Officials Removed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Prior to his departure on his vacation Secretary Manning notified Gen. Rosecrans, register of the treasury, among others, that during his absence he would decide what removals and appointments in his department would best subserve the public interests. In consonance with this and agreeably to the wishes of the appointing powers, Gen. Rosecrans has requested the resignation of the assistant register of the treasury and the five chiefs of divisions in his bureau, such resignations to take effect on the appointment of their successors.

Thirty Girls in Hysterics.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—There was a startling scene at the American Rubber works in Cambridge. One of the girls suddenly began to laugh loudly and act strangely, then fainted. Several others also dropped on the floor, and before physicians could be summoned more than thirty employe were unconscious or in hysterics. It appeared that naphtha fumes had affected them much the same as laughing gas would have, and they were taken home in carriages. An unusual quantity of naphtha was used. The girls will probably be well enough to work in a day or two.

A Little Girl Wants Heavy Damages.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 12.—Suit has been entered against the Metacomet mill to recover $10,000 damages for injuries sustained in falling down an embankment in May last by Maggie Galligan, aged 7. It is asserted that the accident resulted from the mill yard gates being left open.

NEW YORK'S SUICIDE.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN THE BOWERY PARTLY EXPLAINED.

"Davis" Said to be the Son of a Russian Count — Driven to Death Through Poverty—Some Suspicious Circumstances.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The man whose name was supposed to be "Davis," who committed suicide by suffocating himself with gas at No. 35 Bowery, was identified as John Karloff, 26 years of age, a Russian by birth. The body was identified by James Karloff, a younger brother, who also lodged at No. 35 Bowery. This was written on his shirt front: "Another mysterious case that will baffle the police." It is not supposed that he wrote that himself. James Karloff called at the coroner's office and told Clerk Toal that he and his brother were natives of St. Petersburg, their father being a count and a prominent architect there. They were educated in a university under government control, and four years ago came to this country amply supplied with money. They traveled all over, and John finally settled in Chicago, where he got employment as clerk in a banking house.

Aug. 15 he came to this city, where his brother had been for some months before. They were in the habit of receiving remittances from home through a Broadway bank, but recently no money has been received. Then they tried to get employment, but in vain. An effort to raise even $10 to enable them to cable to their relatives was a failure. John, though usually of a cheerful disposition, became dispirited. James saw his brother on Wednesday at 5 p. m. He did not see him again until the next day, when his body was being taken away in the dead wagon. The Karloffs, so James said, have wealthy relatives at St. Petersburg, and some of them hold government positions. James went back to St. Petersburg in 1883 and returned to this country in January last. In regard to the valise marked "N. Farquhar Nourse," James Karloff said that his brother had bought it second-hand. The original owner arrived at Castle Garden on Aug. 31 and is now supposed to be in Kansas City. The police are in doubt whether the dead man is James' brother. The writing on his shirt front and the valise with another name form mysterious elements in the case. It may be, they argue, that the dead man is the owner of the valise and that he did not commit suicide at all. James Karloff told the coroner's clerk that he and his brother occupied the same room and on Tuesday night slept together. He admitted that they had not slept together on Wednesday.

"Where did you sleep that night?" he was asked.

"In the Progress hotel."

"Why did you sleep there?"

"When I called at No. 35 Bowery on Wednesday evening my brother was not there. I went to the Progress hotel, where I was known. We had been in the habit of stopping at different cheap lodging-houses in order to save money. We had very little, and what we had was almost exhausted. We have no friends in this city. The city will have to bury my brother, but I expect to get money from my folks soon, and the moment it comes my brother's body will be exhumed and given decent burial."

James Karloff is only about 22 years old. He seemed to be telling the truth at the coroner's office. A thorough examination will be made to ascertain whether the dead man is John Karloff or N. Farquhar Nourse. The Karloffs, James said, had traveled under the name of Davis, but would not explain the cause for that eccentricity.

No Hope for Riel.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 12.—The government has decided to let the law take its course in the Riel case. Instructions have been sent to the officials and mounted police to exercise special precautions in regard to the prisoner. The force at Regina is to be increased. Before the sentence can be carried out the governor general's warrant ordering the execution must be issued. Without this the sheriff has no authority to carry out the sentence.

The Reading Railroad Reorganization.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The trustees appointed under the plan of reorganization of the Reading Railroad company convened in secret session at the Fourth street office of the corporation. Although the membership of the trust is constituted as required by the plan, from a numerical standpoint, considerable objection has been raised to the methods by which Mr. E. C. Knight, of the Guarantee Trust company, has become a member of that body.

The First American Salt Mine.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A gang of men boring for salt at Piffard, south of here, struck the first bed of rock salt ever reached by mining on this continent, and the first salt mine in America being opened. The bed lies 995 feet below the surface. About a year has been occupied in sinking the shaft.

A Banker Arrested for Grand Larceny.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—M. C. Rockwell, the ex-banker of Union, N. Y., and his clerk, D. J. Dalm, have been arrested, charged with grand larceny in the first degree, in misappropriating $50,000. The complaint is made by Mrs. Livingston, a depositor.

Dr. Duncan Will Decline the Vassar Presidency.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 12.—On the authority of one of Rev. Dr. S. W. Duncan's most intimate Baptist friends in this city it is said that the doctor will decline the presidency of Vassar college to which he was recently elected.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Lord Salisbury will appoint Nov. 14 election day.

The rumor that Archbishop Williams, of Boston, is soon to be made a cardinal is denied.

A number of French officers who were trying to witness the manœuvres of the German guards were compelled to retire.

The bank of Ireland has received another £500,000 from the bank of England to enable it to meet any extra demands that may be made upon it.

Rumors are rife in Wall street that the New York Central will pass its next quarterly dividend. One director said he was willing to bet that it would be 1 per cent.

The official organ of the American Iron and Steel association urges the president and his party to leave the tariff alone and not to attempt another revising.

The Woman's Industrial league, of Washington, has passed resolutions denouncing Secretaries Manning and Lamar for encouraging Chinese laundries in letting out the washing of the towels of the departments by contract.

At Florence, Ky., a mob started out to lynch a man confined in the jail, and on the way got to quarreling about the advisability of lynching another man in the same jail. There was a lively fight for a short time and revolvers were emptied in a business-like manner.

SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

Ex-Senator Creswell Sends a Sharp Letter to Comptroller Dunham.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Judge Harlan, presiding judge of the court of Alabama claims, being still detained in the west by illness, the communication addressed by him under the date of the 5th inst. to Secretary of State Bayard, containing the court's side of the controversy raised by the accounting officers of the treasury in regard to the disbursements of the court and the authority under which they have been made, is still withheld from the public, but in the meantime a breezy correspondence has been started with First Comptroller Dunham by ex-Senator Creswell, counsel for the United States before the court, whose salary Mr. Dunham has suspended.

In a letter dated Sept. 11 addressed to Comptroller Dunham, Mr. Creswell refers with surprise to certain statements given out to newspapers with regard to his official salary and position. He especially objects to the statement that the law only authorized his compensation at an allowance in each case tried to be fixed by the court, and that the court had never paid the slightest attention to this law and no evidence was on file that he had ever tried a case, notwithstanding he had regularly drawn $8,000 a year.

Mr. Creswell says to the first comptroller: "Knowing you to be the highest accounting officer of the government, I am unwilling to suppose—in fact, I cannot believe—that these articles emanated from you. I have received no official communication from you whatever on the subject. I do not know from any official source whether my salary has been stopped or not. I know I have not received it for the month of August. If you have refused to pass it, you have left me *completely* in the dark as to the reasons which have appeared to you sufficient to justify such action, and you have failed even to give me notice to appear for the purpose of presenting my views in support of the claim."

Referring to the section in the original act establishing the court which provided that he, as counsel, should receive such reasonable allowance to be apportioned in each claim as might be approved by the court, Mr. Creswell says an honest effort was made by the former court to apply this *section, but it was found* impracticable; and he accordingly went on with his duties for eight months without any pay until the matter could be laid before congress and some fixed salary could be prescribed by law.

He spreads upon his letter copious extracts from the debates in congress when this matter was under discussion, showing an almost unanimous opinion that his compensation ought to be by a fixed salary and not by an apportionment, the only difference of opinion being whether the pay should be $12,500, $10,000, $8,000 and $8 per day expenses, or $8,000. He shows that finally on motion of Senator (now secretary) Bayard the latter sum was agreed upon. Thereupon Mr. Creswell asks: "Who shall give meaning to this proviso but the senators who debated it? and who shall be better authority than the very senator who amended the amendment to meet his own views and then proceeded to explain precisely what those views were? Observe what Mr. Bayard said: 'I propose to put that counsel on a level with the attorney general of the United States, a cabinet officer, and to pay him a salary of $8,000, which it seems to me is enough for his services.'

"This difference between Mr. Bayard on the one side and his brother senators who argued with him, and yourself on the other, is irreconcilable, and the inference is inevitable either that Senator Bayard and his confreres did not know the meaning of their own language or that Comptroller Durham is in error."

He closes by making a *formal* demand for the continued payment of his salary as sanctioned by law and usage heretofore, or for a detailed statement in writing of the objections of the first comptroller so that he may be able to take the proper steps to maintain his rights.

More About the Brainerd Case.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 12.—A reporter interviewed Mr. Perdue, Brainerd's solicitor. Mr. Perdue stated that after Brainerd had been kidnapped he immediately telegraphed to a legal firm in St. Paul and one in Chicago to watch for him and have him taken in charge. He directed that a writ of habeas corpus be issued calling upon the detective to show by what authority they detained Brainerd. There was no warrant or legal process of any kind for Brainerd's arrest. The instructions to the legal firm of St. Paul were of a general character, and urged that Brainerd be got across the line again in the easiest possible way and at the earliest possible moment. The firm was instructed to watch the trains both at St. Paul and Minneapolis. Perdue received intelligence from St. Paul of the escape of Brainerd in the manner indicated by the telegraph dispatches. The programme was left entirely to the law firm, the name of which Perdue would not disclose, and beyond the fact that Brainerd was got safely away he does not know his whereabouts nor the programme to be adopted in bringing him back to the Canadian northwest, if he is not already here. Mrs. Brainerd is naturally very anxious about her husband, but she expects soon to have him with her again.

Auditor Williams Praises Himself.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Third Auditor Williams, of the treasury department, has addressed a letter to the secretary of the treasury stating that, on the 1st of May last, when he assumed the duties of third auditor, it was *notorious that the business of* the office was far in arrears, the plea being that the clerical force was not sufficient for the prompt dispatch of the work of the office. The pensions' division was nearly a year behind in its accounts with pension agents, and some of the work in the collection division was nearly two years in arrears. In the short space of four months, ending Aug. 31, the accounts of the pension agents have been examined and settled up to the 1st of June last, and the clerks in the division are now examining and settling the accounts of the last quarter, which is current work. Auditor Williams says that since the 4th of March there appears to have been an astonishing improvement of the health of the clerks. Last year, with 159 clerks there were 1,696 sick days. To-day there are only two clerks who are absent on sick leave. As a result of this improved condition of the business of the office, the services of sixteen clerks, he says, can be dispensed with.

A Forger Surrenders Himself.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—Willard Andrews, the self-accused forger who surrendered to the Chicago police and whose manner led to the belief that he was demented, proves to be indeed a criminal. He is a nephew of City Marshal Andrews, of this city. At one time he was a fish dealer, buying cargoes here and selling them in New York. Seven years ago his bookkeeper, one Williams, forged checks for $8,000 on Doane & Goff, commission merchants in New York, and Andrews cashed them in Rockland and Thomaston. Williams was convicted and served several years in prison. Andrews evaded arrest and disappeared. An officer will go to Chicago after him.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT BITS OF HUMOR.

Burdette on Railways—An Unfortunate Drummer—The Last Train—Why the Trees Sigh—Burning by Daylight—California Magnified.

[San Francisco Cor. Detroit Free Press.]

The Californian is a combination of the southerner and the Yankee. He willfully exaggerates as to the climate and resources of the coast, and he does not intend or believe that you to whom he makes them will consider them as true. He gives you the statements by wholesale, and expects you to discount them for cash. Let me give you some illustrations of the disposition to magnify on the part of old-timers. Said one Californian: "I planted pumpkin seed, and the vines grew so fast that they wore the pumpkins out dragging them over the ground, and I failed to get a crop."

Another talking of earthquakes said: "We have no such earthquakes now as we had in the early days. I remember in '49 times that a herd of buffalo was grazing in one of our valleys and an earthquake came along and swallowed them up, and all you could see for miles and miles was the tufts on the ends of their tails sticking up through the ground."

"We have no such rains in California," said another one, "as they have in Oregon. Why, up near Portland a farmer had a barrel out in his yard with the heads knocked in standing on end. It commenced raining. The overflow of the water came out of the bung hole owing to the heavy storm. That same year a neighbor of mine up there was roofing his house and a heavy fog came on and he shingled out on the fog before he discovered that he was off the roof."

Said another: "I was out sharpshooting with some companions; we saw a barrel coming down the mountain side; fired at the bung hole as the barrel turned over and when it got to the bottom we found seventeen bullets in the barrel." A rancher remarked: "Yes, we have some fertile soil in California. I have raised tomato vines forty feet long."

Well-Trained Employes.

[Chicago Herald.]

The manager gladdened the hearts of the members by ordering a drink, and after all had been served, he said: "I was talking to-day with a commercial friend of mine, and he told me a story about a drummer who called in at his place last week to sell some goods. The young man was very pertinacious, and the first man he encountered was the proprietor of the store, who told him that the buyer was up-stairs, and that they didn't care for anything in his line any way. But the drummer insisted, and started up-stairs to see the buyer, who was busy with a customer. He saw the young drummer approaching and waved him off, but he started to open his sample case and expatiate on the merits of his goods.

Finally he became very annoying, and the buyer took him by the collar, led him to the head of the stairs and kicked him down. When he reached the first floor the proprietor saw him coming, and, imagining what was up, ran to meet him and kicked him as far as the office. A salesman who happened to be passing took a playful kick at the unfortunate Hebrew, and sent him as far as the door. Here the porter was standing, and he took the young man by the collar and kicked him into the street. He fell in the gutter with a dull thud, but his sense of 'business' did not desert him for a moment. Picking himself up, he looked back at the store admiringly, and ejaculated: "My Got, vot a system!"

American Ideas in Europe.

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]

"Russia is building a strategic railway to the Austrian frontier." You know what a strategic railway is, don't you? Buys its right of way from the farmers for an annual pass, then gets all the land condemned and takes up the passes, then gets a state grant of two or three counties for the directors, buys its iron on long time, and pays for its grading with construction bonds, then issues equipment bonds to pay for rolling stock, borrows all the money in the country on the mortgages, calls in everything outstanding and exchanges it for a deficit, changes its name from the "North and South Air line" to the "East and West Short line," divides the swag among the directors and runs the road on the deficit. It may be new in Russia, but its an old with us. Country's just full of strategic railways.

Force of Habit.

[Drake's Magazine.]

"Is this the last train north?" asked a stout little gentleman, rushing into a railway station.

"No, there is another in forty-five minutes. All aboard!" cried the conductor.

"Almost an hour to wait!" sighed the little man, dropping into a seat and mopping his brow with his handkerchief.

"But you have plenty of time to catch this train," said the conductor.

"This train! Well, I'm blamed; of course I have. I'm so used to catching the last train—whoop! hold on!" and the little gentleman bolted through the door for the cars.

Timid Gas Lamps.

[Texas Siftings.]

The gas furnished the city of San Antonio is of a very inferior quality, and consequently the streets are very poorly lighted, but they are allowed to burn until after daylight. A stranger asked George Horner, a prominent druggist:

"Why do the gas-lights burn all night in this town?"

"Pecause dose gash-lights vas so schmall dot dey vas afraid to go out ven it vas dark."

Perfectly Natural.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

Bobbins (to a friend)—Yonder comes Jackson. He's owed me $5 for two years.

Jackson—Hello, Bobbins. By the way, I owe you $5. Here's your money.

Bobbins (taking the money with a show of reluctance)—Is that so.

Jackson—Yes. I borrowed it some time ago.

Bobbins—Well, well. I never would have thought of it again.

Julie's Pretty Thought.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Seven-year-old Julie (thoughtfully)—Do you know, mamma, what makes the trees sigh sometimes?

Mother—It's only the breeze, dearie.

"Oh, no, mamma, that's not it."

"Not the breeze?"

"No, mamma. It's because the trees are lonesome for the birds to come home."

The Baby's Territory.

[Somerville Journal.]

"A baby's arms encircle the world," says the proverb man of The Merchant Traveler. We have noticed that a baby usually gets the earth when its grandmother is around.

Evansville Argus: Window sashes on trains are more fashionable than ever.

A HAND-BOOK OF BURGLARY.

Useful Suggestions Found in the Possession of a Captured Crook.

[Boston Globe.]

Martin Hoff was arrested in Somerville. The man fired three shots at the officer and two other policemen, but soon received a blow over the head which stunned him. A full outfit of burglar's tools was found on his person. *Jimmies, bits, dark lanterns,* knives and various tools were found in large quantities. Two revolvers, a huge billy and a large dirk knife were incircled around his belt. He lives in East Cambridge, is a good machinist, but is an idler. At his rooms were found numerous tools of every description. In a trunk Detective Kelly, who has charge of the case, found a small blank book. It is a curiosity, containing, as it does, full directions as to how to carry on the burglar's profession. Written in lead pencil in a rude manner, are numerous paragraphs, some of which follow:

To keep from sneezing close your eyes and open your mouth—*keep opening it until it is stopped.*

In the trunk were two cans of dog poison. Another paragraph reads:

Put chloroform on meat for dog.

Some others are:

Have the best refined winter sperm oil for lamp.

Use turpentine to drill iron if it is hard.

Use hard soap to put into cut when sawing off Yale.

Put green patch over eye to change features.

Make snap to hitch on keys; sew it into pocket so you will not lose.

Black your face when doing job; carry soap and glass to wash off with; also carry towel.

Call your associate in crime, if you have one.

Try your chisels before using, so as to see that they are all right.

To break glass, cut with diamond, then spread some thick white lead on cotton flannel and press iron.

Mix white lead and tallow to put on tools. Carry along a small box full.

Tincture of arnica—take along for cuts and wounds.

Put rubber washer on bottom of vise.

Have wire attached to telegraph to stop the current.

Drill a hole five inches from edge of door on Morley's safe, inside door, and then punch bolt of lock.

Insert powder in door lock. If it blows off, stuff cotton batting in keyhole. Put fuse in under.

The new style Yale and Sargent lock. Bore into the door. Insert powder.

To make dies for C, heat your die in pipe cherry red. Place your pipe and discover your money. *Give one quick blow,* then slide back and seal up ends of pipes with porcelain.

Take just what tools you really need, and be sure that all will work well before you start.

A most interesting one is the following:

Study over every job you are going to undertake with great care. Get all the details down fine, and it will work first-rate. Do not be nervous and excited, thinking there is some one going to notice every movement you make, although you always want to be on your guard. Put a man outside on guard that you put full confidence in, in case of an emergency. Don't put one who will rush if he sees a man.

The book contains a long list of tools used almost exclusively by thieves. The list contains about 100 kinds under the caption, "B. tools." In addition it contains numerous names, some of which may prove handy to the officers to know.

At the Memorial Services.

[London Cor. Detroit Free Press.]

At the time of the Garfield memorial service in Westminster abbey, a single ray of light from the sun, that had broken through the clouds, descended through the dusty air like a brilliant shaft from heaven, and rested for a moment on the white head of the clergyman who conducted the service.

Nothing so theatrical in effect occurred at the Grant memorial service, but there was an incident that attracted the attention of many present. When the organ thundered forth the grander part of the march a white dove flew from among the high arches and fluttered for a moment above the chancel, seemingly bewildered by the throbbing waves of music in the midst of which it found itself. Then it hovered along in the direction the procession had taken, wavered an instant in mid air, and finally disappeared among the arches again. I asked an attendant after the services were over if the dove had been released by some one in the congregation.

"No," he said. "There are always some pigeons in the abbey. They come in through the broken panes in the upper windows, and never seem to be able to find their way out again. *They stay up there till they die.*"

A Merry Time in Munich.

[Cor. Boston Transcript.]

If you are a stranger, you find a seat, call a girl and order a mug of beer. If you are to the manner born, you wend your way to a big tank into which water is always running, and pick out your mug. This tank is always two-thirds full of huge stone mugs with big handles and pewter lids. The German walks up, thrusts his hand into the water, and drawing out a mug looks it all over. If it suits him—they are all alike—he rinses it, and makes his way to the place where he gets it filled with beer, then rejoining his companions. Beer will keep deliciously cool for half an hour in one of these mugs, and as they hold fully a quart each, one of them lasts a long time.

And what a merry sight it is to see the people, in groups of four, two or three to a dozen, that are bound together in the most jovial social intercourse by this national beverage! They sit at the tables talking, laughing, eating (many of them raw vegetables resembling a turnip in color and a carrot in shape, which they seem to relish greatly) and drinking, paying little attention to the music, but having a jolly time.

The Pet Young Man.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The young man who was raised a pet is becoming a nuisance. He is seldom of any good. What is wanted nowadays is a practical man who can do something else beside *smoke* cigarettes and twist a cane. The time to learn to work and to learn business habits is in one's youth. He who leads the life of a butterfly until he is 25 or 30 years of age and then recognizes the fact that he has made an ass of himself, has precious little to recommend him when he applies for a job. This may be a chestnut, but it fits not a few young men of every city in the Union. The boys at the reform farm are better off if they only know it, than thousands of the boys who are at large. There is nothing like being practical, and there is but one way to be so, and that is to be so. Acquire business habits and train yourself to good, honest, hard work. *Don't waste your time learning* to tie a cravat. You can buy cravats already tied.

Mobbed by the Boys.

[Chicago Times.]

Ex-Senator Sharon, of California, who recently entertained the English Sir Thomas and Lady Hesketh, his daughter, received from his lordship a bundle containing suits of servants' livery. He sent them to his residence at Menlo park, and when one of the servants ventured out in the color and stockings of Europe he was mobbed in grand style by the boys of the neighborhood.

SUMMER HOTEL LIFE.

PLEASANT ENOUGH WHEN PEOPLE BEHAVE IN FAMILY FASHION.

Good Children and Bad—An Ill-Mannered Guest—A Rare Example of Modern Humanity—An Old Lady's Mistakes—Civilization.

[Cor. New York Journal of Commerce.]

A hotel, filled with summer guests, is a great community, and can only be pleasant as its people behave in family fashion. There is no need of mutual acquaintance. But every one should regard himself or herself as in a family to the extent of doing nothing which can in any way disturb another.

Men and women who, in visiting at a private house, would never dream of loud shouting and laughing at late hours of the *night, should not forget that such noise is as* great a violation of propriety in a hotel as in a private city or country residence. No one but a boor would stamp about the floor of a room in the night or the early morning, in the house of a friend, but thousands of men shake the floors of hotels in this way, utterly regardless of visitors under and around them.

Mothers generally know enough to win admiration for their children in private circles; but few mothers know that their children are called nuisances and themselves regarded and spoken of as ignorant and uncivilized when in hotels they permit their rampant offspring to play in the halls and corridors while other persons desire to sleep. There is no more charming picture in summer travel than that of a family of children conducted by a mother who knows how to travel with them and how to rest with them in hotels. Such children look with *wonderment on the barbarian behavior of* children of the other kind. I saw the other day, in a parlor-car, a little boy and girl, plainly and comfortably dressed for travel, quiet and gentle in their ways, who afforded a marvelous contrast to another boy and girl on the opposite side of the carriage. There was not a passenger in the car who failed to be annoyed by the latter pair, whose father and mother appeared to imagine that all were admiring them. The wide open eyes of the civilized children now and then attested their astonishment at the existence of such creatures as the two uncivilized monkeys.

On the piazza of one of the large northern hotels a few days ago, a gentleman was complaining in a loud voice of the noise made by the arriving and departing railway trains which kept him awake in the night. He was quite right. There is no more widespread nuisance than the engine whistle, which murders sleep and doubtless kills hundreds of feeble and sick persons every year. Railroads make ten times as much noise everywhere as is necessary to their operation. But this same gentleman had a room adjoining mine in the hotel and made a noise with his boots and his trunk and his bathing processes at about 11 o'clock *at night and 7 o'clock in the morning which,* in three or four adjoining rooms, was very much louder than the railway whistling. He kept at least six persons awake when they had right to a quiet time.

The other day we found a rare example of modern humanity, a person who had evidently never before been in a hotel, and was an utter stranger to hotel life and manners and customs. A lady of our party was leaving her room when, from a room near by, she saw coming out a neat, nice old lady, dressed in antiquated and, therefore, modern style. It was after 7 o'clock in the evening.

"*Have they* set the table yet?" said the old lady in a thin little voice, addressing the younger lady.

"What do you mean? Is it the supper table you are asking about?"

"Yes, I thought it was time they had the table set for I am real suppery."

"Oh, yes, supper has been ready more than an hour."

"Well, they hain't called me."

"No, they don't call us to supper. They have it ready at 6 o'clock, and leave us to come when we please. Do you know the way to the supper-room?"

"No, I am sure I don't. I never was here before."

The more experienced traveler kindly led the old lady down stairs and showed her the door of the large dining-room, where she was doubtless cared for. She met her again a half hour later wandering in the hall.

"Will you come out on the piazza and sit awhile?"

"Come on the what?"

"Come out on the stoop?"

"No, I guess not. It's time to go to bed. I'll go to bed; but I don't know where my room is."

"What's the number of your room?"

"The number of my room?"

"Yes, the number of the room they gave you."

"Do they put numbers on their rooms? I never heard of such a thing."

"Let me see your key. The number is on the key."

"The key of my bed-room?"

"Yes; *didn't you lock your room* when you came down?"

"Lock my bed-room! I never locked my bed-room in all my life."

"Well, I think I know the door you came out from. I will show you your room."

So the old lady was led up to her room, and as she went in said, "I suppose they'll call me."

"Are you going away in the morning?"

"Yes, I'm going at 4 o'clock."

"Did you tell them?"

"Tell them? No; I should think they'd know I was going home in the train."

"If you want them to call you, you must leave word at the office."

"What office? the postoffice?"

"No, the hotel office."

"Where's the hotel office? Do they have an office?"

This is a verbatim report of parts of the conversation, which abounded in evidences that this was the first experience of hotel life which the old lady had ever had. And she was a lady. She made no noise. She behaved as quietly in a hotel as in her own house. And in the most remote and retired parts of the country there are men and women, thorough gentlemen and ladies, whose civilization is vastly higher and purer than *that of thousands* who throng our great summer hotels. These gentlemen and ladies, when they come into contact with their fellows, in public resorts, are very sure not to make their presence annoying to others by any noise, or by claiming precedence in the attention of landlord or servant. Artificial society is not always civilization.

The highest civilization the world has known, measured by the true meaning of that much misused word, civilization, has not been in cities or in courts.

No Alcohol for Vocalists.

[Exchange.]

Dr. Lennox Browne, of Chicago, holds that the use of stimulants and tobacco are detrimental to the singing voice, and he has secured the written opinion of nearly 400 singers, nearly all of whom state that the less the vocalist has to do with alcohol the better.

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Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK
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DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the

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RAMONETTI'S
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FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
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We have Just received several pieces of extra heavy Rag Carpet which we sell for what it would cost to have it woven.

CANTON FLANNEL! CANTON FLANNEL!

14 yards of heavy unbleached Canton Flannel for $1.00.

Dress Ginghams & Prints

A full line of desirable patterns and colors, for Fall wear.

Linen Towels ! Linen Towels !

We keep a large assortment of these goods, from a good heavy towel at 5c, up to the finest damask.

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GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

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WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
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P. O. Box 1074.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to Justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct *such payment from the rent which they may have* contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-19-ff.

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Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

$3.50 PER DOZEN.
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On and after July 26th,
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Drug store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
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Jno. L. Plummer, H. M. Gilligan,
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Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances.
Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Raybert, Adcis and Haskard, practical plumbers or address, Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1410, Plainfield.
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WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
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have a large lot of Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
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Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
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The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 728, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
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Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

STORY OF THE SIEGE.

GEN. GRANT'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MINE EXPLOSIONS AT VICKSBURG.

Blowing Off the Top of a Hill—A Frightened Darkey—Throwing Hand-Grenades—Pemberton's Scheme—Chaff in the Trenches.

[Gen. Grant's Paper in The Century.]

From the 23d of May the work of fortifying and pushing forward our position nearer to the enemy had been steadily progressing. At the point on the Jackson road in front of Ransom's brigade a sap was run up to the enemy's parapet, and by the 25th of June we had it undermined and the mine charged. The enemy had countermined, but did not succeed in reaching our mine.

* * * * * * * * * * *

On the 25th of June, at 3 o'clock, all being ready, the mine was exploded. A heavy artillery fire all along the line had been ordered to open with the explosion. The effect was to blow the top of the hill off, and make a crater where it stood. The breach was not sufficient to enable us to pass a column of attack through. In fact, the enemy, having failed to reach our mine, had thrown up a line farther back, where most of the men guarding that point were placed. There were a few men, however, left at the advance line, and others were working in the counter mine, which was still being pushed to find ours. All that were there were thrown into the air, some of them coming down on our side, still alive. I remember one colored man who, having been underground at work when the explosion took place, was thrown to our side. He was not much hurt, but terribly frightened. Some one asked him how high he had gone up. "Dun no, massa, but t'ink 'bout t'ree mile," was the reply. Gen. Logan commanded at this point, and took this colored man to his quarters, where he did service to the end of the siege.

THROWING HAND-GRENADES.

As soon as the explosion took place the crater was seized by two regiments of our troops who were near by, under cover where they had been placed for the express purpose. The enemy made a desperate effort to expel them, but failed and soon retired behind his new line. From here, however they threw hand-grenades, which did some execution. The compliment was returned by our men, but not with so much effect. The enemy could lay their grenades on the parapet, which alone divided the contestants, and roll them down upon us, while from our side they had to be thrown over the parapet, which was at considerable elevation.

During the night we made efforts to secure our position in the crater against the missiles of the enemy, so as to run trenches along the outer face of their parapet, right and left, but the enemy continued throwing their grenades, and brought boxes of field ammunition (shells), the fuses of which they would light with port-fires, and throw them by hand into our ranks. We found it impossible to continue the work. Another mine was consequently started, which was exploded on the 1st of July, destroying an entire redan, killing and wounding a considerable number of its occupants, and leaving an immense chasm where it stood. No attempt to charge was made this time, the experience of the 25th admonishing us. Our loss in the first affair was about thirty killed and wounded. The enemy must have lost more in the two explosions than we did in the first. We lost none in the second.

PEMBERTON'S SCHEME TO ESCAPE.

About this time an intercepted dispatch from Johnston to Pemberton informed me that Johnston intended to make a determined attack upon us, in order to relieve the garrison at Vicksburg. I knew the garrison would make no formidable effort to relieve itself. The picket lines were so close to each other—where there was space enough between the lines to post pickets—that the men could converse. On the 21st of June I was informed, through this means, that Pemberton was preparing to escape by crossing to the Louisiana side under cover of night; that he had employed workmen in making boats for the purpose; that the men had been canvassed to ascertain if they would make an assault on the "Yankees" to cut their way out; that they had refused, and had almost mutinied because their commander would not surrender and relieve their sufferings, and had only been pacified by the assurance that boats enough would be finished in a week to carry them all over. The rebel pickets also said that houses in the city had been pulled down to get material to build these boats with. Afterward this story was verified. On entering the city we found a large number of very rudely constructed boats.

All necessary steps were at once taken to render such an attempt abortive. Our pickets were doubled; Admiral Porter was informed, so that the river might be more closely watched; material was collected on the west bank of the river with which to light it up if the attempt was made; and batteries were established along the levee crossing the peninsula on the Louisiana side. Had the attempt been made, the garrison of Vicksburg would have been drowned or made prisoners on the Louisiana side. Gen. Richard Taylor was expected on the west bank to co-operate in this movement, I believe, but he did not come, nor could he have done so with a force sufficient to be of service.

CHAFF IN THE TRENCHES.

During the siege there had been a good deal of friendly sparring between the soldiers of the two armies on picket and where the lines were close together. All rebels were known as "Johnnie," all Union troops as "Yanks." Often "Johnny" would call, "Well, Yank, when are you coming into town?" The reply was sometime, "We propose to celebrate the Fourth of July there." Sometimes it would be, "We always treat our prisoners with kindness and do not want to hurt them;" or "We are holding you as prisoners of war while you are feeding yourselves," etc.

The garrison, from the commanding-general down, undoubtedly expected an assault on the 4th. They knew from the temper of their men that it would be successful when made, and that would be a greater humiliation than to surrender. Besides, it would be attended with severe loss to them. The Vicksburg paper (which we received regularly through the courtesy of the rebel pickets) said prior to the 4th, in speaking of the Yankee boast that they would take dinner in Vicksburg that day, that the best recipe for cooking a rabbit was, "First ketch your rabbit." The paper at this time, and for some time prior, was printed on the plain side of wall-paper. The last edition was issued on the 5th, and announced that we had "caught our rabbit."

An Improved Scarecrow.

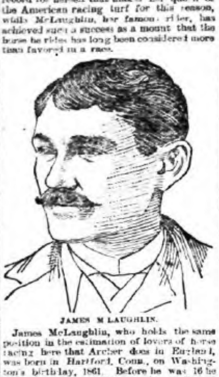
[Chicago Herald.]

A Yankee genius has invented a contrivance which is supposed to be an improvement on the old-fashioned pole holding up an old hat and tattered coat and breeches stuffed with straw. It is a scarecrow windmill, with sleigh bells attached. The wind makes the fans go around and they jingle the bells, greatly to the annoyance of the crows.

A NOTED HORSE AND RIDER.

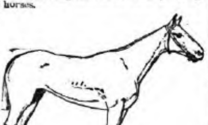
The Phenomenal Winnings of Miss Woodford and Success of McLaughlin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Seldom if ever has it been the province of a newspaper to notice a more successful racehorse and rider than those whose pictures we portray to-day. Miss Woodford has won a record for herself that makes her queen of the American racing turf for this season, while McLaughlin, her famous rider, has achieved such a success as a mount that the horse he rides has long been considered more than favored in a race.



JAMES M'LAUGHLIN.

James McLaughlin, who holds the same position in the estimation of lovers of horse racing here that Archer does in England, was born in *Hartford*, Conn., on Washington's birthday, 1861. Before he was 16 he had attracted attention to his skill and nerve as a rider. At 17 he was engaged by the Dwyer brothers, coming in on the winner at least twenty times that season, riding as light as eighty-one pounds. This excellent showing for a first season brought McLaughlin immediately into prominence among turfmen. In 1879 his "luck," as it was considered then, continued in his favor, *he accomplishing in that season the* unprecedented feat of winning every cup "east of the mountains." And so it has continued steadily since. The horses McLaughlin rides are, as a rule, the winners. It is estimated that these winnings have brought his employers over $850,000. This is of course due largely to the well-selected and well-trained stock that the Dwyers provide for him. Horsemen are notoriously liberal to successful jockeys, and McLaughlin's employers are no exception. With his large earnings he has secured for himself an elegant home in Brooklyn, N. Y., where are to be seen portraits and paintings of famous horses, together with numerous prizes and trophies secured from time to time. Next to his wife and family McLaughlin takes pride in showing the visitor these paintings of horses.



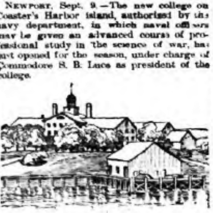
MISS WOODFORD.

This season McLaughlin has brought Miss Woodford up to be at least temporarily queen of the American racing turf. She was bred in Paris, Ky., having been foaled there in 1880. She is a bay mare, of excellent proportions, but not of graceful form. Her walk is ungainly; in fact, her movement up to the time she reaches her greatest speed is unpromising of any great result. But when she stretches to her best effort she carries herself with as much style as any of her competitors. Miss Woodford's career has been a remarkable one. As a 2-year-old she entered her first race, and won the Ladies' stakes at Chicago in 1882. That season she won five races out of the eight in which she was entered. That winter she was purchased by the Dwyer brothers, and the next season won for them ten races at all the principal tracks east of the Mississippi. In 1884 she went through the season without a defeat. This year she has suffered a few severe defeats, but finally beat Freeland, her strongest competitor, on Aug. 29 at Monmouth Park, N. J. She has already earned over $100,000 for her present owners, and must have won $25,000 before they handled her. Her appearance on the track is a signal for as warm a round of applause and cheers as is given to any operatic star. On these occasions she pricks up her ears and seems to bow her acknowledgments. When she was younger the howls and cheers of the demoniac mob, who jostled around her and shouted into her ears after one of her victories, so terrified her that she does not appear to desire the plaudits of admirers since that experience.

SAM TROY.

Opening of the New Naval War College.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—The new college on Coaster's Harbor island, authorized by the navy department, in which naval officers may be given an advanced course of professional study in the science of war, has just opened for the season, under charge of Commodore S. B. Luce as president of the college.



THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The college building is of stone, and commands one of the most beautiful sites about Newport, as it faces towards the entrance of Narragansett bay and looks out upon the Atlantic. The class which formed on opening day consisted of officers who had just completed the course at the torpedo station, though the course of instruction is open to all officers above the grade of naval cadet. The war college is somewhat analagous to the artillery school at Fort Monroe. It consists of four departments as follows:

Department of naval history, naval tactics, etc.

Department of military art and science.

Department of international law.

Department of naval and military law.

Each department is in charge of a competent instructor; but besides these, several eminent citizens who have been more or less intimately connected with military affairs have consented to deliver lectures on various campaigns of the late civil war, and naval officers, Admiral Ammen among the number, have accepted an invitation from the president to deliver lectures on subjects relating to naval warfare.

L. P. HILL.

TWO SINGERS.

[C. P. Cranch in New York Independent.]

One touched his facile lyre to please the ear
And win the buzzing plaudits of the town,
And sang a song that caroled loud and clear,
And gained at once a blazing, brief renown.
Nor he, nor all that crowd behind, there saw
The ephemeral list of pleasant rhymers dead—
Their verse once deemed a title without flaw
To fame whose phantom radiance long had fled.

Another sang his soul out to the stars
And the deep hearts of men. The few who passed
Heard a low, thoughtful strain behind the bars,
As of some captive in a prison cast.
And when that thrilling voice no more was heard,
Him from his cell in funeral pomp they bore;
Then all that he had sung and written stirred
The world's great heart with thoughts unknown before.

DRUNKENNESS NOT FASHIONABLE.

Irregular Habits Arising from Drink No Longer Excused in New York.

[New York Cor. Chicago Journal.]

The expression of views on the temperance question is sure to displease about three-fourths of the readers, so diverse are opinions on that subject; but I take it that everybody will like to be assured that drunkenness is unfashionable in New York. The number of arrests for intoxication are fewer year by year, although the police grow steadily more strict in keeping inebriety out of sight, and I think that the improvement comes of the disrepute into which intemperance has fallen. The change within ten years is remarkable. Irregular habits arising from drink are not excused as they used to be, either socially or in business. The employe who lets rum get the best of him is nowadays discharged. Mechanics exceed the demand anyhow, and so there is no necessity, as there certainly is no disposition to give work to bummers.

It is the same way in the professions. *Drunkenness is no longer considered a mark* of genius. People will not be doctored by Bacchus, nor intrust their law cases to him; and in journalism the reform within a decade has been wonderful. There was a time when broken-down clergymen, lawyers and physicians largely found a refuge in newspaper work as reporters; but now the recruits are almost altogether fresh college graduates, and sobriety is essential to retention on the staff of any except a journal unable to pay market rates for matter. So general has this rule become that not a single habitual drunkard is to be found on the staffs of at least three of the morning dailies, and he finds it hard to get a job anywhere.

"Bear in mind that Jim has a wife and two children to support," said an interceder for a discharged drunkard.

"And it so happens," replied the editor, "that the sober man whom I have put in Jim's place has a wife and four children. It should always be remembered that every expulsion of a bummer leaves a position for a decent man. We don't run an inebriate asylum or a moral reformatory."

That sound theory seems to have come into practice throughout this busy city, and intolerance of drunkenness, in all the walks of life, is doing more for the cause of temperance than all the laws that have been or can be made.

Perhaps it is carrying the rule too far, however, when the doors of a hospital are shut against inebriates. The man with a broken leg, or a fever, can get first-rate free treatment in a public hospital, if he is too poor to pay; or he may get admission into one or another of a dozen excellent institutions maintained by individual benevolence, but there are several charities which strictly exclude all who are perceptibly addicted to strong drink.

Ancient Origin of Certain Chestnuts.

[Boston Transcript.]

Ice cream, female appetite for: Traces of this joke found in the early Aryan inscriptions. Figures found on monolith at Cunaxa, representing a male and female figure seated at a banquet. The female has a large mound of some edible before her. The expression on the male's face that of astonishment and anxiety, while he looks at a small coin, supposed to be one of the Aryan tenmill or common coins. On the other side of the monolith is a group representing one man falling down a steep flight of steps, having evidently been thrown by a grinning group who stand at the head of the descent. Dr. Schliemann thinks this spirited representation is indicative of the fate of those who took the ice cream joke into Aryan newspaper offices.

Goat and Tomato Can. Abnormal appetite: This is a favorite with college papers. Believed to have been brought from Syria by the returning crusaders. De Joinville in his "Chronicles" relates: "Ye goode King Richard dyd then ask hys jester to tell unto hym a merry fantasy or tale. Thereupon ye varlet in surly mood, mislyking to be disturbed of hys victual, did grudgingly begin: 'Once upon a tyme a goat feeling ye pangs of hunger dyd go out into ye field for to find wherewithal to eat. Hys eye did then light upon a tomato can—' Angered beyond hys royal patience, ye great kyng did fetch ye jester a mighty blow wych laid out ye varlet cold. 'Gadzooks,' said hys majesty, 'dost you varlet think he is telling stories to my royal great-grandfather, ye saints rest hys soul?'"

Mule's Hoof, examination of: Pedro of Cordova says that this joke is found in some of the Moorish jest books which the Saracens brought into Spain. It was their merry custom to tell the credulous that each Saracen placed a diamond in the centre of his mule's hoof, which any one might have for the taking out. Many there be, says Pedro, "who have found ye hoof, but few there be who have found ye diamond." Sometimes the Saracens put a soft cushion on the hoof in order that the credulous might not be too severely punished, whence came the expression, "Padding the hoof."

A Dance of Death.

[White Sulphur Springs Letter.]

One of the best dancers here in former days—now, alas, no more—was the daughter-in-law of one of New York's many millionaire monopolists. Her residence was in a city not quite so remote. Her physician told her that, though outwardly in comparative health, her days were few. To give the people of her own town something to remember her by, after her own heart, she determined to give "a memorial german," and the favors were to be bonnets, wraps and spring overcoats and hats for the men, articles both useful and ornamental. The decidedly unique german came off, and with her own hands she distributed the favors. Those who witnessed the never-to-be-forgotten scene speak of it to this day with a half-shudder as Mrs. ——'s "memorial german."

Drinking in the South.

Southern drinkers are reported to be abandoning brandy and whisky for wine, ale, and beer. They are beginning to understand that strong liquors won't do in that climate.

Business Cards.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 20 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1317.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield N. J. Estimates Furnished

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 347.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and Organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
14 North avenue
Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc. in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 31 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset street,
Grocer & Seedman,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Emma P. O. Box 350.
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 3 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 34 East Front. 1-16 1.

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
and Music, 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Doane of 940 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset streeet near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient.
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue.
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. (Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue.
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demeza's Kindling Wood Establishment Somerset street. 6-24-1y

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 369
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield

A. I. Smalley North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co. of N. Y., 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM,
All Flavors.

Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.

Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.

35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners & Practical Plumbers

Heater Work a Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the best houses in the trade. If your furnace or Range does not work satisfactorily give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

H. S. BARNES.
17 and 19 Front Street, East.
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS,
POOR MAN'S DYES
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S
Furniture Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting. Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells.
Electric Thurmostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, and P. O. Box 1363, Plainfield, N. J.

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GREAT BOOK SALE
AT
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COMMENCING
Monday, September 7.
Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.
If you want books at **Extremely Low Prices** you will find this a rare opportunity. This special sale will continue for a short time only.
EDSALL'S

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

New York, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

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Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

Hotel Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
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F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
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Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
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DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash.

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.
This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, **WESTCHESTER**, of New York, **Norwich Union** of England, **North British Mercantile**, of England, **The Northern**, of England, **The Queen**, of England, **The Merchants**, of Newark, **The Washington Life**, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
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ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
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CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
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JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY **Coal**
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 80 PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—A gentleman with small family desires to rent moderate sized house containing all modern conveniences, and at an easy walking distance from depot and Crescent Avenue Church. Address Box 973 city. 14-4

WANTED—A man of good appearance, courteous and competent, to attend shoe room at the Casino Rink; also four skate boys. The very best recommendations as to character will be required. Apply to clerk, Laing's Hotel.

WANTED—For gentleman, wife and child eight years old, three unfurnished rooms with board in first-class private family. Terms not to exceed seventy dollars a month. Apply A. B., News office. 11-3

HOUSE and apartments to let. 4 West Third street. 10-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. F. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 18 East Front street. 11-tf

Special Notices.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS. Size 300x150 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also shade and fruit trees. Niagara graperies and others, cut flowers, *Hyacinths, etc., for sale a Denton's Nursery.* 9-10-6o

SCHOOL FOR DANCING. Prof. F. Deanstaedt of New York will open during the autumn, a course of instruction in dancing commencing Thursday, September 10, at Laing's Hall. Instruction every day. Private lessons from 2 to 4 and class lessons from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms, ten class lessons $6. Twenty lessons $10. Inquire at Laing's Hotel office. References—Tiffany, the jeweler and Judge McAdam of New York, Prof. J. K. Willard of Troy Female Seminary, and hundreds of others of the same class. Autograph testimonials can be shown if desired. 7-6

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254. 6-20 3m

REMOVAL. George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at M. Koller's shoe store, 36 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 36 East Front street will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 88.

MUSIC. *J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director.* Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front [illegible] feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward R. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1392, Plainfield. 5 10tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street. 1,30tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange for House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 7-13-'90

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches prepared if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George P. Suydam. [illegible]. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anaesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 28.

Educational.

A YOUNG LADY. Graduate of the New York Normal College, will give private lessons or form a limited class of little girls at her residence in Plainfield. Address P. O. Box 139.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box, 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

School Supplies.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

School Books,

of all kinds.

Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.

A. W. RAND,

24 W. FRONT ST.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	62	6 a. m.	48
9 a. m.	72	9 a. m.	52
12 m	79	12 m.	60
3 p m.	88	3 p. m	69

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 40 a. m	Sunrise	5.40 a. m.
Sun Sets	6.10 p. m.	Sun Sets	6.10 p. m.
Moon Rises	9.58 p. m.	Moon Rises	p. m.

Chronological Events.

J. Fenimore Cooper died 1854.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be from partly cloudy to fair, with nearly stationary, followed by slightly lower temperature.

JOTTINGS.

—Boehm offers bargains in underwear this week.

—Dr. H. H. James of Rahway, died at Saratoga on last Saturday.

—The merry laugh of the school girl is heard on our streets again.

—To-day the State Fair at Waverly opens. It is expected to be the best fair yet held in this State, the exhibition promising to be large, and the racing first-class.

—A slight disturbance on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, Saturday evening, drew quite a large crowd, which was dispersed by the police. No arrests were made.

—The funeral of Mrs. McLain took place from her late residence, corner of Third and Liberty streets, yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. Her remains were interred in *St Mary's Cemetery.*

—The fourth annual reunion of the survivors of the First New Jersey Kearney Brigade, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifteenth and Twenty-third regiments, will be held at Elizabeth to-day.

—Reform Hall last evening was largely attended by persons interested in the temperance cause, and addresses were made, as annouced, by Rev. T. Logan Murphy, Mr. H. F. Martin and ex-Mayor Maxson, President French concluding. There were several signers.

—It was currently reported throughout this city this morning that the men who are to put on the roof of the Crescent Rink were on a strike. The rumor proves to be without foundation. The roof has not yet arrived, and when it does it will be put in place as soon as possible.

—Postmaster Carson of New Brunswick *has a kind word to say about the late* ex-Postmaster Fisher, formerly of that city, who committed suicide in Brooklyn the other day. He pays tribute to his kindness and generoisity and of his many excellent traits of character.

—Charles Cleveland was yesterday morning, about one o'clock, arrested for being drunk and disorderly. He was arraigned before Judge Ulrich this morning and given his choice between paying a fine of ten dollars *or taking a vacation for thirty days in* the County jail. He paid the fine.

—A butcher named Bernard Blum, of New York, was found sitting on the dock at New Brunswick, Friday night, at about 11 o'clock, with his feet in the river, dressed only in his underclothing. He was found to be delirious and had several fits. He said he had been robbed while unconscious. He is now lying very ill in the New Brunswick jail.

—There is war among the Odd Fellows of the State of New Jersey, the Order being divided into two factions—the temperance and anti-temperance. At the last election for Grand Master a desperate effort was made to defeat the anti-temperance candidate, but he was elected. The temperance faction are determined that the Grand Master's chair shall not again be filled by a man who has anything to do with liquor.

The Melbourn Assignee Sale.

The assignee's sale, to satisfy the creditors of Isaac Melbourn, took place at ten o'clock this morning, at the brick yard, North Plainfield. Constable Hand acted in the capacity of auctioneer. All the goods and chattels were sold, with the exception of the real estate, and netted about $400 more than the appraisers valued them at.

John Cameron bought the brick and woodwork for $1,085, and Isaac Scribner bought in the brick machine, boiler and engine for $550. Mr. De Camp bought Mr. Martine's mortgage, and it is said intends to contest the right of the assignee to the property.

The assignee for the creditors contends that the Mr. De Camp is entitled only to the amount expressed in the mortgage as due for loans, the balance having been given only to secure Mr. Martine's bond, and ceasing upon the release of the bond. The total amount realized at the sale was about $2,400.

Muhlenberg Hospital.

The Medical Director of Muhlenberg Hospital, Dr. T. H. Tomlinson, makes the following report for the month of August, 1885:

Total number of patients admitted	16
Discharged, cured,	4
Discharged, Improved	4
Died,	2
Remaining	6
Total number treated during the month	20
Dispensary patients,	4

WILLIAM R. COCK, Secy.

NETHERWOOD'S FIX.

A Strike Yesterday.

Hotel Netherwood is probably the most popular Inland Summer and Winter resort in this country. Certainly no hotel can be found so accessible to New York, which combines so many attractive features, including healthfulness, being within the influence of the pure mountain air; while it is by common consent, a favorite resort of what are known as the best people of the land and a place of rare beauty. The hotel is certainly a benefit to Plainfield, so far as attracting people to become residents, as many have got their first glimpses of this beautiful city while guests of the hotel. These new residents, at first of little benefit to the local traders, become more and more so as they become better acquainted with our people, to which end the local papers are certainly a potent means.

Samuel Victor Woodruff, who has managed the hotel during the past few years, very successfully from a social standpoint at least, is now in what he considers will be but a temporary difficulty. Opinions differ as to whether Mr. Woodruff has made the hotel what it is, or the hotel Mr. Woodruff, but however this may be, the increasing business of the hotel would indicate that he has certainly not injured it, but rather increased the number of friends.

We understand that the books show that the hotel has done a business during the past two years of from $60,000 to $80,000 each season, under Mr. Woodruff's management, and that he is the only man who has kept it continuously open throughout the year. He pays a rental of $1,000 per month during the six Summer months, and $50 per month during the Winter months. This season he has got behind in his rent about $4,000, and is largely indebted to local traders, Mayor Rockfellow being a creditor to the amount of $4,000.

Corporation Counsel Marsh as counsel for Mr. Rockfellow, a few weeks ago as a precautionary measure, got a chattel mortgage for $4,000 on all of Mr. Woodruff's personal property at the hotel.

Last week Andrew Albright of Newark, who was surety on Mr. Woodruff's bond, was notified by the receiver of the hotel, ex-Mayor Maxson, that he would be held accountable for the rent unpaid. Mr. Albright, on receipt of the notice, got out a distress warrant and with his counsel, U. S. District Attorney Keasby of Newark, visited the hotel last Wednesday to have it served, only to find that Mr. Rockfellow had got ahead of him.

Mr. Albright vented his anger on Mr. Woodruff in unstinted terms, but after conferring with Mr. Rockfellow, it was agreed that Mr. Albright having control of the income of the hotel and Mr. Rockfellow of the personal effects, they could realize nothing by closing the hotel up in the midst of a prosperous season. Mr. Rockfellow consented to let in Mr. Albright to a half interest in the mortgage, Mr. Albright consenting to allow Mr. Rockfellow into a half interest in the income, Mr. Rockfellow to have charge of the funds as trustee and pay the running expenses. Mr. Woodruff was pleased with this arrangement, deeming that it would take but a few weeks to wipe out these obligations, and offering cheerfully to co-operate to the success of the scheme. He also gave permission to these creditors to examine his books, which is being done by an expert, and believes the result of the investigation will fully exonerate him. Mr. Woodruff claims that the income of the hotel has been largely expended in necessary improvements, and that in another season he would be in condition to pay off the debts meanwhile accruing, and which are estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000.

Matters were proceeding satisfactorily under this arrangment until yesterday when four French cooks refused to get breakfast until they were paid $300 back wages due them. Unavailing efforts were made to persuade them to wait, and they were finally paid the amount and proceeded with their duties. The news of this settlement reached the waiters, who at the noon meal refused to work until paid. Mr. Woodruff appealed to them and finally persuaded them to resume work. It appears that there is considerable money due the help, who have been induced to leave their wages in Mr. Woodruff's hands, to draw it at the end of the season. Mr. Woodruff is sanguine, however, and his friends think he will come out all right. The hotel at present is doing a splendid business, and everybody hopes Mr. Woodruff's expectations will be realized, particularly the Plainfield creditors.

The amount due the help is placed at $1,100. There is to be a meeting this evening, which will, it is thought, result in an amicable adjustment of several unsettled matters, and enable the business to proceed satisfactorily.

Base Ball.

Quite a strife exists between the Netherwood and Plainfield colored people in regard to their base ball qualities. On Saturday afternoon they played a game on the Richmond street grounds which was remarkable for its excellant qualities and the attention it attracted. After playing five innings, in which there was no small amount of quarreling, the game was decided in favor of the Plainfielders by a score of 35 to 15. One of the Plainfielders said that if they had played the nine innings the score would probably have reached one *hundred.*

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Cock of East fifth street celebrated her 83d birthday on Saturday last.

Mrs. Walter Clarkson of New Brunswick is visiting relatives and friends in this city.

John R. Trenell and family of Central avenue, who have been spending the Summer in Rhode Island are home again.

The Misses Mary and Ella Tracy of New York returned to their home Wednesday, after a two weeks' visit to friends in this city.

Methodist Church Re-Opening.

The Methodist Church was opened yesterday, after having been closed a few months for alterations and repairs. These consisted of the removal of the organ from its position back of the gallery and over the entrance, to a recess built for it back of the pulpit. It also consisted in the repainting and frescoing of the walls and ceilings of the edifice and of new upholstery for the pews. The cost of the improvements will be about $4,500, which includes the building of the brick addition for the organ. By heavy red cloth portierres the former position of the organ is partitioned off, and presents an effect in keeping with the other improvements. The seating capacity of the church has been somewhat increased by the change, and yesterday at the morning service a large congregation greeted the beloved pastor, Rev. A. H. Tuttle, who preached a most eloquent sermon on the subject of eternal life.

The choir numbered about twenty voices, and included some well-known local vocalists.

Rev. Dr. Vincent spoke to the children at the Sunday School session, which took place at 2 30 o'clock in the afternoon, and was followed at three o'clock by a Communion service in the church, at which service, which was conducted by the pastor, several applicants were admitted to membership.

The church at the evening service was filled to its utmost capacity. Rev. Dr. Ketcham began the service by invoking the Divine blessing, and after the choir and congregation had sung with fervor the announced hymn, Rev. Dr. Vincent read the selections from the 54th and 56th chapters of Isaiah, and after the singing of another hymn, preached a most eloquent sermon from the text, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done." Matt. 6: 10. The preacher interpreted the words of the text to mean not that "Thy kingdom come" to us, to our family, to our church or to our nation, but to our race throughout the earth, and that "Thy will be done" did not mean to our individual salvation, but for the salvation of the whole world. The reverend gentleman occupied about an hour in elaborating this idea, which he did in a very convincing manner.

Rev. Dr. Yerkes announced the closing hymn, and after it was sung pronounced the benediction.

St. Mary's Church.

The fifth anniversary of the dedication of St. Mary's Church was appropriately celebrated yesterday in that church. The altar was handsomely decorated with flowers and ferns, and the statute of St. Mary to the left of the altar was covered with roses of all colors. The first mass was celebrated at half-past eight o'clock by the pastor, Rev. P. E. Smyth, at which there was a large attendance.

The High Mass at 10.30 o'clock was the *principal Mass of the day and the church* was crowded to overflowing. The Rev. J. J. Murphy, the rector of St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York, preached the sermon and took his text from St. Luke, 1st chapter, 26th to 38th verses, "The Angel Gabriel was sent from God and said to Mary, Thou shalt bring forth a son and thou shalt call his name Jesus." He confined his sermon to the subject and during the course of his remarks reminded the congregation that *they were to-day celebrating the anniversary* of St. Mary's. He also said we honor the wife of a hero, and why should we not, honor the mother of God, who doeth all things. He occupied about three quarters of an hour in the delivery of his sermon, which was a good one. The singing was very good and was especially selected for the occasion. The following are the choir: Miss May Flanagan, Miss Louisa Madden, Miss Nellie Higgins, Miss Nora Casey, Miss Alice Quinn, Miss Mary Hines, Miss Katie Carney, Miss Katie Ennis, Miss Josie Miner, Miss Fannie Rafferty, Miss Celia Kelly, Miss Winifred Kelly, Miss Kate Calahan and Messrs. Thomas Harding, Edward Harding, William Harding, John O'Rourke, John Curren and John Sheehan.

In the evening the Rev. B. O'Connell of Bound Brook delivered an eloquent sermon, which was followed by vespers and benediction.

The Opening of the Public Schools.

The public schools of this city opened for the year this morning. At the High School a number of post-graduates and relatives of the scholars were present. Miss Julia Bulkley, the principal, made a very happy welcoming address in substance as follows: "I expected a full representation of the Board of Education to be present this morning, but Rev. Dr. Hurlbut was summoned to Michigan, and he gave me his welcoming during the middle of the week. Nevertheless, I am glad to welcome you back again, bright and hopeful. Begin your work faithfully, make the year a success, and you will form habits that will help you throughout life." The exercises were closed by singing the hymn, "My Country 'tis of Thee." There were pleasant exercises also at the Fifth and Fourth street schools. Miss Bulkley read an article from a leading educational journal in regard to graduates and their employment in after life.

The Minstrels To-Morrow Night.

There is probably no company on the road to-day better known than Thatcher, Primrose and West, nor one that can draw better houses or please better. Although the company has been in existance but about three years, it has won for itself a front rank in minstrelsy. To-morrow evening the faces and voices of a majority of the burnt cork artists will be familiar to the Plainfield audience, but the program will be entirely new, making the old features doubly attractive when giving all new songs. The diagrams of seats at the respective drug stores are being rapidly marked up, but there are a number of desirable seats yet to be had. The entire company will appear on our streets to-morrow at about 12 o'clock in their grand street parade.

A scheme is on foot to purchase a tract of water front in Jersey City and build public docks.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Things as They Were, and Things as They Are—Wonderful Sights.

(By a Plainfield Tourist.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—The more a man travels about the world, the more knowledge he gains; but he often sees things which he cannot explain. Early writers wrote as if the earth stood flat and still, and the sun and other orbits revolved around it; while later writers claim that the earth is round and revolves around the sun, etc. But, let a man start out from Plainfield and journey through the Delaware Gap, up and over the Pennsylvania mountains, across the Susquehannah, northerly amid hill and vale, to the St. Lawrence, thence down that river to the Gulf; thence over and through the White Mountains until you strike Portland and the Atlantic Ocean, traversing the rock-bound coast round to New York and Plainfield, he must find food for reflection. To conclude that the earth is flat is out of the question. To decide that it is round, or even was, he must conclude that some wonderful changes have taken place by upheavals and dig-outs. He may conclude that if the earth is round it must be on a large scale, and somewhat after the fashion of an hour wheel to a clock, the cogs of which differ in order to count time, and hold time and space together. Time will not allow us to muse long on this question, and so large a question, but viewing the length and breadth of the islands and surroundings of the St. Lawrence river, our curiosity led us to inquire as to how this wonderful river came to exist in its present condition, with all these islands. We have viewed the high and rocky cliffs, the low, marshy and rocky flat lands that often spread out long distances, and the ranges of hills and sloping ridges lying back, and conclude that this large range of country was once a large lake or body of water covering all these islands; and that Niagara Falls was once below where Montreal now stands, and possibly down as low as Quebec.

The Black River Falls at Watertown indicate that they might have been caused by the dropping away of the lake that once flowed back against the high range that lie back from the present banks of the lake. The same indications exist on both shores of the St. Lawrence, and even the Montmorenci Falls below Quebec, which dash the high lands, a distance of over 200 feet, shows that the waters of the St. Lawrence might have once been as high up as the top of the falls. According to our philosophy, here might have been the largest falls, but by gradual wear the waters might have worn away the foundation which drained the lake above, and brought to view the the Thousand Islands, which now appear above the surface, which were once in the bottom of the lake. May not this be good logic? Should Niagara Falls wear away, (which they are certainly doing), might not Lake Erie be drained and thousands of islands appear that are now submerged hundreds of feet below the present surface of the lake. Certainly nature has worked problems about the St. Lawrence that philosophers may well consider. We are not a prophet nor a son of a phrophet, but these notes suggest themselves from appearances, as they appear on our journey. Nature's work taxes the human mind, and we often find things difficult to account for. There is one that we will give a short description of. Green Lake is situate some five or six miles southerly from Syracuse, New York. This celebrated and remarkable lake can best be described by imagining that a large circle of corniferous and Onondago lime stones, and the underlying water lime group had suddenly sunk into the bowels of the earth, thus forming a circular chasm on the summit of the mountain plateau, three hundred feet deep, of which one-third is now filled with water, and with very high perpendicular walls of hard lime stone, extending nearly all around the depression.

A circular lake of greenish colored water of great depth, covering about *seven acres,* fill the whole of the interior. It is a very wild and strange looking place, presenting a *scene of rare beauty and grandeur.* Not being a ravine or canon, there is no stream of water whatever, and no place where one could ever have been or existed. The lake, which glistens down in the gulf, has no visible outlet. The bottom of the gap, which is on the east side, being above the water level. The lake itself is almost inaccessible, except through the gap, without the stair-case of two hundred steps recently erected at the lowest point over the huge rocky cornice of this roofless temple. In going towards the only gap in the rocky walls, the appearance is like a half oblong circle resembling the open end of a horse shoe, until one finds himself on a narrow lofty point or pinacle of rock, scarcely ten feet in width, with a yawning gulf on each side, overlooking the narrow pass, like a sentinal tower placed to guard the entrance from all intruders. This is a remarkable place for rare scenery, the beautiful thicket of cedars adding much to its scenery.

At the right of this sentinel point there is another deep depression hidden in the forest, generally dry, but which fills up with water and overflows in the Spring of the year. On the west side is another depression amid high cliffs of rock with no water. These depressions are surrounded with beautiful cedars, adding to the great beauty of the lake, and making fine shade for the tourist, visiting parties and picnics. A little further north is another high and narrow wall of *rock, nearly as deep as Green Lake but* entirely separate. In and about this lake is a grand chance for the geologist and the lovers of the beauties of nature, and it is well worthy of a little stop of the tourist who journeys for the sake of educating himself in the works of nature that exists in this curious world of ours. This lake of water is of a greenish color and contains several kinds of fish. How they came there does not seem to be known; but probably by the Indians many years ago. From the high cliffs above the water there is an opening, or seemingly a breathing place, emitting a cool breeze in Summer, and a warm breeze in Winter. The owner of the surroundings is fitting up the grounds, and in time it will become more known to the outside world, and a stopping place for many a tourist.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y.

Monarchs

OF THE

Minstrel World

THATCHER, PRIMROSE & WEST

AT

MUSIC HALL

Tuesday, September 15, 1885.

41 GREAT ARTISTS 41

The Nelson Family. The Acrobatic Wonder of the world. *Prof. J. H. Burtons* 20 Dog Circus 20.

Our Polo Contest

PLAINFIELD VS. WESTFIELD

The latest success, THE BLACK ADONIS.

Prices 50c, 75c and $1. Admission 50c. Sale of seats begin Saturday, Sept. 12, at Shaw's and Reynolds' drug stores.

A Musical Entertainment.

AND

ICE CREAM

AND

Peach Festival

To be held at the

SEVENTH-DAY Baptist Church,

NEW MARKET, N. J.,

ON

Wednesday Evening, September 16.

Commencing at 7.30 o'clock,

ADMISSION 15 CTS.

Bound Brook BRASS BAND

will also be present.

JUST RECEIVED

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS

NEW STYLES, AND

VERY LOW PRICES

CARPETS

New Fall Patterns in Body Brussels Tapestry Ingrain and Rug Carpets at the Lowest Prices at

POPE BROS.

A FINE LINE

OF

MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'

Ready Made CLOTHING

A large variety of Gents'

Neck and Underwear.

300 Different patterns of cloths to be made to order for the Fall and Winter season can be had at the lowest prices at

SCHWED Bros.,

Leading Plainfield Clothiers.

No. 7 E. Front St.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

A Reduction of 10 per cent on Summer Goods.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 6 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mithell, Jr's. Fertilisers and lawn dressing.

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JOHN JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

BEST QUALITY Coal

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 1467.

Underwear

FOR

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

We are offering bargains in underwear as follows:

Gents' Heavy Coarse Shirts 25 cents.
" Finer Quality " 35 "
" Extra Heavy Merino 42 "
" Fine Half Wool 49 "
" Heavy Silver Gray 60 "
" Fine Medicated Red 90 "
" All Wool White 95 "

Good Heavy Merino Shirts 3 for $1.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's underwear in great variety.

SPECIAL—18 yards of Heavy Canton Flannel for $1. At

Boehm's,

7 WEST FRONT ST.

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's Book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish *copies to have them filled.*

Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

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JELLY CANS

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Netherwood Heights

One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.

S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

F. A. Pope's,

(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)

For Fall Hats,

CAPS, GLOVES

TRUNKS and VALISES,

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S. W. Wakefield,

ENGINEER,

PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.

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The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER,

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J

Items of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Lock Box 1. Plainfield, N. J.

Job Printing of all kinds at reasonable rates

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 1, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 [illegible] a. m.
5 40 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	[illegible]
6 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	[illegible]
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	[illegible]
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	[illegible]
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	[illegible]
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	[illegible]
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	[illegible]
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	[illegible]
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	[illegible]
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	[illegible]
12 33 p. m.	1 27 p. m.	3 45 "	[illegible]
1 21 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	[illegible]
2 25 "	3 20 "	4 30 "	[illegible]
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	[illegible]
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	[illegible]
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	[illegible]
5 33 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	[illegible]
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	[illegible]
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	[illegible]
7 32 "	8 20 "	7 00 "	[illegible]
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	[illegible]
9 46 "	11 20 "	8 15 "	[illegible]
[illegible]	12 30 a. m.		[illegible]
		10 30 "	[illegible]
		12 00 m.	[illegible] a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.00 [illegible] 41, 10 33, 11 37 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 30, 9 35 p. m.
Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 7 00 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, a. m. and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 32, 8 15, 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 9 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 20, 10 19, 11 50 a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 22, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 6 00 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45.*, 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
[illegible]COCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1885

An Old Saginaw Trader's Story.

[Detroit Free Press.]

After finishing our repast I made my way to the top of the sand ridge, where I could look out upon the bay. The weather had been so cold the night before that it made ice strong enough to bear for some distance out. On this ice were congregated the entire village, ninety or a hundred men, women, and papooses. The sight was unique. All were on the go; some on skates and some in their moccasins. They would rush for a short distance in one direction, then dodge off at right angles, frequently colliding, and a whole group would be floundering on the ice; then up and off again, all watching something at their feet, and stopping from time to time to cut a hole in the ice, out of which they would haul a fish.

I made my way among them, found the ice about two inches thick, the water below it about a foot deep; a white sand bottom, and the ice so clear you could see fish through it as plain as if upon the surface. I put on a pair of skates to try my hand at the sport, and notwithstanding I was heavily handicapped with the dinner I had eaten, I was able to capture a twenty-pound trout.

I had several mishaps and collisions, falls, etc., which only added to the noise and hilarity. It may not be generally known that a fish in shallow water, if closely pursued and kept frightened, will soon exhaust himself, turn over on his back, and allow himself to be taken out. On that morning, before we left the ice, the Indians had a pile of fish that would have measured more than half a cord. But I can not truthfully add—"and it was not a good day for fishing either."

Not the Conventional Madonna.

[New York Cor. Chicago Journal.]

A ripple of merry chatter is reported from a circle of our society belles now in Saratoga. The line between Jew and Christian remains undimmed in that resort. The men of the two kinds may associate a little, but the women never. A small and sudden fair was held in the parlor of a minor hotel, for the benefit of the Grant monument fund. The women guests were asked to contribute such handiwork as they could get ready without delay, and for a few days their needles were very busy. There had been a hesitancy about inviting the Jewesses of the house to take part in the affair, but the decision was that to let them in would not imply a social recognition. This came to the Jewish ears, of course, and some declined to participate. Not so the fairest and richest Rebecca of them all. She promised to give a handsome piece of embroidery.

"And to prove that I hold no race prejudice," she added, with outrageous sweetness, "I shall work on satin a Madonna."

She secluded herself in her room while on the job, and the gentile maidens praised her for consenting to embroider the most revered of Christianity's saints. But when the thing was unrolled to be placed on sale the countenance of Mary was found to be, not the conventional portraiture, but the typical face of a Jewess.

"As the mother of Christ was one of my people," she demurely remarked, "I thought it was right to be correct in my work."

The purchaser was a Jew.

The Same as Stealing.

[Exchange.]

From a Michigan supreme court decision in the case of sharpers who had swindled a countryman by a familiar card trick: "We do not think it profitable to draw overnice metaphysical distinction to save thieves from punishment. If rogues conspire to get away a man's money by such tricks as those which were played here, it is not going beyond the settled rules of law to hold that the fraud amounts to stealing."

Louisiana is fourth of the southern states in the amount of investments of northern capital during the last year.

THE FOURTH FAILURE

HARDLY ENOUGH WIND TO MOVE A FEATHER.

After Waiting Four Weary Hours the Yachts Give it Up in Disgust—Saluted by a Big Ocean Steamer. Catching Dogfish.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—One more attempt to sail the first of the series of races for the America's cup again resulted in a dismal failure. There was wind enough when it came, but then there were objections raised in regard to the lateness of the hour, and so the race was declared off for the day. It was as well that it was, because the wind did not last a great while. Nearly the same party assembled on the Luckenbach early in the morning as had been on board of her the day before. Not a breath of air was stirring, and the sky was half overcast with light gray clouds. There was no sign of wind, except perhaps to the eyes of those far-seeing old salts who said there was going to be a breeze from the southward before night. It was suspected that their taste for prediction had received substantial encouragement from the signal service reports.

The tug started for Bay Ridge to begin the usual morning round of errands. Down at the Bay Ridge anchorage a big fleet of yachts lay at anchor. Few of them showed any sign of getting under way. The tug ran alongside of the schooner Intrepid and received from her Mr. Lloyd Phoenix. Mr. Phoenix being safely aboard the Luckenbach ran over to Tompkinsville, and there from the sloop Vixen she took aboard Vice-Commodore Lawrence, whose enthusiasm is not to be checked.

"A dead calm and a long roll to windward," said a knowing young amateur. "Looks like rain now," said another. He was regarded with subdued indignation. The tug rang her jingle bell and bowled ahead. As she went through the Narrows the Puritan was seen well out the Swash channel. She was under mainsail, club topsail, jib and staysails, and it was plainly to be seen that she was moving through the water very slowly. At the same time the Genesta was made out passing the point of Sandy Hook under the same sail except the topsail. She, too, was going very slowly. Broad, smooth swells were running in from the seaward and rolling off into the waters of Raritan bay.

Just outside of the point of the Hook the judges' boat was abreast of the Genesta. Her sails were flapping idly as she rose and fell on the long swells. Her sailors in their white suits and red caps were engaged in doing nothing forward. Sir Richard Sutton, clad in his usual red-striped jacket, sat aft reading a morning paper. He doffed his yachting cap to the regatta committee as the tug came up. The big hawser was run out and made fast aboard the Genesta. While this operation was in progress a hump-backed marine monster, called the Wilbur A. Heisley, ran four or five miles out of her course to circumnavigate the Genesta and blow three blasts upon a triple whistle tuned for the especial purpose of breaking all the laws of harmony. Lloyd Phoenix was put on board the Genesta to represent the New York yacht club in the race which was not to take place. Then the tug began to tow the cutter out toward the lightship.

Off the Scotland lightship the tug cast off the cutter and left her to drift indolently about. The Puritan was already there. The steam yachts Electra and Vixen were tossing about on the swells, while a few schooners and sloops were hunting for wind near the Hook. As the Luckenbach ran abreast of the Puritan J. Malcolm Forbes shouted to a member of the regatta committee:

"What time will you ask us to come on board to lunch?"

"One o'clock," was the reply.

"All right; we'll be there," responded Mr. Forbes, laughing.

The yachts and the judges' boat, accompanied by the steamboats Taurus and Grand Republic and the steam yachts before mentioned, were lying half a mile south of the Scotland lightship. Suddenly attention was drawn to a long black hull coming down from the Hook. It was a great ocean steamer, her four masts standing out sharply against the sky, and her somewhat weather-stained sides looming up high above the water. She was unquestionably out of her course, but she plowed steadily on, rolling up great piles of foam under her bows. Glasses were turned upon her and her name was made out to be the Assyrian Monarch. As she came abreast of the two yachts a puff of white smoke rolled out from her port bow and the boom of a gun rolled across the water. Then three hearty English cheers, given with a will by her crew, who were assisted by her passengers, rang out over the sea. Sir Richard Sutton and his friends waved their hats in reply. Three more cheers were given for the Puritan, and then the big steamship circled around the fleet, fired a parting gun, and stood away on her voyage.

After that the dullness of a dead calm came down upon the rolling fleet once more. On board the judges' boat two or three men got fishing lines and bait and sought marine monsters. They were rewarded by hauling in dogfish. Nothing living is homelier than a dogfish. The Atalanta ran out to look at the solemn stillness and went back. Soon a timid cat's-paw stole in from the southward. Then the jibtopsail of a coasting schooner away in the southeast began to fill. It looked as if the wind was coming. The Luckenbach went up abreast of the lightship and anchored east of her. The light air which came up from the south gradually freshened, and before 2 o'clock promised to be a good whole-sail breeze. The committee then decided to start the race. The Puritan came slowly down with the wind, and the tug running up to the lightship passed her.

"Are you thinking of starting the race?" asked Mr. Forbes.

"Very seriously!" replied the chairman of the committee.

"What's the use? It will be midnight before we get back," returned Mr. Forbes. The signal to call the yachts was given by a long blast of the whistle at 1:58, about the same time that the Luckenbach was anchored east of the lightship. A few minutes afterward the Genesta came close alongside, and the chairman of the committee said, "The course is south."

"That is not a windward course!" shouted back Mr. Beavor-Webb, who stood with Sir Richard Sutton beside the rail in the cutter's waist. "I thought it was understood that we were not to start after 12 o'clock." The Genesta slipped out of earshot and the committee held a consultation. It was said there was no understanding about the time of start and the compass was critically examined to ascertain if any mistake had been made as to the direction of the wind. The Genesta went about and again came alongside. The chairman of the committee said: "We make the windward course south and we think the wind will freshen as you go, but if you object to start we will call the race off for to-day."

"We object to start," answered Sir Richard Sutton, who had just been consulting with his sailing master. That ended the matter. The flag was hauled down as a signal to the Puritan that the race was off, and the tug's anchor was hauled up. As the tug went up to the Puritan Mr. Forbes and his associates waved their hands in approval of the decision not to start the race. The Luckenbach took the Genesta in tow and the Scandinavian the Puritan, and all hands started for home.

The Genesta's owner, Sir Richard Sutton, is greatly pleased with the cutter's new bowsprit, and also with the quick and neat manner in which it was made. He was asked why an objection had been made to the starting of the yachts after 12 o'clock. He said that there had been a tacit understanding between gentlemen of the regatta committee and himself that no race would be sailed if the start was not made before that hour.

"As there was no written agreement," he added, "I would not, of course, insist upon the fulfilment of this."

Sir Richard said he thought the Genesta was under as great disadvantage in American waters as the Puritan would be in English waters. He had refused to race on Saturday because he did not want to be fooling around at sea until late at night. He thought it would be a great deal better to postpone the race. He was sorry the people had been disappointed so many times, and hoped that the qualities of the two boats could be determined. The unfinished races had demonstrated, he said, that the Puritan could outpoint the Genesta. He noticed that the Puritan worked to windward when the yachts were running side by side. Whether or not he takes the America's cup with him, Sir Richard will start for his home on Saturday after next.

LONDON'S NEW PLAY.

An Echo of the Soudan on the Stage of Drury Lane.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The production at Drury Lane theatre of the new melo drama "Human Nature" is memorable on account of the part taken in its preparation by a British officer, whose recent services in the Soudan have made him famous. The play is a blood-and-thunder composition of the lurid, old-fashioned type, and its only chance of making a hit comes from its relation to exploits of the British army, which are fresh in the people's memory, having just been revived by the return of the guards from the Soudan. It is essentially a play of the moment, and could never be transplanted to any other country or even to the provinces. The success that it achieved was largely due to the wonderfully realistic way in which its most thrilling scenes were put upon the stage, and for this the Drury Lane manager is indebted to Col. Kitchener, the famous Soudan campaigner. It was Col. Kitchener who conceived the idea of dressing a body of men as Arabs to represent the hordes of El Mahdi. He designed the costumes and made the improvised warriors such exact types of the desert fanatics that the effect was absolutely startling in its realism. The half-naked bodies of the men were painted to imitate the tawny hue of the Soudanese natives, their weapons and equipments were faithful reproductions of the Arab spears and shields and their method of attack was an exact imitation of the wild onslaughts of the Arabs. All these details were personally supervised by Col. Kitchener, who attended every one of the rehearsals and drilled his mimic army of rebels with untiring zeal. He was present at the initial performance and was charmed with the result.

Celebrating Concord's Birth.

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 14.—The 250th anniversary of the incorporation of Concord as a town was celebrated, beginning at sunrise with the ringing of bells and the firing of a salute of 115 guns. One of the features of the celebration was a procession through various streets to the head of Main street, where the parade was reviewed by Governor Robinson and the invited guests, among whom were the Hon. George F. Hoar, the Hon. William M. Evarts, the Hon. George William Curtis and the Hon. James Russell Lowell. The procession then marched to the town hall, where the literary exercises took place. The exercises opened with a prayer by the Rev. B. Reynolds Bulkeley, pastor of the Unitarian church and a direct descendant of Peter Bulkeley, the founder of the town. The Hon. John Shepard Keyes then delivered a few words of greeting, after which the Hon. George F. Hoar delivered an oration, which was received with applause. At the close of the ceremonies dinner was served in Agricultural hall, at which addresses were made by Messrs. Evarts, Curtis, Hoar, Lowell and Rockwood and Governor Robinson.

A Romantic Courtship.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 14.—A romantic love affair, terminating in a wedding, came to light here. During the strike of Western Union telegraph operators, two years ago, a lady operator, Cora Lennox, was brought here from Union City to take the place of a striker. No one was quicker to perceive her good qualities than Lawrence E. Moones, an operator at the Cincinnati end of the wire. He seemed to know from the click of the instrument that a pretty girl was at the other end, and soon the wires were used by the two to talk love.

They were so well manipulated that recently Mr. Moones took a trip to this city to make the better acquaintance of the girl, and on the 30th of last month he came to Dayton, procured a marriage license, and made the charming operator Mrs. Moones. The wedding was private. Mrs. Moones has tendered her resignation as operator, and will soon join her husband in Louisville, where he accepted a place as telegraph operator a few days ago.

Cabinet Homes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Manning has leased a house at the corner of Eighteenth and P streets, and will occupy it as soon as Mrs. Manning returns to Washington. The house, a fine residence, faces Dupont circle, on the opposite side of the circle from the Blaine mansion and Stewart castle.

Secretary Whitney has not yet taken a city residence. He is fitting up the Means mansion on the Tenallytown road, recently purchased by him, and will spend the autumn there.

Attorney General Garland has purchased a residence at the corner of Rhode Island avenue and Fourteenth street. All the members of the cabinet, except Mr. Lamar, may now be said to be provided with homes in the District of Columbia.

Muscle Pays.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—John L. Sullivan, the champion pugilist, pitched in a ball game here between the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, and the Sanduskys. He occupied the box for the local club and pitched nine innings with fair ability. He was hit for six singles, which, together with an error by his catcher, gave Sandusky two runs. About 10,000 people had assembled ostensibly to witness the game, but really to get a look at the giant's physique. Sullivan got $900 for his day's work. At the close of the game an officer arrested him on a warrant swore out before Justice Hart by the Law and Order league. Sullivan good-naturedly submitted and accompanied the officer to the justice's office, where he was released on $500 bail. Any costs under the arrest will be paid by the Brooklyn park managers, who arranged the game.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

COL. FRED GRANT ON HIS FATHER'S POSITION IN 1876.

The President Favored a New Election. Governors Who Think They Were Slighted—A Mother Who Knew What She Was About.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The correspondent of The New York World sends the following: A good deal of attention has been attracted to the recent article of Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, about Gen. Grant. One point in particular has been the subject of wide spread comment. This was Mr. Child's declaration that Gen. Grant was convinced that Tilden was elected. I had a talk with Col. Fred Grant the other day upon this very subject. Col. Grant said that he was with his father a good deal during the winter of 1876-77. He has in his possession papers which throw light upon Gen. Grant's belief at that particular time. Col. Grant says he does not think that his father was clearly of the opinion that Tilden was entitled to the seat. He says his father thought that there was so much fraud upon both sides that the title of either Hayes or Tilden would have been clouded. He said: "I think father's idea was that there should be a new election. At least that was his original idea. He was satisfied that whatever result was accomplished there would be a very large number of people throughout the country dissatisfied and disposed to look upon such result with serious distrust. To avoid this my father hoped to reach some sort of compromise which would result in no election. Then the secretary of state would have been obliged to give notice for another election. My father was not able to secure this result. The electoral commission was a second thought and was really a compromise."

Col. Fred Grant looks at his future in a very many way. I heard a gentleman ask him if he would accept a position in the army. Col. Grant took occasion to deny all of the stories that have been circulated about his desire to get back into the service. He said: "I would not accept any position in the army during a time of peace. If there were to be a war I would enlist as a private and take my chances." To another very obsequious friend who thought to flatter him by mentioning him for a place upon the New York state Republican ticket this fall, Col. Grant said: "Your suggestion in connection with this place, that it would be a mere sinecure, I do not take as a compliment. I am not looking for a place where there is good pay and not much to do. On the contrary, what I desire is work, and I am not afraid of any place on account of that."

Some of the governors who were in New York during the Grant funeral were very angry at the place given them in the procession. The governors of the states were placed in a line in accordance with the order their states had been admitted into the union. What they grumble about was that the governor of New York was excepted from this list and placed up ahead of them all, so that between him and them were all of the subordinate officials of the state government. Governor Dick Oglesby, of Illinois, who has been in New York for a number of days, was one of the angriest. Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, was very much incensed over the presence of the leading ex-confederates at the funeral. He said to me the other day that if it had not been in accordance with the expressed wish of the family it would have made a great row.

Mr. Scott Lord, whose death occurred in New Jersey last week, is well remembered in Washington, although he served but one term in Congress. He was a member of the house judiciary committee at the time of its investigation of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Lord was a tall, broad-shouldered man, with a powerful frame. He was of the conservative, judicial type. His son, who was with him at the time, married the daughter of the widow of a prominent naval officer living here. This naval widow had registered a vow that her daughter should never marry an army or a navy officer. She said that she had seen too much of the service, and had known too much trouble in it to ever have her daughter go through the same ordeal. She said often that she would rather her daughter should marry a clerk in the department than an army or navy officer. As the daughter was very accomplished and handsome and well known in army and navy circles, the mother had great difficulty in maintaining her decision. She was very glad when young Scott Lord came to the rescue and took her daughter and the responsibility off of her hands.

Killed While Playing With Nitro-Glycerine.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 14.—While out playing about two miles south of this city some boys discovered a disused nitro-glycerine can, and one of them named George Canfield, aged 17 years, threw a stone at it. He was a good marksman, and the stone exploded what little glycerine remained in the can. The force of the explosion caused the stone to rebound, one piece of it striking Canfield in the abdomen and another in the cheek. He lived but an hour.

Suit for a Valuable Estate.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—Margaret Imhoff, of of Toledo, has begun legal proceedings to establish her title to the greater portion of that section of Detroit known as the Dequindre farm, valued at several million dollars. The plaintiff claims to be a lineal descendant of Antoine and Catherine Dequindre, founders of the old Detroit French family of that name, to whom the United States government granted the land in question in 1807.

Three Young Men Drowned.

ROCKLAND, Mass., Sept. 14.—Charles Young, E. S. Curtis and Arthur Wheeler, of this place, lost their lives by drowning. They had been sailing in Accord pond. The wind increased and coming in gusts the boat was upset. All were quite good swimmers and started for the shore, about 300 feet distant, but they sank before reaching it.

Afraid of Smallpox Crossing the Border.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The state board of health has sent a letter to Secretary Bayard depicting the ravages of smallpox introduced from Canada in previous years and requesting that measures be taken by the general government to protect this commonwealth from present danger.

An Italian Dirk in His Heart.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Michael Zetz, an Italian, plunged a dirk into the heart of Charles Bradley, who was annoying him. Zetz ran away, but was captured by an officer. He claims that the deed was done in self-defence. Bradley had been drinking.

Ladies Fatally Hurt while Riding.

EUGENE CITY, Ore., Sept. 14.—Mrs. S. M. Yoren and Mrs. Thompson, her mother, while out riding were thrown from their dog-cart. The skulls of both women were fractured. Both are unconscious, and there is no hope of their recovery.

GOVERNOR HOADLY REPLIES.

He Accuses Senator Sherman of Reviving Sectional Issues.

PAINESVILLE, O., Sept. 14.—Gov. Hoadly spoke here in answer to Senator Sherman's speech at Lebanon. He said: "Let us see first if we cannot find a standard by which to judge the present case. The difference between a statesman and a demagogue is that the former addresses himself either to the advocacy of some wise and patriotic measure for the benefit of the people, or appeals to their feelings, seeking to create opinion, and to enlist their efforts in a humane, noble and patriotic cause; but when the part played is an appeal to the baser and meaner passions of the people, of hate and enmity—when the ashes of an old dispute are raked anew, and the dying embers blown into a blaze (and this without any definite proposition of change, but simply and solely for the purpose of aiding in a partisan political canvass,) even though the orator may have been three or four times elected senator; may have rendered great public services on other occasions and in other fields, he is on this occasion and in this field playing the part of the demagogue. Knowing that his re-election to the senate and possibly his candidacy for the presidency depends upon the vote of Ohio this fall, and knowing that the people of Ohio were, during the war, as they are now, loyal and patriotic sons of America; that they were opposed to the southern confederacy and are satisfied with the results of the war, Senator Sherman seeks to revive and enlist feelings which the war engendered, the spirit of animosity to the south, to renew the battle fever and to remind the parents and relatives of the men who died on the field or in hospitals or in southern prisons of their sufferings and griefs in order that he may reap the reward in emoluments and salary. To what good end! To what good end! He confesses it—none! He says: 'I confess there are difficulties in the way of a proper remedy. This may be brought about first, by an appeal to the south to correct an injustice and wrong which will, as long as it lasts, tend to make our politics sectional, and inspires the same resistance to the Democratic party encountered at the beginning of the war.'"

SHE RODE ON THE ENGINE.

How a Woman Got a Seat on a Crowded Train.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The last of the summer boarders went away from the Catskills with a rush. From early daylight until far into the night the country roads leading to the railroad stations were alive with them, and jaded farmers' horses hauled little mountains of baggage over the mountain roads to the trains running into this town.

The railroad men were not prepared for the crowds. At Stamford, Grand Gorge, Roxbury, Halcottville, Kelly's Corners and Arkville four times as many passengers got on the trains as were expected, and men rode on the platforms—strictly at their own risk. In the crowd at Stamford was a bright little young woman, with an athletic young husband by her side. They edged away from the crowd toward the ponderous engine, and the husband spoke with the engineer.

"Plenty of room in here," the engineer replied, wiping the grimy board in his cab with a bunch of cotton waste. "Sit up here, lady. You can look at the country and the crowds in the depots, and watch the engine, too. Ever ride on an engine before?"

"Never, sir," the lady replied meekly, exchanging a smile with her husband, "but I've always wanted to so much."

She ascended into the cab, the engineer pulled the lever, the locomotive gave a short snort and then a longer one, and soon was tearing across the flats into Grand gorge. The cool morning air made the woman's cheeks tingle as she leaned out at the low window. The crowd in the Roxbury depot saw her face all aglow. Past Roxbury, Halcottville, Griffin's Corners and the Summit the little woman kept to the engineer's cab. At Pine Hill she got out with her husband and went up to the village.

Ex-Gov. Cornell on the Grant Memorial.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 14.—Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Grant monument association, answers questions by the editor of The Brooklyn Magazine asking for his opinion in regard to the proposed memorial. Mr. Cornell says that in his opinion the memorial should consist of a monument, a library, and a museum, all connected, and embracing within one edifice and enclosure, first, a column containing a memorial chapel, within which should be deposited Gen. Grant's remains; second, a library containing the writings of Gen. Grant and of other authors concerning his military operations, civil administrations and travels, and other books of American history; and third, a museum, containing mementoes and relics of the civil war and of other wars in which this country has been or shall be engaged. "Thus would be founded," says Mr. Cornell, "for all time an institution in which every citizen of the republic would learn useful lessons of the priceless value of the Union estimated by the sacrifice of life and property with which it was preserved, measureless indeed, and which would also serve as a constant appeal to the duty of loyalty and patriotism.

Preller's Body Again Identified.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—John A. Frozier, an artist and photographer of Toronto, arrived in the city for the purpose of identifying the body of C. A. Preller. Mr. Frozier became intimately acquainted with him at the Rossin house, in Toronto, last spring. He said that there was a clearly defined perpendicular scar over the right eye. The body was exhumed at Bellefontaine cemetery, and was found to be in as good a state of preservation as when interred. An examination over the right eye showed the scar. The coffin was then propped up against a tree and series of photographs of the body were taken, which will be used at the trial. The prosecution now considers its case perfect, and says that there is no escape for Maxwell.

Chinese Cannot Wash Treasury Towels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In reply to the protest of the Woman's National Labor convention against the giving out of the washing of towels for the treasury department by contract, upon the grounds that it opened the way for a Chinese monopoly, the secretary of the treasury has replied that this work in several of the departments is given out by contract, and in every case it is given to responsible steam laundry establishments, which employ American labor, and under no circumstances will it be given to the Chinese.

The Cholera.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The cholera pest, although dying out in Spain and France, is causing great anxiety in Italy. The plague is rooted at Palermo, and is extending to many places along the line of the railway between Parma and Spezia. The inhabitants declare that the trains spread infection, and they threaten to tear up the railway, as was done elsewhere in Italy last year.

AFTER MANY MONTHS.

ONE OF NEW YORK'S MYSTERIOUS CRIMES TO BE CLEARED UP.

An Explosion Which Wrecked a Dry Goods Store Traced to Three Members of an Association—Persistent Work of the Detectives.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—At 2 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 1, this year, an explosion as loud as the simultaneous discharge of half a dozen cannon occurred on the corner of Grand and Allen streets. For several minutes the explosion caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood. Terrified men and women rushed into the street half clad. Policemen were seen running in every direction, and many of the inmates of tenement houses close by, believing that everything was going to pieces from the shock of an earthquake, called for help from the windows on the upper floor of their residences. The show windows of Garry Bros., corner of Grand and Allen streets, were almost entirely demolished. Over 100 panes of glass in Ridley's building on the opposite side of the street were shattered, and every gas lamp on both sides of the street from Eldridge to Orchard was extinguished. An examination made a few minutes after the explosion convinced the police that an attempt had been made to blow up Garry's store with dynamite. From evidence obtained soon after the explosion the blame was at once thrown on the Dry Goods Equality association, which numbered over 500 members, and which held regular sessions at their headquarters in Orchard hall, No. 68½ Orchard street. On account of trouble between the Garry Bros. and members of the Equality association just previous to the dastardly act, several arrests were made, but all the prisoners were discharged for want of evidence.

Frequent conferences were held at police headquarters in regard to the explosion, and a heavy reward was offered for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties, but without success. After months of hard work Inspector Byrnes finally obtained sufficient evidence to justify him in the belief that the explosion was beyond a doubt the work of members of the Equality association. He immediately set to work and tried to have one of his detectives elected a member of the organization, but every time his name came up before the meeting for election he was blackballed. After several weeks the detective gained the confidence of three of the sons of the proprietor of Orchard hall, named David, Francis and George Gersten. From the three boys he learned that they had frequently heard members of the organization speaking about blowing up buildings, and on the night before the explosion they heard a man named Norton ask for a package which was on a shelf behind the counter. Believing that Norton and some of his companions meant mischief they made up their minds to watch them, and when they left the saloon a little before 2 o'clock on the morning of the explosion they followed them. Norton, who placed the package that he had obtained from the saloon under his coat, was accompanied by two men named Fitzpatrick and Daly. A few seconds after they arrived at Grand street Daly and Norton commenced to run, while Fitzpatrick, who was walking quietly away, was knocked down by the force of the explosion.

From the above information Inspector Byrnes obtained warrants for the arrest of David J. Norton, Thomas Fitzpatrick and Peter A. Daly. The prisoners were arrested and locked up in police headquarters. They were taken before Justice O'Reilly in the Jefferson Market police court. The prisoners declined to make any statement and were fully committed for trial. Norton, who is about 40 years of age, is employed in Le Boutellier's dry goods establishment, Broadway and Fourteenth street. Fitzpatrick is about 38 years of age and is employed at Kaughran's, Broadway and Ninth street. Daly is 27 years of age and is employed in Garry's establishment at Grand and Allen streets.

Baseball.

Following is the record of the League clubs to date:

WESTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	EASTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	75	19	New York	73	24
Detroit	39	62	Providence	47	43
Buffalo	37	58	Boston	39	57
St. Louis	28	63	Philadelphia	46	49
Totals	179	202	Totals	205	173

Following is the record of American Association to date:

WESTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	EASTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	70	29	Baltimore	36	61
Pittsburg	53	45	Brooklyn	45	53
Cincinnati	56	43	Athletic	47	51
Louisville	50	50	Metropolitan	35	60
Totals	229	167	Totals	163	225

The Anglo-Russian Frontier Settled.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Standard publishes the Anglo-Russian protocol of the Afghan frontier commission. Every detail in connection with the frontier line is settled, the only possible point of difference being the Oxus river, which the English have been unable to minutely survey. The work of the commission, The Standard believes, will meet general approval, but should the report, however, be rejected, it is not thought that any excited state of feeling will result in England. Gen. Zelenoi, the original head of the Russian frontier commission, has been deposed.

The Carolines Belong to Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Daily News Berlin dispatch says the Caroline islands may be already regarded as German property, and that the entire affair can only terminate in the assertion of Germany's claims.

CONDENSED NEWS.

China has arranged with Berlin and London financial houses for a loan of $70,000,000, to be used in the construction of railways within the empire.

Abel Barnard, who escaped from the New Hampshire insane asylum in May last, has been found in Lafayette, La. He sent a telegram to his father at Hopkington, asking to be taken home, as he is sick.

The residence of Daniel Trester, Cedar Valley, O., was entered by four men, and $150 in money and a horse and wagon were taken. Mr. Trester and the other members of his family were found bound with ropes.

The large sugar works of the American Glucose company in Peoria, Ills., have been burned. Loss, $250,000. Some ninety men employed in the factory at the time barely escaped with their lives.

The winery and distillery of the Fresno, Cal., Vineyard company, the property of Lachman, Jacobi & Co. and others of San Francisco, were burned on Friday. A large quantity of wine was lost. Loss, $120,000.

Within twenty-eight days sixty post-offices have been burned or robbed by burglars. The average loss in each case was less than $400, which falls upon the government.

Secretary Manning declines to make any statement whatever in regard to the alleged silver compromise, on the ground that he did not have any time to read the newspapers, and consequently did not know what had been said on the subject.

HOW BUTLER GOT THE AMERICA.

The Famous Yacht Presented to Him by a Grateful Client.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The following appears in The Tribune: One of the intimate friends of Gen. B. F. Butler said on the night of the Puritan-Genesta race: "Do you know how Butler came into possession of the yacht America? No, of course you don't, for it has never been told. I had it from Butler himself. A man came into his office in Washington one day, and said: 'My name is Lamar. I've got a cotton claim against the government for $200,000. It's as straight as a string. But I need your help to collect it.' 'Leave the papers, and call to-morrow,' said the general. Lamar was a relative of the present secretary of the interior. He called next day. 'You have a clear case,' said Butler, 'I'll collect it for 20 per cent.' 'That is 5 per cent. less than I expected to pay,' said Lamar. 'So I shall be liberal. I'll tell you what I'll do. I owned a yacht, which the government seized. Its over at the navy yard. I can't get possession of it without a more expensive fight than it is worth. If you win this claim I'll give you a bill of sale of that yacht, in addition to 20 per cent.' The claim was duly allowed, Lamar got a check for $200,000, Butler got $40,000 and a bill of sale of the yacht. It was in Secretary Robeson's time. Butler walked down to the office of the secretary of the navy one day and said to Robeson: 'You've got my boat and I want it.' Robeson was nearly frantic. 'Look here, Butler,' he pleaded, 'There's already a heap of talk about my department, and if I let you have this boat, right or wrong, it will make an awful howl.' 'I want my boat,' was Butler's stubborn reply. A naval officer sat in the office and heard this talk. He finally got up and made signs to Butler to follow him out. When the general did so, the officer said: 'General, there's an easy way out of this. Buy the boat at auction. There's lead enough in the bottom to pay the purchase price. If you insist on having your property they will strip her of ballast. Besides, if you buy it there can be no scandal.' Butler went back and told Robeson that he was not in earnest in his demand, but would bid on the boat when sold. Robeson had it put up and Butler bought it. Then he had a curiosity to know how the bargain stood, and had the lead ballast weighed. There was $400 worth more than the bid for the boat.'"

MINISTER KEILEY RESIGNS.

To Take an Active Part in Politics in the Future in New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Mr. Keiley has arrived in Washington and has delivered his resignation as minister to Austria. There is much interest felt in his future, for it seems to be taken for granted that he does not retire to private life, but will continue to be in some way a part of the administration. Mr. Keiley, as ex-minister to Italy and ex-minister to Austria, forced to resign for his "devotion to American principles," accepting the common view of his rejection by two monarchies, is well equipped to be a power in politics. His enthusiastic reception by the Irish Catholic Benevolent union and his election to the presidency of that powerful national organization are only incidents going to show the position accorded him by one strong element. It is stated that Mr. Keiley is considering a proposition to make New York his home. When he went abroad he closed up all of his interests in Richmond, and there is nothing to take him back there. If he goes to New York it is with the understanding that he will enter upon an active political career. But whether he decides to go or enters political life here it is understood that he will participate in the coming campaign in New York state. The politicians believe that with his recent past and his life-long connections, not to mention his powers as an orator, Mr. Keiley is the man above all others in this country to rally and hold the Irish vote.

Made a Raid and Found a Prayer Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—For some weeks past the police have shadowed the building at the corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets, the lower floor of which is occupied by John Woehner as a saloon. The windows of the third story had been veiled with curtains of black, through which lights shone with uncertain glare. The suspicion that gambling was going on took possession of the officers. Last Thursday evening they were rewarded by seeing more people than usual wending their way to the darkened apartments, and summoning a patrol wagon made a rush for the doors and entered.

Instead of faro or keno they stumbled upon a lot of people at prayer. Sometime ago the Polish Jews residing in that neighborhood rented the rooms, being crowded out of their old church apartments on Third street because their landlord wanted to build. Instead of a gambling house they found a synagogue, where the faithful were celebrating the Jewish New Year. The raid was never reported and the police tried to keep the matter quiet, but it leaked out.

The Defunct Pennsylvania Bank.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—A hearing was had in the petition of William N. Riddle, president of the defunct Pennsylvania bank. Mr. Riddle was interrogated as follows:

"When you voluntarily assigned did you assign everything you had?"

"I did."

"Have you not since that assignment been engaged in money-making transactions?"

"I have not."

"Did you not assert that while in New York you made $13,000 in stocks?"

"No, sir; but I did say I would make that and more, too."

"Have you not received money since you assigned?"

"Only what I have had given to me and what I have borrowed. When I get my affairs straightened up I shall be $25,000 in debt."

The court made an order discharging Riddle from any further liability for debt created in the past.

The Lake Maranacook Regatta.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Hanlan, Lee, Ross and Peterson passed through this city en route to Lake Maranacook, Me., where they are to row in the regatta on Wednesday. James F. Ormond has been chosen referee. Excursions will be run from this city at $2.75 for the round trip by boat and $4 by rail. It is estimated that 100 oarsmen will participate. The entries for the professional double scull race are: Hanlan and Lee, McKay and Hamm, Ross and Ten Eyck, Hosmer and Peterson and Davidson brothers. In addition to other features there will be an exhibition of aquatic feats and tricks by Capt. Boyton's company and a canoe race by Indians.

A Soldier at Nine.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—James P. Delaney, of No. 416 Congress street, this city, contributes a claim to the money now being offered for the honor of having been the youngest soldier in the civil war. "I enlisted," he says, "as a drummer boy in the Sixty-ninth New York at the age of 9 years and 1 day, was in eighteen engagements, wounded six times, and was promoted and mustered out as captain. War records will prove the above to be facts."

ARMY MUSIC.

HOW AN ARMY COOK WAS CHARMED BY A REGIMENTAL BAND.

A Monster Band at a Grand Review—Kilpatrick in Charge of a Regular Virginia Breakdown—The First Shell.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Mr. Lloyd Harris, of St. Louis, contributes the following from a rather extensive budget of war papers already published: Many of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac remember the splendid band of the Fourteenth Brooklyn zouaves. Wherever they appeared in their gay uniform and started one of their inspiring tunes the effect on all the colored servants was electrical. One day while we were encamped back of the Arlington our house sable cook had started with our coffee pot in his hand from an open fire toward the tent were Hooe and the Plummers and I were waiting his arrival. Just at the moment the Fourteenth band struck up "Dixie" as they were passing by, and away started the cook, still holding the coffee-pot, completely entranced by the music, and never stopped until the tune had ended and he was half a mile from the tent. On his return he looked very foolish and ventured: "Captain, we never heerd such music as dat in de Virginny."

The same band united with several others and made a monster band at McClellan's grand review; 100 silver instruments, thirty tenor and ten bass drums, all under one leader, formed the brightest feature of the grandest review ever witnessed in this country.

On our way to Fredericksburg, in 1862 we had encamped for a day, and late in the afternoon our attention was attracted by the music of a band in a grove only half a mile away, who kept playing one lively air for so long a time that some few of us proposed to go over and see what the fun was about. At this time Kilpatrick was lieutenant colonel of the Harris light cavalry, afterward called by prejudiced infantry "Kilpatrick's thieves." When we reached the grove a very funny sight greeted us. The band was still playing, but nearly exhausted. Kilpatrick, elevated by standing on a barrel-head, was shouting directions to at least fifty darky men, women and children, old and young, who were dancing a breakdown in the true Virginia style, the sweat pouring off from them. The band leader appealed to Kilpatrick in behalf of his wind-broken band, but in vain. "Kil" shouted back "Play till you wear the darkies out" then yelled to the darkies, "Keep it up, boys and girls, you will beat the band sure."

Aye, there stood the man who was afterward celebrated in history, Gen. Kilpatrick, the raider, prompting the most amusing dance ever witnessed. No modern minstrel troupe has ever equaled it. His officers were just as busy as he was, and one of them passed around the hat, to which the spectators responded liberally then just as the band blew a last and dismal blast. Kilpatrick threw the contents of the hat among the contrabands. Such a scene; down on all fours, scrambling, pushing, and screaming, until the last silver piece had been secured. Kilpatrick came down from the barrel, and in his ever genial manner shook hands with us, saying: "Gentlemen of the Sixth, I am glad to see you. You will excuse this little party, for it is not often that we have such fun, and at the same time give active employment to the contrabands."

The Iron brigade in crossing the Rappahannock river to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg were hidden by a dense fog from the enemy and one of the regiments, the Twenty-fourth Michigan, who were to receive their first baptism under fire, were marching in front of the old Sixth veterans, colors flying, the band playing "Hail Columbia, Happy Land," when, as the sun appeared, the fog lifted and the [illegible] guns of half a dozen rebel batteries opened their work of destruction. Almost the first shell landed in the midst of the band and scattered them right and left. Those who survived beat a hasty retreat to the sheltering bank of the river, and brave Col. Morrow kept his gallant regiment "well in hand" shouting, "Steady, men, those Wisconsin men are watching you." I do not remember of ever seeing that band in any of the hard-fought battles their regiment afterward participated in.

Only a Coward Nor' Nor'-West.

[Brig. Gen. Comly, in National Tribune.]

We had in the Twenty-third Ohio (Hayes' regiment) a quaint old character—an enlisted musician—whose name I would not mention for anything. Just before the battle of South Mountain he came to me and asked me to step aside with him a moment. I did so, and he said: "My God, Major, I am a coward! I did not know it. I thought I could help the country, and, though I was past 45, and needn't to, I enlisted. Now I have found that I can't go into a fight! I can't, major, if you should kill me! I shall be disgraced, and all the folks at home will know it. I can never hold my head up again if I try to go into this fight. Can't you do something for me? Give me something to do that ain't fighting and I'll do anything. Oh, for God's sake, major, think of something and save me from the disgrace!"

The poor fellow was half frantic in his earnestness. I thought a moment and said: "A——, do you think you could carry water for the men while they are fighting? It is going to be an awful hot day, and a canteen of fresh water will be about the greatest luxury the men could have under fire. Can you carry water for them?" "Oh, yes! Thank you, major." Well, now, in the thickest of that fight, where the regiment lost within eight men of half that went into action, old A—— would come to the front loaded down with canteens, delivering them, and taking up the empty ones along the line. Between bayonet charges the men were hugging the ground like a long-lost brother, under such a storm of minie balls as did not seem to leave any unoccupied space in the air. Old A—— would prance down the line delivering canteens to the panting men without any more sense of fear than the bravest man in the army, until his last canteen of water was gone, then he would give a wild yell and bolt for the rear as if the devil was after him.

The Songstress' Reply.

[Exchange.]

It is told of Gabrielli that when she visited Russia in 1768 Catherine wished to engage her services, for which the songstress demanded a salary of 5,000 ducats. "Far too much," said the empress, amazed, "Why, that is more than I pay my field marshals." "Then let your field marshals sing for you," was the swift rejoinder of the singer.

Conkling as a Saxon.

A Carlsbad correspondent says of Roscoe Conkling: "When he makes his appearance on the promenade his stalwart form creates a sensation, and, being a decided blonde, he is taken for a Saxon, of whom there are many to be seen at this place."

ENGLISH SOCIETY.

SOCIAL RECOGNITION OF WELL-BRED AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

Two or Three Rules To Be Observed—Avoid Anything Like Sudden Intimacy—The Matter of Introductions—Disagreeable People.

[Harper's Bazar.]

But the question of how to treat English people has many another phase than that of mere title, as we look at it from an American point of view.

When we visit England we take rank with the highest, and can well afford to address the queen as "Ma'am." In fact, we are expected to do so. A well-bred, well-educated, well-introduced American has the highest position in the social scale. He may not go in to dinner with a duchess, but he is generally very well placed. As for a well-bred, handsome woman, there is no end to the privileges of her position in England, if she observes two or three rules. She should not effuse too much, nor be too generous of titles, nor should she fail of the necessary courtesy due always from guest to hostess. She should have herself presented at court by her minister or by some distinguished friend, if she wishes to enter fashionable society. Then she has the privilege of attending any subsequent drawing-room, and is eligible to invitations to the court balls and royal concerts, etc.

American women have succeeded wonderfully of late years in all foreign society from their beauty, their wit and their originality. From this somewhat perilous admiration of the prince of Wales and other royal highnesses for American beauties, there has grown up, however, a rather presumptuous boldness in some women, which has rather speedily brought them into trouble, and therefore it may be advisable that even a witty and very pretty woman should hold herself in check in England.

English people are very kind in illness, grief, or anything which is inevitable, but they are speedily chilled by any step toward a too sudden intimacy. They resent anything like "pushing" more than any other people in the world. In no country has intellect, reading, cultivation, and knowledge such "success" as in England. If a lady, especially, can talk well, she is invited everywhere. If she can do anything to amuse the company—as to sing well, tell fortunes by the hand, recite, or play in charades or private theatricals—she is almost sure of the highest social recognition. She is expected to dress well, and Americans are sure to do this. The excess of dressing too much is to be discouraged. It is far better to be too plain than too fine in England, as, indeed, it is everywhere; an over-dressed woman is undeniably vulgar in any country.

If we could learn to treat English people as they treat us in the matter of introductions, it would be a great advance. The English regard a letter of introduction as a sacred institution and an obligation which can not be disregarded. If a lady takes a letter to Sir John Bowring, and he has illness in his family and can not ask her to dinner he comes to call on her, he sends her tickets for every sort of flower show, the museums, the botanical garden, and all the fine things; he sends her his carriage. He evidently has her on his mind. Sir Frederick Leighton, the most courted, the busiest man in London, is really so kind, so attentive, so [illegible] in his response to letters of introduction that one hesitates to present a letter for fear of intruding on his industrious and valuable life.

Of course there are disagreeable English people, and there is an unmistakable English snob, than whom [illegible] Tasmanian devil is more disagreeable. [illegible] everywhere have met the [illegible], and would think that formerly [illegible] been more common than it is now [illegible] are also English families who [illegible] continental, one might say a cosmopolitan reputation for disagreeability, as we have some American families, well-known to history, who have an almost patrician and hereditary claim to the worst manners in the universe. Well-born bears are known all over the world, but they are in the minority. It is almost a sure sign of base and ignoble blood to be badly mannered. And if the American visitor treats his English host half as well as the host treats him, he may feel assured that the entente cordiale will soon be perfect.

One need not treat the average Englishman either with a too effusive cordiality or with that half-contemptuous fear of being snubbed which is of all things the most disagreeable. A sort of "chip on the shoulder" spread-eagleism formerly made a class of Americans unpopular; now Americans are in favor in England, and are treated most cordially.

Cotton Growing Along the Georgia Coast.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

There is a fact connected with the cotton growing in this state, which will probably surprise many of those who have not visited this section. The impression is very general that the counties along the Georgia coast are planted heavily in cotton and are among the great cotton producing counties of the state. You will probably be surprised to know that there is not ten bales of cotton grown between St. Marys and Savannah, and that on all the islands along the coast, and in perhaps twenty counties in this section, it is as scarce as are orange trees in Fulton county.

A great change has taken place in this respect since the war, before which the coast counties, and particularly the islands, were celebrated for their magnificent yield of sea island cotton. A wealthy planter, whose father before the war planted several islands of this staple, and who now manages these vast plantations, remarked yesterday that there had been a wonderful change since the war, and that now not a bale was raised on his lands.

"What was the total sea island yield before the war?"

"About 30,000 bales. None of the short staple was grown at all. Of the whole amount Georgia then supplied about 10,000 bales, South Carolina about 15,000 and Florida about 5,000. Now not a dozen bales are grown in Georgia, but little in Florida, and Carolina's has dwindled to a few thousand."

"Was there any of the short staple then planted in what are now the pine lands?"

"Oh, yes thousands of bales. But since the war the plantations have grown up in pine forests, and not a vestige is now to be seen of these once magnificent plantations."

A Free Interpretation.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A bright little girl asked for a second saucer of ice cream. "I don't think it's good for you; ask your father," said her mother. The girl went into the library and put the question. "Not much," said her father emphatically. "Papa says I can have a little," she reported to her mother with truthful and innocent eyes.

The empress of Austria has offered a prize of $1 000 for the best portable hospital or sick-room tent for use in war or during epidemics.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON

A RACE.

The Yankee Two Minutes Ahead at Fort Wadsworth.—The Puritan Wins.

The race for the Cup has begun again. The vessels crossed the line at 10.34 amid the usual accompaniments of sound and steam. There were many vessels in the lower bay and a great deal of bustle. A splendid race is anticipated, because the wind is freshening. The Puritan led from the start.

THE COURSE.

The course to-day for the yachts is over the New York Yacht Club course, and will be from an imaginary line between the judges' steamer Luckenbach, anchored about a quarter of a mile below Buoy 18, opposite Owl's Head, L. I., and a mark boat anchored inshore from the Luckenbach. They will go thence (keeping outside Fort LaFayette) to and around Buoy 10, passing to the west and south of it, thence to Buoy 8 1-2, passing south of it and north of Buoy 5 (all of these buoys are just northwest of the point of Sandy Hook Lightship, turning it from north and east, and then returning over the same course to the finish line, drawn between Buoy 15, below Fort Wadsworth, and the home stakeboat, anchored to eastward of that buoy.

All yachts must pass to the eastward of West Bank Buoys 9, 11, 13 and 15, and to the westward of Red Buoys 10 1-2, 12, 14 and 16, both going and returning, the race to be completed in seven hours.

THE START.

The two yachts crossed the starting line precisely at 10:34 o'clock. Six minutes later the Yankee craft had taken the lead. At 10:42 both had gone on the port tack. It was evident that the committee meant business this morning, for the prompt start indicated a desire to get a race off to-day at all hazards.

THE YANKEE AHEAD.

At 11:09 the Puritan had a lead of half a mile. At this time she was passing Fort Wadsworth.

At 11:14 the Genesta was opposite Fort Tompkins and the Puritan was passing Buoy 15 1-2.

At noon the Puritan was still in the lead and steadily drawing away from her antagonist. A large crowd of excursion boats is following the Genesta.

2.40 p. m. Puritan six minutes ahead; has turned the stake and is on the home trip.

The Latest.

4:40 p. m.—Puritan wins. Crossing winning line at 4:38 1-2.

EXPOSING THE MEN.

A Malicious Drug Clerk Unfolds the Secret of Men's Beauty.

[Washington Star.]

He was handling some mysterious little parcels at the toilet counter of a fashionable drug-store. "I'll twouble you to send it to my quarters, if you don't mind. You'll send it early! Ah, thanks, awfully!" Then with a few languid strides he carried himself to the door and strolled down the street, throwing his heavy horn-handled cane right across his path at every step, then dexterously jerking it away just in time to let himself by.

"Vanilla cream," said the reporter, tossing a nickel on the marble in front of the soda fountain. The druggist looked amused as he drew the water, and stood smiling at the scribe as he disposed of it.

"What is it?" asked the scribe.

"A dude," was the reply. "What do you think he buys? You couldn't guess." Then he bent over and whispered in the reporter's ear.

"What?"

"Rouge. Yes, rouge, for the cheeks and lips, and face powder, too, and he wears corsets," replied and druggist, in a hoarse whisper. Then he proceeded to let out some astonishing secrets. "There are lots of them in this city, more than anywhere I have ever been, and I've stood in drug stores in most of the large cities. We sell more cosmetics to men here than to women. Comparatively few women in Washington paint, and most of them have pretty good complexions. It's the men. They buy all the fancy French powders and paints, color their cheeks and lips, and pencil their brows. I could stand at the door a few minutes with you and point out any number who do all this and you can see for yourself, if you take the trouble to notice, that they all wear corsets. You didn't know that? Pshaw; it's a common thing among these fellows, who don't have anything to do but fix themselves up to please silly girls."

"But what kind of fellows are they?" asked the scribe, becoming interested in the new discovery.

"They are mostly young men whose fathers have made some money and then died and left them to spend it. Of course it's only the young ones. None of the men who have seen service would do such a thing. But you know some of these young fellows who are on duty here and spend their time in ladies' society get very effeminate. I suppose if we should have a war they would get over it—or resign. Don't mention it, please—" Then the druggist became more confidential. "But they do use lots of powder," and then he laughed at his own joke.

"Yes," he continued, "It is sad to see how men use cosmetics. They seem to care more about looking pretty than school-girls do. Why, even the girls themselves get ashamed of it and declare they are disgusted and will depend upon long walks, cold water, and flannel for their complexions, and will stop using powder of any kind. There are lots of them who never use a bit, and there's where they are sensible. The best thing for the complexion is exercise and flannel underwear. Flannel stimulates the skin, brings about a healthy action of the blood which is essential for delicacy and clearness of tint. Frequently those who have the best complexions bother about it least."

Discovery of Pottery.

[Exchange.]

Pottery was discovered, Grant Allen suggests, by accident. A savage carried some water in a calabash—the hard shell of a tropical fruit—when it occurred to him to smear the outside with clay and put the calabash itself over the fire. This he did, the water boiled, and upon removing the calabash he found it incased and protected by a hard, red, stone-like substance.

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Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 19 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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On and after July 5th,
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Drug store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
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Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.

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We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.

Wm L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jno. L. Pinmer er, H. M. Gilligan,
Leon Florestore, Hugh Hastings.

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For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed.

Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances. Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Raybert, Addis and Haskard, practical plumbers or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1410, Plainfield.

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No. 9 East Front Street,
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of all kinds of
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PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.

Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.

Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,

have a large lot of Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.

They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.

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FINE
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FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.,
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Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city

Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.

Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.

JOHN BROWN

FROWENDIENST.

[Francis Earle.]

Born in another century,
In old, dim years of love and crime and prayer
You would have been, no doubt—as lithe and fair—
A lady [illegible]; and I—
And I—your page, perchance.

I love to dream it so [illegible];
Your large, clear night-blue eyes had been bent above
Beneath [illegible] Your dainty feet
[illegible] the heavy train
Were [illegible] space.

With [illegible] and I'd be low-cast,
A little weary, grown quite ready life—
You, delicate, a tough crusader's wife
I dream, [illegible] but see
Though [illegible] are all white.

And I, your page, your thing, your slave.
I bear your box while you my [illegible]
And love of your dear children in my breast.
My [illegible] is grave;
None dreams the page dare love.

Nay, none on earth! not even you.
But then, one day—while in the blank, black wall
Of your dull room, where sunset shadows fall,
The casement opes a square of blue
With veil like rain alight—

You feel more lonely or more sad,
Half-yearning vaguely for some joy unknown.
You speak; I answer not. My lips in stone
Feel carved, that yet are laughter-glad,
I answer not, nor move.

You are too fair, too whitely fair,
In that soft twilight, resting lithely
On your high throne emblazoned [illegible] lily!
You turn—and gaze—and are aware
That Love sits at your feet.

You laugh now at this graceful lie
But fit to rhyme away an idle hour;
And yet one tithe of truth it hath in dower;
I cherish with a page's fealty
My lady-service sweet.

THE "LADY CORRESPONDENT."

A Plea in Their Defense—Entitled to Sympathy, Not Censure.

[Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.]

The "lady correspondent" is coming in for a good share of discussion by magazines and essayists just now and she is being abused in rather a lively way by people who have nothing whatever to do with the press. Among other communications are letters from alleged society women full of the bitterest sort of abuse of the female correspondents, and a few clever replies from the correspondents themselves. The female correspondent is a necessity, or she would not exist and the tirade against her by "society women" and hotel proprietors amounts to very little in the minds of men who know what the correspondents really are.

I am rather surprised that so little has been said in defense of the female correspondents, for they are painstaking, hard working and honorable writers—that is, as far as my own experience goes—and in nine cases out of ten are immeasurably above their detractors. I have met many feminine correspondents—in fact, I think I may say that I have met all of any consequence in this country at least—and I have found they are entitled more to sympathy than to censure.

There are two kinds. The timid and lady-like young woman who makes a living, and by no means a good one, by collecting social news, describing the costumes of parvenus and writing up marriages and social entertainments, forms one kind. The other kind consists of women who write clever essays and bright letters of travels, etc. It seems particularly hard that such earnest and conscientious writers as the feminine correspondents should come in for abuse, while their sisters, the affected and tiresome "literary women," go scott free. The accusations against the female correspondents seem to be, first, that they expect a $10 bill for describing costumes, and, second, that they beat the proprietors of hotels.

In the first place, it is a society woman's own fault if she scatter her $10 bills among female correspondents, though I do not in the least believe that this is the custom. As for the hotel men, they do not deserve a word one way or another. They must be fine specimens of business men to whine about the influence of a female correspondent and have not gumption enough to manage their own hotels.

Cyrus W. Field's Peculiarities.

[Brooklyn Union.]

There is an old story about Mr. Field that he shakes hands with a person according to his wealth or position. If the person occupies a high rank he will give him his whole hand, and if he is a person in the middle station he will give him three fingers, perhaps, and if a poor and humble citizen, one finger is enough. It is a fact that Mr. Field has a great habit of shaking hands with one finger, and he seems to regret allowing that to be used for shaking purposes. A thing that has given him as much reputation as anything else in Wall street is his door-banging propensity. When he enters an office he bangs the door with might and main, and while in gathers his strength to slam it again when he goes out. The door of one office which he frequents, ~~as I am told~~, required repairing from his banging four times within a year.

Most people have an idea that Mr. Field is a Crœsus. He is not an extremely wealthy man for a Wall street figure. On paper Jay Gould is worth from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000, and Russell Sage from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. The best estimates put Mr. Field's wealth at about $3,000,000, and that is in all probability the extent of it. The average person, no doubt, thinks Mr. Field as wealthy as Mr. Sage, and some think he is almost as wealthy as Mr. Gould. The truth is, Mr. Field is rather a pretentious man, and his airs, perhaps, have created an idea of great wealth. He is not an operator on Wall street in the sense that Gould is at all. Gould is a scalper of the market—that is, he will push stocks up or down, as the case may be, to get two or three points profit. Field always goes in for long deals like the Manhattan. He may go short of stock and work months and months to hammer it down with the intention of buying at the bottom for a long reaction.

Skinning Calves Alive.

[Toronto Mail.]

We have received a circular issued by an enterprising dealer in hides, calf-skins, pelts, tallow, bones, etc., who does business at Sherbrooke market. The circular is headed "how to realize the highest prices for calf-skins. It contains a number of directions for skinning calves and curing calfskins. Here is the first: "Slit the skin from the brisket to the jaw, and skin down each side enough so that the throat can be cut without cutting the skin crosswise, as in this way the cheek of the skin is saved, while if it is cut in the least across the throat, the head is worthless." If this precious advice is followed it involves commencing the operation of skinning the calf before killing it. After some further directions, we are informed that skins so prepared will be in in nice condition and worth from 5 to 15 cents more than they would have been if poorly taken off and cared for. This is in Canada.

TEMPERED GLASS.

RESULTS ATTAINED BY A DRESDEN MANUFACTURER.

The Toughening Process of De la Bastie and Its Failure—Mr. Frederick Siemens' Methods—Hardened Glass by Simple Processes.

[Philadelphia Record.]

When a piece of ordinary glassware is blown or cast in a mold the subsequent cooling process does not equally affect all its parts and surfaces, and its molecules are consequently thrown into a state of tension or strain. The brittle quality resulting from this condition has become a popular synonym for weakness and unreliability, and it has long been the most formidable obstacle to a proper development of the glass manufacturing industry. For many years glassmakers have sought for some process by which glass might be made as stout as cast-iron and as hard as its original quartz, while retaining the pliability in manufacture that has made it a thing of universal use and necessity. Such a discovery would be followed by many important changes in manufactures, in architecture, and in many of the appliances and implements of daily life. A material as strong as iron and of but one-fourth its weight, and susceptible of an almost infinite variety of decoration, would unquestionably be a new and important resource in the hands of civilization.

In their search for this new material the glassmakers have not been entirely unsuccessful, although the result of their labors up to this time is shown only by a few fragmentary wares, which have hardly attracted public notice. The way to success is difficult, and new chemical compounds, independent of present manufacturing processes, may be required before the desired end is attained. The toughening process of De la Bastie, which promised so much ten years ago, has dropped into abeyance, and nothing useful is anticipated from it in the future. It consisted simply in heating the glass and plunging it immediately into hot oil. The articles thus toughened were always liable to break spontaneously into fragments; but, generally speaking, unless broken very soon they would last a long time.

But this process presents many difficulties. It is not adapted to all forms of glass manufacture, and the percentage of loss by breakage is very large. The cause of the breakage is inherent in the operation itself, which cools the articles in proportion to their surfaces instead of in proportion to their bulk, and thus induces a molecular strain likely at any time to cause complete rupture. This commercial objection, together with the difficult and uncertain character of the process, has prevented De la Bastie's method from producing a sensible impression upon the glass manufacturing process of the world. Like many other clever novelties, it has been interesting from a scientific standpoint, but a failure commercially.

But if De la Bastie has failed in attaining his object, he has at least pointed the way through which others may reach the prize. Six years ago Frederick Siemens, then already of established reputation as a practical scientist and man of affairs, began at his Dresden glass-works the production by original processes of toughened, or, as he prefers to call it, hardened glass. The value of his output for the first year was $3,000 and there has been a steady annual increase until last year it amounted to over $35,000.

Mr. Siemens describes his method at length in a paper which he recently read before the London Society of Arts. They include three distinct processes—press-hardening, casting, and hard-tempering—and all these are based upon the principle of absolutely uniform heating and cooling. This means simply that at any given instant in the processes of heating and cooling every portion of the article shall be of exactly the same temperature. The devices to secure this end are varied according to the various shapes to be treated. In practice it has been found somewhat difficult to attain the required theoretical perfection; but this is not a matter of so much importance, since technical skill will follow upon experience.

Mr. Siemens seems to have hit upon the right path, which, in the matter of producing tempered glass, is the principal consideration. His works for producing hardened glass already furnish flat or bent material in plate or sheet glass, decorated sheets of any desired device, enameled glass of a very superior quality, bottles, lamp-chimneys and other hollow ware. A new department is now almost in readiness for the production of railway ties, mantels, architectural designs in various tints, floor-beams and plates, and other large castings. All these articles are from four to eight times as strong as ordinary glass. They are so hard that they cannot be cut with a diamond, nor will they split when slightly fractured. The Siemens hardened glass, in fact, appears to occupy the same relation to ordinary glass that steel now bears to iron.

The processes employed by Mr. Siemens are really simple; the difficulty has been in learning their proper application. Flat or bent articles are press-hardened by being squeezed tightly, while in an almost molten condition, between two heavy plates of metal. The more rapid the cooling the harder and tougher the glass. Castings are made in molds which have the same conductivity as glass, and in every mold each exterior point is at the same distance from the surface of the casting. Hard-tempering is effected by inclosing the heated article in a casting of sheet-iron, equidistant at all points from its surface, and cooling both together. This latter process is applicable only to glass of the same thickness throughout. The articles treated by it are three times as strong as ordinary glass, and have found much favor among buyers.

Press-hardened glass has been adopted for use on the great ironclads of the British navy, where the concussion of heavy guns shatters common glass, but produces no effect upon the improved article. The street lights of Dresden and Berlin are protected by hardened glass, and are proof against any but the heaviest missiles, the breaking being now but one-tenth what they formerly were. Mr. Siemens showed by experiments that pieces of common sheet-glass broke when a cricket ball was dropped upon them from an average height of two feet, while a blow from a height of from five to five and one-half feet was required to break the tempered glass.

The Unrest Grows.

[Cor. Kansas City Journal.]

Minnie Maddern, in a long talk with a reporter said in one of those pathetic outbursts common to her:

"I envy women who can have homes and who have the power within them to quietly take up the passive side of life. But those who have once led a feverish existence like mine must be always going, going. The nearest grows to be a part of our existence."

A Heavy Indebtedness.

Queensland, although the youngest of the colonies of the Australasian group, has the largest public debt, amounting to $84,000,000, or an average of $300 per head.

DAWN OF DAY.

[Sidney Lanier.]

The tide's at full; the marsh with flooded streams
Glimmers, a limpid labyrinth of dreams.
Each winding creek in grave entrancement lies
A rhapsody of morning stars. The skies
Shine scant with one forked galaxy—
The marsh brags ten; looped on his breast they lie.

Oh, what if a sound should be made!
Oh, what if a bound should be laid
To this bow-and-string tension of beauty and silence a-spring—
To the bent of beauty the bow, or the hold of silence the string!
I fear me, I fear me you dome of diaphanous gleam
Will break as a bubble o'erblown in a dream—
You dome of too-tenuous tissues of space and of night,
Over-weighted with stars, over-freighted with light,
Over-sated with beauty and silence, will seem
But a bubble that broke in a dream,
If a bound of degree to this grace be laid,
Or a sound or a motion made.

MR. JONES, EX-REBEL,

And How He Took in a Confiding Follower of Grant at Vicksburg.

[New York Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

"That picture of Gen. Grant looks like him when I used to know him," remarked a tall countryman one morning as he stood before a portrait of the general, which represented him in his army uniform and was displayed in the show window of a Bowery shop.

"When did you know Gen. Grant?" asked a bystander, who was dressed as a farmer.

"I knew him in the war; I fought with Grant. I never shall forget one night before Vicksburg," continued the tall man. "I was on picket duty, our lines were near the rebels, and we picket men used to chat together, and swap tobacco, and tell stories all night, but when the day came we would blaze away at each other just as if we were strangers. The night I speak of it had been raining all day and it was chilly. We had our little fires at the posts and were managing to pass away the time pleasantly, when I heard the guard coming. I shouldered my musket and began marching up and down. We did'nt want the officers to know that we did anything to the rebs except shoot at them. As the guard came up I saw that one of the soldiers was Gen. Grant himself. I presented arms. 'Private,' said the 'old man,' as he stopped in front of me, 'I heard you talking with some one, and I think you were talking with the enemy.' I thought I was going to be shot for treason, but I made up my mind not to lie about it, so I said: 'Yes, sir; I was cold and hungry and I wanted a little coffee and my friend over there wanted some tobacco, so we traded.' 'Do you mean to say that you bargained with the enemy?' 'Yes sir,' I stammered. 'Did you get the coffee?' he asked. 'Yes, sir,' I said and I pointed to a pot that was boiling on the fire. 'Is it good coffee?' he asked, as he walked over to the fire. 'Yes, sir,' I answered. 'Well, we'll see about this,' said the general. 'Give me a cup.' I gave him one and the 'old man' sat down and drank it. When he got through he said: 'Now, private, you have told the truth; that coffee is good, but in the future you had better get your supplies from our own quartermaster.' You bet I was relieved when he walked on.

"Were you the soldier who borrowed that coffee?" asked the farmer with intense interest.

"Yes," replied the tall countryman; "why do you ask?"

"Because I was the tall rebel."

"Shake; let's go somewhere and talk it over. My name is Jones."

Arm in arm the two ex-enemies moved through the crowd down the street to fight their old battles over again.

About 5 o'clock a tall man, who gave the name of James W. Brown and residence Ulster county, called at the Oak street police station and asked for the arrest of an ex-rebel named Jones, who had sold him a small bar of lead wrapped in gold foil for $300, his silver watch and return ticket. The identity of Mr. Jones is suspected by the police.

Trying a Confidence Game.

[New York Letter.]

Secretary of the Navy Whitney is an old New Yorker, and therefore familiar with the city's characteristics. He stood in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel in social talk with the Secretary of the Interior Lamar, and the topic of conversation was a confidence robbery that had been perpetrated upon a guest of the house that day. Whitney maintained that while some men were astonishingly gullible, the majority were unreasonably cautious.

"To illustrate my point," he said, "let my young friend, Joe Barnard, here, offer to give a $10 bill for $1, and not a man in this corridor will accept the offer."

The experiment was at once made. Joe was a good-looking, well-dressed fellow, with nothing in his aspect to suggest roguery. Whitney handed a crisp, new $10 note to him, and he set out on his round.

"I beg your pardon, sir," remarked Joe, politely, to the veteran Gen. Dan Sickles, who was stumping round on a leg and a crutch, "but will you please give me $1 for this $10?" and he held the note so close to Sickles' eyes that its genuineness ought to have been visible. A half-sarcastic, half-angry grin came over the general's face, but he deigned no reply, and contemptuously turned away. The proffer was soberly made to nine men, none being a witness of the other's refusal, and every time with the same result. Nobody would buy $10 with $1. All decided on the spur of the moment that they were the objects of a swindler's attention. The endangered note came safely back to Whitney, and the group laughed over the adventure—save Sickles, who was called in to be teased for letting so good a bargain slip.

Bishops on Gen. Buckner's Staff.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Gen. S. B. Buckner, one of the two Confederate pall-bearers for Gen. Grant, had a very remarkable staff during the war, and his military family has furnished the Episcopal church with three bishops—Gallagher, of Kentucky, who was a lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general, is now bishop of Louisiana; Elliot, another Kentuckian, captain and aid-de-camp, is bishop of Texas; Harris, of Georgia, aid-de-camp, who is a bishop of the Mexican diocese, was first promoted to this high dignity in the church. Another clergyman who came from the same strange training-school is Shoup, a West Point graduate, who left the old army and went south. He is now a D. D., and famed for his sincere and earnest piety, as he was in the old times for daring and reckless courage.

Stimulating a Swooned Bird.

[Exchange.]

An American who saw a cock-fight in Mexico writes: "The bird that had swooned was bathed with cold water, its throat moistened by a wet feather, a cloth held over it to keep off the sun, and pieces of smoking wood put under its nostrils and over its comb. Thus stimulated, it resumed the fight."

Business Cards.

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Grocer & Seedman,
Specialties—Fine Butter, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees and Produce. Good assortment, Rockingham Stone and Earthenware, Flower Pot and Hanging Baskets.

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12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 20 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1327.

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Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
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P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
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Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
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Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 18 East Front street.

William Claassen,
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Carpenter & Builder,
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Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

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Adamant Letters & Numerals,
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Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished Closed Saturdays.)

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Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave

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CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners and Practical Plumbers

Heater Work a Specialty.

We [illegible] the [illegible] but the best [illegible] many years experience [illegible] in the trade. [illegible] Range does not work satisfactorily give us a trial. We can give [illegible] ten years practical [illegible].

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure)
Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting
Electric Front Door Bells. Electric Servants Call Bells

Electric Thurmostat is connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc

REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also
P. O. Box 1568, Plainfield, N. J.

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Fall and Winter
Underwear

We have just received several cases of Underwear, Which we will offer at

LOWEST PRICES

Ladies and Men's Goods in many grades White,-Red and Gray.

Ladies extra-Heavy Merino-25c,-35c,-40c. Men's extra-Heavy Merino, 45c,-62c,-75c, Ladies Scarlet 73c, Men's Scarlet 62c.

Children's shirt a d drawers 16 inch es a 12c,-and rise Now is is the time to buy from our LARGE ASSORTMENT.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37- Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 13.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O Box 828.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

School Opening.

Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at

ALLEN'S,
23 EAST FRONT ST.

N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence*. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,

Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, **WESTCHESTER**, of New York. **Norwich Union** of England, **North British Mercantile**, of England, **The Northern**, of England, **The Queen**, of England, **The Merchants**, of Newark, **The Washington Life**, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has

MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.

OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

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in consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Departmen*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

J. P. Laire & Co.
(Successors to Berry and Thorn)
FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE,
Offer to the Public
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
Stoves & Ranges.
Also Harness Blankets, Whips, etc.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
Optical Goods.

Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.

An old established store Long practical experience.

---

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

FRANK DAY,
(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4. No. 81 | PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1885 | Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—An honest, competent Protestant girl for general housework. Apply 37 West Fourth street, cor. Madison avenue. 15-8

WANTED—Board for several respectable single young men. Address stating lowest terms, "Engraving" News Office.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—Lost Sunday about noon, on Front street, a lady's gold watch. The above reward will be paid to any one leaving it at the house of W. G. Butler, 65 East Front street.

WANTED—A gentleman with small family desires to rent moderate-sized house containing all modern conveniences, and at an easy walking distance from depot and Crescent Avenue Church. Address Box 503 city. 14-4

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St.

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, of East Front street.

Special Notices.

WILL SELL. For $3,500, a beautiful little farm of 40 acres; fruits and berries of all kinds, over 2,000 peach trees, excellent water, no malaria, good buildings. Is situated in Washington Valley, midway between Martinsville and Pluckamin, four miles from Somerville. Inquire for Mrs. S. A. Wilson.

LOST. A cream colored pony from Cranford, running up the track Monday evening. A liberal reward will be paid for return to Mr. Munor, Cranford. 15-3

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees, Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery.

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254.

REMOVAL. George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at M. Kesler's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store on East Front street will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 88.

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musicial Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City.

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station.

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1301, Plainfield.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 29 Dyer street.

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade, Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES, Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011.

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homoeopathic Physician, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 28.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box

A YOUNG LADY Graduate of the New York Normal College, will give private lessons or form a limited class of little girls at her residence in Plainfield. Address P. O. Box 139.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building, Plainfield, N. J.
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First class Work. Low Price

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	64	6 a. m.	44
9 a. m.	72	9 a. m.	57
12 m	80	12 m.	67
3 p m.	86	3 p. m	70

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise......5.41 a.m	Sunrise......5.40 a.m.
Sun Sets....6.08 p.m.	Sun Sets....6.10 p.m.
Moon Rises 10.41 p.m.	Moon Rises.. p.m.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be slightly cooler and fair.

Hotel Netherwood.

I desire to state that the report concerning the Hotel Netherwood in the N. Y. Tribune of this date is unauthorized and incorrect, *and to further state that the Hotel* is open to the public and will continue so during the Fall and Winter.

S. V. WOODRUFF.

JOTTINGS.

—Delightful Autumnal weather.

—If you wish to enjoy a hearty laugh, *go and see* the minstrels at Music Hall tonight.

—Ex-Governor St. John will lecture in Elizabeth on Saturday next. The lecture is to be free.

—It is rumored that Isaac Melbourn intends to remove to New York. He says that the rumor is not true.

—There will be no W. C. T. U. prayer meeting this week on account of the meeting of the State Reform League.

—More than the usual quantity of confectionery will now be required. The children are once more at school.

—The *thirteenth Annual Fair of the* Hunterdon County Agricultural Society will be held at Flemington on Sept. 22, 23, 24.

—The number of pedestrians on the streets last evening was unusually large. The change in temperature had possibly something to do with it.

—We are informed that the expert examining the books at Hotel Netherwood reported last evening that he had found nothing affecting Mr. Woodruff's honesty.

—William H. Voorhees has been elected a delegate to the firemens' convention to be held at Atlantic City this month, instead of Joseph A. Hubbard, who can not be in attendance.

—The Public Library ought to be better attended. It is a cheerful place to spend an evening. It is well lighted, well ventilated, *and all the daily papers and magazines are* to be found there.

—The baggage for the Thatcher, Primrose and West Minstrels did not arrive in time for the parade to take place at noon as advertised and so it was postponed until 6 o'clock this evening. The streets were thronged at noon to witness the turnout.

—To-morrow evening the Seventh Day Baptist church at New Market will have a musical ice cream and peach festival. A good time is anticipated. The Bound Brook Brass Band will be present and discourse music for the edification of all those who may be present and partake of the delicacies spread out for them.

—"I should think that you citizens would be in constant fear of some accident at this crossing," remarked a tourist to a resident of Elizabeth, while standing at the main depot in that city. "Afraid," was the reply. "Why people are not afraid of anything now, or even the devil, should he appear with steel-pointed horns. Our big debt has knocked all fear out of us."

—Dr. H. H. James, whose death at Saratoga last Saturday has been reported, was popular among Rahway's citizens and made himself prominent at one time by his opposition to the maintenance of an open drain or ditch, known as the "Main-street ditch," which ran along and through a portion of his property in that city. For many years he endeavored to have the nuisance caused by the drain abolished, but without effect, until a few months ago, when he filled up that portion of it which extended through his property, and thereby eventually forced the municipal authorities to act in accordance with his wishes. Dr. James attributed his last illness largely to the malarial emanations from the ditch. He will be buried from the Second Presbyterian Church at Rahway at 2 p. m. to-day.

The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of New Jersey was held in the Masonic Temple September 8, at Trenton. Officers were elected as follows: Right Eminent Grand Commander, J. H. Ackerson, of Jersey City; Deputy Grand Commander, Isaac S. Roberts, Lambertville; Grand Generalissimo, Edward W. Price, Elizabeth; Grand Captain-General, Isaac C. Githens, Camden; Grand Prelate, Thos. Gordon, Newark; Grand Senior Warden, Charles Siee, Trenton; Grand Treasurer, F. G. Weise, Bordentown; Grand Recorder, Chas. Bechtel, Trenton; Grand Standard Bearer, A. D. Winfield, Paterson; Grand Sword Bearer, L. L. Grear, Passaic Bridge; Grand Warden, John O. Hudson, Bordentown; Grand Captain of Guard, Samuel G. Bennett Trenton. The time of holding the annual conclave was changed to the third Tuesday in May.

The death is announced of Judge Robt. Foster of Clinton, Hunterdon County, at the age of eighty years. He was related to John Y. Foster of Newark, who was brought up in his family.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

A Newark Wedding.

(From a Member of the W. C. T. U., No. 1.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—All those who are indebted to Miss Jessie Wells and Rev. Mr. Freeman of Newark for their assistance in making the meetings of the W. C. T. U., No. 2, interesting and instructive, will be glad to know that Miss Wells was so far restored to her usual health that no postponement of their wedding was necessary. The ceremony took place on Wednesday, September 2d, at the house of the bride's brother-in-law, Edward White, 10 Bleecker street. The ceremony was performed by *Rev. Mr. Carr of Elizabeth. The bride* was beautifully arrayed in white India mull, trimmed with Oriental lace, the illusive veil held in place by white Chrysanthemums, the bridesmaids in mull embroidered. The best *man was Mr. D. Ogden. The presents* were numerous and costly. Silver, china, glass, clock lamps, etc. The table for the refreshment of the guests was not only beautifully decorated, but bountifully *provided with the delicacies of the* season. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman expect to leave the last part of this month for Troy, S. C., where Mr. Freeman has accepted a call to a Presbyterian church. We trust *nothing will prevent their being present at* Mt. Olive church on Wednesday evening, Sept. 16th, at eight o'clock. It is hoped the church will be well filled at the appointed time.

Plainfield as Seen by a Stranger.

(From Visor.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Those like the *writer who have not visited Plainfield during* the past decade, cannot be otherwise than forcibly impressed and most agreeably surprised at the large number of both public and private improvements that greets the *eye in and around your charming city.*

The wide and finely macadamized streets and avenues, many being beautifully shaded, and the side-walks broad and well-flagged, are exceedingly creditable to the "fathers of *the city," and its progressive residents.*

Poor road-ways and contracted sidewalks are a bane to any city, and the former, a a municipal pick-pocket.

With these two most important factors in *the growth of any place, Plainfield is indeed* a model worthy of commendation and imitation.

In view of this back ground, so to speak, together with the general lay of the land, the unquestioned salubrity of the atmosphere, the charming scenery, and its convenient contiguity to the great Metropolis of the Union, New York, which is accessible at all hours by one of the best appointed *railroads of this country, it is not surprising,* but evidence of a nice discrimination of these special characteristics, and good judgment, that in every quarter of Plainfield may be seen the abodes of wealth, refinement and taste of a most pleasing diversified character, and their immediate surroundings, captivating to the eye, and their elegance and luxuriousness, the outcome of culture, generous purses and artistic skill. Few cities of the size of Plainfield can proudly boast of so large a number of lovely homes, and perfectly consistent and so well maintained in all their varied appointments and attractions.

Coursing through the heart of the city which wears a lively, prosperous business aspect, and which, in point of domestic economy, is well supplied with stores of every variety, and conducted by exceedingly genial *merchants, we turn into North Plainfield*, with an inland view unsurpassed, the highest grade of architectural effect and landscape gardening, regardless of expense, loom up in all directions. Then, wheeling over a splendid avenue, we reach that attractive Summer-resort, Netherwood, distant, about one mile from Plainfield, and overlooking a wide expanse of mountain and valley, interspersed with highly cultivated farms and country seats, rich in beauty and luxuriance, with its capacious and stately hotel, standing out grandly in bold relief, and most eligibly located, and, and the charming villas in that vicinity. We predict that Netherwood will prove a serious rival to even picturesque North Plainfield.

In addition to these solid and growing improvements, the entire country beyond the confines of the city is interesting and beautiful from any point. A large proportion of the roads are in capital wheeling condition, that of Johnson's avenue leading to Scotch Plains, a most desirable section for homes, being exceptionally well-graded and worthy of special note. Space forbids any extended comment upon the public and private, social, intellectual and educational advantage of Plainfield, all of which are of a high order and embrace every element conducive to the prosperity of the city and happiness of society at large. Without disparagement to other excellent scholastic institutions, but as a single instance of Plainfield's excellent schools, we may be pardoned in mentioning the well-known and still very popular "Plainfield Seminary," which, under the efficient management of its gifted principal Miss E. E. Kenyon, now enters its "nineteenth year." Such a record is indeed enviable and entitled to a word of praise.

Let me congratulate you, Mr. Editor, and the good citizens of Plainfield, in possessing within the reach of all classes, so large a share of life's real comforts and conveniences, and a future so promising in every respect.

Revenue Appointments.

Revenue Collector Vandervеer announces the following appointments:

Deputies—Wm. P. Bergen, for Somerset and Middlesex south of the Raritan; Wm. Reynolds, for Union and Middlesex north of the Raritan; Eugene Parks, for Hunterdon.

Storekeeper—Edward L. Keenan.

Gaugers—Abm. W. Garretson and Peter L. Van Middlesworth of New Brunswick.

Col. Edwin A. Stevens has been elected President of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William W. Shippen.

The Late Scott Lord.

The N. Y. Graphic yesterday published a portrait of the late Scott Lord, which stated *that he died at the residence of his son-in-law*, Dr. Smith, in this city, on Thursday last. We fail to find any one of this name of Dr. Smith resident here, either by reference to the directory or private individuals. *We presume the Graphic has blundered.* The following is a sketch of his career:

Scott Lord was born in Nelson, Madison County, N. Y. State, December 11, 1820. He received a common school education and *then moved to Buffalo, where he studied* law with his two brothers, Dr. John Lord, who subsequently became a noted Presbyterian clergyman, and Charles Lord, who at his death was Chief Justice of Missouri. Scott Lord was admitted to the bar, and in 1842 he removed to Geneseo, Livingston County, where he established a remunerative practice. Before attaining his twenty-fifth year he was elected County Judge, and after serving his four years was re-elected. He declined a third nomination and returned to practice in the court over which he had presided for eight years. He remained in Geneseo until 1872, when he moved to Utica, and formed a partnership with Roscoe Conkling and Alfred C. Cox, now United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York.

In 1874 Mr. Lord was elected to Congress in the Utica district over Mr. Ellis H. Roberts by a majority of about 1,500.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Lord was a member of the Judiciary Committee, where he did good work, and Chairman of the Belknap Impeachment Committee.

The following year Mr. Lord removed to New York, and taking his son, Scott Lord, jr., as a partner, established the law firm of Lord & Lord. His most prominent work in New York was as senior counsel for Cornelius Vanderbilt in the contest over Commodore Vanderbilt's will. This case straggled along in the courts for over two years, and Mr. Lord, with the associate counsel, Jeremiah Black and Ethan Allen, labored zealously for his client. Since the close of the Vanderbilt case Mr. Lord had practically retired from the practice of his profession, although *he occasionally had consultation cases to attend to.* The most notable of these was that of Whalen against General Sheridan in which the complainant sought to recover the value of cotton and other property confiscated in the South during the war. In this case Mr. Lord was associated with General Butler. They were defeated in the lower court, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the questions involved are still pending. Mr. Lord also had a number of cases for claims arising under the Geneva Award bill. For the last *few years he had suffered a great deal from* gout, and passed most of his time at his home in Morristown.

Mr. Lord leaves two daughters and two sons. His body was taken to Geneseo, N. Y., for interment.

For Illegal Selling.

This morning, about nine o'clock, on complaint of Chief Dodd, Policeman Lynch arrested Mr. and Mrs. Martin Geoghegan, on the old Shum property, on East Fourth street, on charges of selling liquor without a license, the offense occurring last Sunday. The accused were brought before City Judge Ulrich and Mrs. Geoghegan pleaded guilty, and was fined $50 or 60 days in jail. Mr. Geoghegan claimed that he did not do the selling but was present. The Chief had a number of witnesses, among them John Porter, Thomas Lyons, Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Fairbanks, Fred. Brown, Joseph Ball, and William Finnegan. There were quite a number of other witnesses also. The Chief is determined to break up all illegal selling and has numerous complaints which he is investigating. The place in question, he says, *is in a* neighborhood where there have been many rows of late, believed to have been caused by the rum sold at Geoghegan's. He has had numerous complaints made to him from *respective families residing in the neighborhood.*

Ran Over on Park Avenue.

On Saturday evening Mr. Leveredge of New Brunswick was driving down Park avenue, and when under the railroad bridge the horse became frightened and becoming unmanageable, ran over William Coriell, a man who was crossing the street in front of Mayor Rockfellow's store. Chief Dodd, who was standing near, ran out and caught the horse by the head and stopped him. Upon ascertaining that Mr. Coriell was not injured Chief Dodd allowed the man to depart.

PERSONAL.

Charles Vanderveer of Philadelphia is on a short visit to relatives on Somerset street.

Miss Sarah Wilson of Seventy-eighth street, New York, is visiting friends on East Front street.

Mr. T. F. Lincoln of Union street returned Saturday from Mt. Tabor, greatly improved in health.

Theodore Hoffman has returned to his home in this city after spending the Summer at Long Branch.

Miss Lillie Clickner of Freehold is visit*ing Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Martin at their residence* on Jackson avenue.

Leander N. Lovell and family, who have been Summering down East, returned to their home on Crescent avenue this morning.

Editor Mason of the Bound Brook Chronicle, called on us to-day looking fresh and vigorous after his vacation in Pennsylvania.

Charles Degraw of Park avenue, who has been on a vacation of a week at Cape May, Atlantic City and Philadelphia, returned home yesterday.

Mr. A. W. Mallinson, wife and sister of Somerset street, North Plainfield, start to-morrow for a two weeks' visit to Mamaroneck, West Chester county, New York.

Isaac Apgar, who has been confined in the Muhlenberg Hospital for some time past from an attack of typhoid fever, has so far recovered as to be able to be around again.

Asa Collier and wife of this city, who have been sojourning for some time past in the old historic town of Concord, Mass., Mr. Collier's native place, are favorably mentioned in the Boston Daily Globe as being among those who made a very attractive display at their residence along the course passed by the procession during the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of the town yesterday.

Abstract of Ratables for Somerset Co.

The following is the most complete table of ratables yet published. It is furnished by *Assessor Brokaw.* Those published in the Somerset county papers are incorrect.

Townships	Acres.	Value of Real Estate	Other Personal	Total Debt	Total for Taxation	Poll Tax	Dog Tax	State School Tax	County Tax	Road Tax	Poor Tax
Bedminster	20,000	$ 939 642	$ 551,835	$ 357,817	$ 1,1?8,00?	446	231	$ 3,045.55	$ 4,005.51	$ 2,000	$ 1,400
Bernards	26,000	1,451,913	436 865	286,8?0	1,619,000	610	348	4,071.60	5,337.02	4,000	1,600
Branchburgh	12,520	9?6,466	304,700	328,666	1,018,000	326	289	2,387.96	3,103.60	1,600	1,000
Bridgewater	21,690	3,801,565	2,665,310	1,472,873	4,857,000	1,10?	510	12,334.60	16,222.56	10,000	4,900
Franklin	18,166	2,135,760	807,400	471,130	2,471,000	900	326	6,281.77	8,261.70	3,000	600
Hillsborough	34,764	2,147,212	1,155,708	104,010	2,398,000	730	298	6,098.19	8,017.61	5,000	900
Montgomery	20,128	1,113,906	308,066	409,278	1,?12,000	442	214	3,081.14	4,057.32	1,700	420
N. Plainfield	7,347	1,240,350	227,300	109,850	1,357,000	736	210	3,452.30	4,549.47	2,200	1,400
Warren	12 454	379,490	69,000	48,410	341,000	[illegible]	192	866.89	1,140.13	1,000	500
	$183,920	$1?,023,626	$6,030,184	$4,643,010	$ 6,450 000	$6,330	2618	$11,819.00	$55,000.00	$32,200	$ 11,900

Two Bands Meet at a Serenade.

The Plainfield Cornet Band serenaded at Miller's Hotel last evening in a fine style. After they had played a few selections outside the hotel they were invited inside and arranged themselves in the office opposite the telephone, which was then connected to New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Freehold, Asbury Park and Jersey City. While this preparation was going on the Neilson Cornet Band, a new Plainfield organization, arrived outside the hotel, and without knowing that the other band was outside, also proceeded to serenade. When they had finished the inside band started up and played several selections, and when they had finished, the telephone was vigorously rung by listeners at the other cities referred to, for applause.

The Plainfield band then took up a posi*tion outside the hotel, and each band* in friendly rivalry alternately furnished music, which attracted a large crowd of people, who manifested their feelings in warm applause. Both bands are very creditable organizations, and while *they manifest* such a generous spirit of rivalry they will not fail to accomplish much in the way of good music. Some of the spectators last evening were foolish enough to hiss one of the bands, *by way of showing their partiality for the* other, a proceeding that might well tend to bring their favorites into disfavor with other spectators. The bands had better sense than to notice them. Neither band once started seemed disposed to give way until the Chief requested them to discontinue, so as to avoid obstructing the street, when they quietly departed.

The Firemen's Convention.

The thirteenth annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers, which opened Tuesday at Leland's Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, closed its business yester*day. Ex-Chief Engineer Thomas Worthley* of Long Branch, was elected president of the association, L. A. Hills of Cincinnati, secretary, and A. C. Hendricks of New Haven, treasurer. A vice-president was elected *from each of the twenty-seven States* represented in the convention. A number of fire extinguishers were tested on the beach near the Ocean Pier, and a parade, in which the members of the fire departments of Long Branch, Asbury Park, *Ocean Grove*, Red Bank, Freehold, Seabright and Eatontown participated, took place yesterday afternoon. The members of the convention with their families, were given an old-fashioned clam-bake at Brown's Pleasure Bay Home yesterday, the guests numbering 300 persons.

Re-opening of the Casino.

Men are engaged re-planeing the floor, *repairing the skates and walk prior to the* opening of the Casino Rink, on Thursday evening next. The management have secured Miss Jennie Houghton, the queen of the rollers, to appear that evening and give *an exhibition of her skill on the rollers.* Five electric lights are to be put in and outside the rink. Good music will be in attendance every evening, and the management will leave nothing undone to make the opening a success.

STATE NOTES.

Elizabeth Burch, of No. 4 Adams street, Hoboken, attempted to commit suicide Sunday evening by taking Paris Green.

Coroner Williams began an examination yesterday afternoon in regard to the death of Francisco Fermenelli, who was found in the canal at Newark last Wednesday. County Physician Hewlett testified that the man came to his death by drowning, and Matthew Wade, who asserts that Fermenelli was murdered, stated that the deceased had been intimate with Escharvie's wife. Officer Daniel Van Clief testified to seeing Fermenelli at 1:15 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and that he was very drunk. He staggered toward the canal and was not seen after that. The inquest will be continued next Monday.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y.

Monarchs
OF THE
Minstrel World
THATCHER, PRIMROSE & WEST
AT
MUSIC HALL
Tuesday, September 15, 1885.
41 GREAT ARTISTS 41
The Nelson Family. The Acrobatic Wonder of the world. Prof. J. H. Burtons 20 Dog Circus 20.
Our Polo Contest
PLAINFIELD VS. WESTFIELD
The latest success, THE BLACK ADONIS.
Prices 50c, 75c and $1. Admission 50c. Sale of seats begin Saturday, Sept. 12, at Shaw's and Reynolds' drug stores.

A Musical Entertainment.
AND
ICE CREAM
AND
Peach Festival
To be held at the
SEVENTH-DAY Baptist Church,
NEW MARKET, N. J.,
ON
Wednesday Evening, September 16.
Commencing at 7.30 o'clock.
ADMISSION 15 CTS.
Bound Brook BRASS BAND
will also be present.

RE-OPENING
OF THE
CASINO
Roller Skating
RINK
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17
WITH
Miss Jennie Houghton
QUEEN OF THE RINK.
FULL BRASS BAND
in attendance every evening and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

The Rink will be brilliantly illuminated by electric lights. The floor has been entirely replaned and placed in thorough repair, which makes it without doubt the most perfect skating surface in the State.

The management desire it understood that the attendants will be gentlemen whose sole endeavor will be to maintain the respectability and proper conduct of the place, so that parents and others may feel secure in sending their children and friends at all times.

General Admission 15 Cents.
Absolutely no Free List.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

FINE
Cabinet Photographs
FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.,
At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Clubs a Specialty

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned,
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 728, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
JOHN BROWN

2,500 BOOKS.
GREAT BOOK SALE
AT
EDSALL'S.
COMMENCING
Monday, September 7.
Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.
If you want books at Extremely Low Prices you will find this a rare opportunity. This special sale will continue for a short time only.
EDSALL'S

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
& Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING 'a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations,
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
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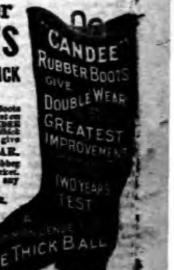
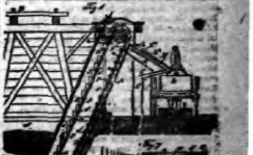
Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-19

"CANDEE"
Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.



FOR SALE BY
A. WILLET,
NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.



This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 6 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
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U. B. CRANE
PRACTICAL HATTER.
12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.
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The Evening News
Published Every Afternoon
The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield
T. W. MORRISON, Publisher,
Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Items of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted.

Address all communications to
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Job Printing of all kinds at reasonable rates

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 30 a. m.
5 40 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 24 "
6 32 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	8 [illegible] "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 59 "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 57 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 49 "
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 43 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	12 29 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 36 "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 40 "
12 33 p. m.	1 27 p. m.	3 45 "	4 54 "
1 41 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	[illegible] "
2 45 "	3 20 "	4 30 "	[illegible] "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	[illegible] "
3 30 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	[illegible] "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	[illegible] "
5 32 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	[illegible] "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 01 "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	[illegible] "
7 32 "	8 20 "	7 00 "	[illegible] "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 40 "	11 20 "	8 15 "	9 09 "
11 [illegible] "	12 30 a. m.	9 00 "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	12 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 22 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.00 a. m., 41, 10 33, 11 57 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 30, 9 43 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 00 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 7 00 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 2 30, 3 40, 3 35, 4 00 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 30, 8 15, 9 30, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 9 15 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 59 a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 22, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 6 20 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45.* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1885

A SUCCESSFUL FRENCH NEWSPAPER.

The Petit Journal with Its Phenomenal Circulation of 900,000.

[Fortnightly Review.]

The greatest French newspaper is The Petit Journal, the circulation of which, at the present moment, exceeds 900,000, and before the end of the year, thanks to the excitement of election times, it will certainly reach the unparalled circulation of 1,000,000 copies a day. According to the latest statistics there are in France about 6,000,000 persons who read newspapers, and admitting that each copy of The Petit Journal is read by three or four persons, which is a low average, one may say that The Petit Journal is read by half the reading population of France. The Saturday literary supplement of The Petit Journal, although it has only just completed the first year of its existence, has already attained a circulation of 200,000 copies, and is able to promise its readers original contributions by Zola, Halevy, Sardou, Dumas, Claretie, Daudet, etc.

The results obtained by The Petit Journal are certainly marvelous, and its chief editor, M. Henri Escoffier (Thomas Grimm), has displayed remarkable tact and moderation in working the paper up to its present position. Owing to the immense number and variety of its readers, its articles must be absolutely moderate, unmilitant, and unobtrusive in the expression of opinion. A single word too strong, too decided, too positively expressive, in one direction is enough to cause an immediate decrease of 30,000 or 40,000 in the circulation. Even in the statement of mere news, of a street accident, for instance, the slightest departure from strict moderation is immediately felt in the sales. The choice of the feuilletons is equally delicate. Boisgoby, Jules de Gastyne, Jules Mary, Montepin, Bouvier and Emile Richebourg are the favorites, and the publication of a sentimental romance of the latter gentleman in The Petit Journal suffices to attract 100,000 new readers, while a feuilleton by some other writer will cause a corresponding diminution. The militant influence of The Petit Journal may be very great. At the time, for instance, of Marshal MacMahon's attempted coup d'etat, in 1877, the steady, calm and imperturbably moderate campaign of this little paper in favor of the republic was decisive in securing France from the grip of the reactionaries.

At this moment, now that politics is dull, The Petit Journal owes the continuous increase of its circulation mainly to its excellent and useful articles on practical matters, savings banks, and everything that concerns the economy and interests of those who work. We must not forget, also, the great attraction, the Two Romans feuilleton. Since this method of publication was discovered by the founders of Le Siecle, about 1840, no newspaper in France has been able to exists without a feuilleton novel. The last attempt to dispense with it was made by the Franco-American Matin, but a few weeks sufficed to convince its proprietors that it was useless to struggle against a tradition which was backed up by all the women of France.

Animals' Sense of Color.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

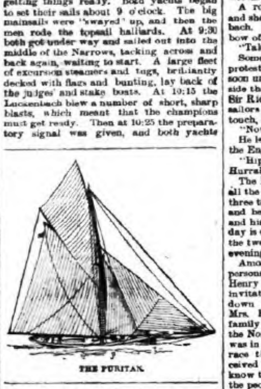
The extent to which animals appreciate color is an interesting but unsolved problem. It is being investigated by J. Graber, who has experimented upon five mammals, seven birds, two reptiles, three amphibians, two fishes, three molluscs, twenty-seven insects, two spiders and two worms. He has found that the sense of color, as well as the power of perceiving light, is much more widely distributed among animals than has been supposed, although the variations in the sense of color and brightness in animals are great.

IT IS THE PURITAN'S DAY

THE YANKEE SLOOP WALKS RIGHT AWAY FROM THE GENESTA.

She Has Her Own Way from the Start, and Crosses the Line Sixteen Minutes Ahead of the Britisher—The Race in Detail.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—At last, after many attempts, the first of the series of races which are to decide whether the America's cup shall stay in America or go to England, has been sailed, and the Puritan won. The morning broke cloudy and overcast, with a good sailing breeze from the southwest, which weather prophets said would probably hold all day. But it only held for a short while, and it turned out to be a purely Puritan day—the sea smooth and the wind light. The race was to be over the inside course, and therefore there was an immense crowd of steamboats, tugs and sailing vessels of every description early on their way to the starting point in the Narrows. The excursion boats were crowded, and everybody bubbled over with enthusiasm. All night long the two rival yachts lay at anchor, the Genesta off Tompkinsville and the Puritan off Stapleton. The sailors on both were astir early, getting things ready. Both yachts began to set their sails about 9 o'clock. The big mainsails were "swayed" up, and then the men rode the topsail halliards. At 9:30 both got under way and sailed out into the middle of the Narrows, tacking across and back again, waiting to start. A large fleet of excursion steamers and tugs, brilliantly decked with flags and bunting, lay back of the judges' and stake boats. At 10:15 the Luckenbach blew a number of short, sharp blasts, which meant that the champions must get ready. Then at 10:25 the preparatory signal was given, and both yachts headed for the line. The Puritan crossed the line at 10:31:50 and the Genesta at 10:32:10. Both vessels stood over toward the Long Island shore on the starboard tack, the Puritan to windward. The first stretch was a short one, and at 10:37 the Genesta went about, followed ten seconds later by the Puritan.



THE PURITAN.

The enthusiasts aboard the excursion boats perceived that the Puritan was gaining a bit, and they cheered, and whistles were blown, making an appalling noise. The wind freshened a bit and both boats heeled over under it, until they seemed in imminent danger of upsetting. Then it slackened and swerved round a little more to the west. The Puritan caught this change first and laid her course directly toward Sandy Hook, and she gained rapidly on her opponent. The parapets on Fort Wadsworth were black with people, who cheered and waved hats, handkerchiefs and parasols as the racers went by. Just at the entrance of the Narrows the Genesta worked to windward and improved her position. Then the Puritan caught a slant of wind and she went ahead so rapidly that at the upper Hospital island the Genesta was fully a mile astern and the Puritan sailing fast.

The wind acted queerly. It came in puffs and from different directions. At 11:37 there came a slight blow from the south and the sails of the Puritan fluttered so that she was obliged to fill away on the port tack. The Genesta caught it a moment later, but she was prepared for it and did not go about. Then the breeze died away almost entirely. Both tacked several times until they were away in toward the Jersey shore, and finally the Puritan stood away on the stretch which was to carry her past the southwest spit buoy, the first turning point in the race. This buoy was passed by the Puritan at 1:20:15 p. m., and by the Genesta at 1:24:50 p. m. There was a mighty scream of delight from a hundred whistles and cheers from a thousand throats when the Puritan rounded the spit and headed for the stake boat. The big fleet was spread out from Sandy Hook to the Narrows. The yachts suffered a good deal from the wash of the steamers, particularly the Genesta, the people, in their anxiety to be near the American, forgetting that they were retarding the plucky foreigner. But it did not make a great deal of difference, because the wind was so light. The Puritan rounded the Sandy Hook lightship—the stake boat—at 2:15:20, and started for home.

The Genesta turned at 2:20, both on the port tack. At 3:33:15 the Puritan rounded the Southwest spit, the Genesta at 3:42. The sail home was a procession. In spite of the fact that the Genesta set her spinnaker, she could not make up the lost ground. The immense fleet kept up a din that must have caused the fishes to wonder much, and it was increased when the Puritan neared the finish by a salute of guns from Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton.

The Puritan crossed the line at 4:38:05. The Briton was 16m. 47s. behind her. In the run from buoy 10 the Yankee gained 10m. 42s. She beat the Genesta over the course by 16m. 47s. actual time, and 16m. 19s. corrected time. The course was thirty-eight miles, and the Puritan allowed the Briton twenty-eight seconds. The record is as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Correct Time.
Puritan...	10:32:00	4:38:05	6:06:05	6:06:05
Genesta...	10:32:00	4:54:52	6:22:52	6:22:24

Both vessels were towed up to their anchorages. The steamers went up the bay and landed their thousands of passengers. But away behind was a big fleet of schooners, sloops, catboats and every other sort of boats who could not sail so fast. They completely choked the entrance to the Narrows, and as they struck the strong ebb tide they remained stationary. They had just enough wind to stem the tide. But if they could not sail they could sing and shout and cheer. It was a most remarkable sight. Finally the tide turned and they reached home.

When the Genesta reached her anchorage it was discovered that she had split the yoke of her topmast. So the racing committee gave her time to make repairs. To-morrow another attempt will be made to sail twenty miles to windward and return.

Great Excitement in Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—The excitement here over the Puritan-Genesta race exceeded anything previously known. The race was the topic everywhere, among women as well as men, and crowds constantly gathered in front of The Daily News office, consulting the United Press bulletins posted there.

ACCEPTING DEFEAT MANFULLY.

Sir Richard Sutton Proposes Three Cheers for His Conquerors.

Capt. "Joe" Ellsworth, who was on board of the Puritan, said after the race was over: "I don't think we have any sure thing at all in sailing against that boat—she's a terror. She was not far behind us when we got in to the point of the Hook, but we were able by pulling the center board up a little to skin along Flynn's knoll where she could not go, and so gained on her in working up to buoy No. 8½, but if there is a strong breeze in the race of Wednesday, twenty miles to windward, it will be a very close thing between that cutter and the Puritan."

Mr. Tams, the chairman of the committee, said that in the breeze outside the Hook the Genesta sailed very much better than he had any idea she would. He thought the race between the two on Wednesday would be a close one, and no one can tell with any certainty the result.

Sixteen minutes and nineteen seconds after the Puritan had crossed the line the vanquished Genesta glides by, and is saluted as honestly and heartily as the winner. The people on the bluff shout, and a heavy gun booms forth from Fort Wadsworth. The air is filled with enthusiasm.

A rope is thrown to the English cutter, and she is taken in tow by the tug Luckenbach. Sir Richard Sutton runs up to the bow of his vessel and cries out:

"Take us alongside the Puritan!"

Some ask what it means. "Is he about to protest?" "Has there been a foul?" They soon understand. The cutter comes alongside the sloop and the tars run to her side. Sir Richard stands upon the rail with his sailors around him. As the vessels almost touch, he cries:

"Now, men, give them a British hurrah!"

He leads himself with his hat in hand and the English tars with him:

"Hip! hip! hurrah! Hip! hip! hurrah! Hurrah!"

The Puritan's men return the salute, and all the bay echoes with cheers and hurrahs three times repeated for the English crew and her owner too. Sir Richard Sutton and his friends bow to all around, and the day is over, with the echo of the cheers of the two nations dying away in the quiet evening.

Among the thousands of distinguished persons who witnessed the race was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who had accepted the invitation of Mr. Norman L. Munro to go down the bay on his yacht, the Norma. Mrs. Beecher and other members of the family accompanied them. At 10 o'clock the Norma steamed out to the bay, and it was in the trip to the starting point of the race that the *Plymouth pastor fairly received* an ovation. Everybody seemed to know that he was on board, and as soon as the people on the other pleasure craft and the big excursion boats caught a glimpse of the trim steam yacht they set up shouts of recognition.

These were the shouts heard on all sides; several yachts fired salutes, while the deep blasts of the steam whistles of big boats alternated with the shrill piping of the tug boats. For a time the centre of interest was diverted from the Puritan and Genesta to the Plymouth pastor. Mr. Beecher received these salutations with every evidence of delight, and turning to Mr. Munro said: "This is what makes a man feel happy."

The *Norma* obtained a position in the lead of the other attendant vessels on the port side of the racers, and as soon as the start was made followed them in the van of the fleet, and was the first yacht to reach the stake boat, rounding it at 2:05 p. m., ten minutes ahead of the Puritan, and lay off there until the Puritan and Genesta had rounded it, and then followed the racers on the homestretch.

When the Puritan crossed the winning line first, Mr. Beecher enthusiastically exclaimed:

"Good! I thought so."

He persisted in shaking hands with every one on board, congratulating each on the great victory won for America.

"The name is synonymous with success," he said. "The Puritan leads always and everywhere." Then adding, with his peculiar twinkle of the eye: "You know I'm a descendant of the Puritans myself."

An English Comment.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Daily News, referring to the Genesta's heavy bowsprit, says: "Such things are among the chances of war and must be accepted. The good humor of the losers, though, may fairly temper the exultation of the winners."

Another Bad Italian Uses a Knife.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Vincerio Civi, a diminutive Italian barber, doing business at No 134 Merrimac street, got into a quarrel over a trival matter with Francis McGogley, a patron of a neighboring saloon. McGogley seized a broom and was proceeding to knock Civi out in one round, when the latter drew a large pocket knife and stabbed McGogley five times. One lunge made a bad gash over the right ear, another ripped open the scalp for three inches, a third penetrated an inch into the shoulder, a fourth glanced from the third rib, and a fifth penetrated to within a quarter of an inch of the heart. McGogley was taken to the hospital, where his chances of recovery are about even. Civi was arrested.

Gen. Lee's Campaign.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was here en route to Buckingham Court House, where he addressed a great gathering. He came here from his Rockbridge county trip. Gen. Curtis Lee brought out the saddle and bridle used by his father, Gen. Robert E. Lee, and they were used by his nephew in his ride to his four appointments at Rockbridge. The headquarters stand of colors used by Gen. George E. Pickett, of Gettysburg fame, also floated in the long line of mounted men that escorted the gallant cavalier in his movements through the country.

John L. Sullivan Fined One Dollar.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—The case against John L. Sullivan, who was arrested for ball playing on Sunday, came up in the police court. Sullivan was represented by his attorney and pleaded guilty. The fine was fixed at $1 and costs, amounting in all to $17.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The legality of the expenditures of the Alabama claims court is to be decided by the attorney general.

The marine hospital bureau is informed that the Gardenia, which was quarantined at Fortress Monroe, has been permitted to proceed to Baltimore.

Prof. Asaph Hall, of the naval observation, says that the new star in the nebula of Andromeda is, in his opinion, what is called a variable star. The professor believes that this star, instead of being a new one, has existed for centuries, and has now been brought to view either through its own revolutions in the heavens or else through the laws which govern the variable stars. The professor says that the brilliancy of the new star has been exaggerated.

MONTREAL'S EPIDEMIC.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES TAKEN TO CHECK THE DISEASE.

Citizens Indignant at the Incapacity of the Board of Health—Merchants Seriously Alarmed—Jealousy Existing Between the French and English.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—A meeting of the citizens' committee was held at the city hall, at which much indignation was expressed at the council and the board of health because of the half measures taken to stamp out the smallpox, and many cases were mentioned in which the board was alleged to have been neglecting the interests of the city. A petition was drawn up to be sent to the council, asking that they be incorporated as an emergent health committee, with such powers that, without another hour's delay, the necessary machinery should be set in motion for checking the spread of smallpox in the city of Montreal and adjoining municipalities, keeping it within the present bounds and promoting the convalescence of those already afflicted. As an earnest of their good faith and confidence in their ability to grapple successfully with the outbreak the committee announced that there had been deposited in one of the city banks the sum of $4,000, to be forfeited to the city if the committee failed to put the necessary machinery in motion at once. The petition, which is signed by all the leading citizens, concludes as follows: "The injury to the reputation of Montreal is beyond estimate, and to meet such a crisis extraordinary measures of activity must be resorted to." The petition was sent in to the council, which was in session at the time, and it was resolved at once to add six of the citizens to the board of health, with power to make the changes suggested.

Montreal has at last been aroused to the critical position she occupies at home and abroad. Her reputation, formerly high as a place of travel, has been materially injured. Her trade and commerce, upon which she has always prided herself, are diminishing to such an extent that her merchant princes, always affected when their pockets are at stake, have entered the field against the dread scourge. The city on every side presents the same appearance. There is no travel; the hotels tell this tale plainly enough, and several of the proprietors are so fearful over the prospects that they are seriously considering whether or not they will have to close for the season. This is no exaggeration. It is the plain truth, and the authorities have at last had their eyes opened to the fact. Montreal has been quarantined on all hands. The railway authorities have taken strict precautions that no one shall pass their lines who does not possess a certificate. The neighboring province of Ontario has been equally if not more stringent. By an order in council an agent of the Ontario authorities was sent to the city, and was joined by four inspectors. One of them attends at the station or steamboat wharf prior to the departure of each boat or train, and if he deems necessary takes passage thereon. If there is any reason to suppose that any person is infected he is detained and isolated. As regards ready-made clothing, in which a large trade was done, strict rules are enforced. No such merchandise is allowed to be landed in any part of Ontario unless it is accompanied by a certificate that it has been disinfected.

These are only isolated instances which tend to show the feeling which has spread everywhere throughout the country that Montreal is a pesthole, and that it is dangerous to have anything to do with goods coming from it. The clothing trade, which affords a living to large numbers in this city, has suffered greatly, and all other branches of commerce have been affected in sympathy. The prospect, every one agrees, except those who are blinded by selfish interest or bigotry, is not of the highest at this moment for Montreal. Many years have elapsed since Montreal was in the face of such a crisis. The municipal authorities are guilty of culpable negligence in the matter, and upon their heads above all others, must rest the responsibility for all injury. They have persistently failed to realize the gravity of the situation produced by the epidemic. Ontario set them an example which should have shamed them if they had not been proof against everything. The loss of business alone exceeds by many times the cost of applying such vigorous measures as would stamp out the disease. The health authorities have never attempted to enforce such needed measures as isolation, vaccination, sanitation and a fit hospital. The antiquated methods applied by the department have proved wholly inadequate to meet the evil, and the result has been that the deaths have been daily on the increase. The municipal authorities were dead to the fact that Montreal was going to its ruin. So corrupt did they become that the citizens, nerved to the exigencies of the moment, took the reins from their hands and transferred them to a provincial board of health. Under its management there is a prospect of something being done at last. From its organization, the board has been in session almost continuously, and its work is beginning to have an effect.

The board is having many difficulties to contend with in its attempt to enforce its rules. Bigotry and malice are brought to bear against them. There is a class among the French who are always ready to lay hold of anything as a weapon to endeavor to create discord. Politics, religion and other influences have also been brought to bear upon the subject. The French are charged with being dirty and unclean and the unceasing opponents of vaccination; the French turn on the English with cries of fanatics and cowards. It was only the other day that one of the most influential French papers, of which the mayor of the city is the proprietor, contained an editorial article that was calculated to incite riot and disorder. The writer, who fairly represents this class of the French population, turned upon the English and charged them with endeavoring to crush the French Canadian race by falsehood. The English press was attacked as a band of scoundrels and bandits of the pen, who had systematically lied about the French. The article placed the chief magistrate in a quandary.

It had evidently been inserted with the object of gaining French Canadian sympathy, but it raised such a storm of indignation from the English that the mayor, who relies upon English support, quickly came forward and repudiated it under his own signature. The next day the organ of the Roman Catholic church came out with an article urging the French to boycott the English in all their transactions.

Such is the state of affairs in this city, and, regrettable as they are, no one can deny them. One portion of the community charges the other with being the cause of the evil, and while the scourge has been spreading disease and death around they have been fighting among themselves.

To an unprejudiced eye the case is a simple one. Montreal's council is an effete and low body. Its board of health, with the exception of the chairman, is no better.

More Troops Sent to Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Six additional companies of infantry have been ordered to the scene of the Wyoming Chinese troubles.

SPORTING NOTES.

A Great Race at Brighton Beach—Miss Woodford Beaten.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The first race at Brighton Beach was a sweepstakes for maiden 2-year-olds over three-quarters of a mile. Biscuit first, Bon Soir second, Melton third. Time, 1:17¼. Mutuals paid $26.75.

The second race was a consolation purse of a mile. Treasurer first, Punka second, Joe Murray third. Time, 1:44. Mutuals paid $35.60.

The third race was a sweepstakes of $500 each, with $3,500 added, of which $1,000 was to second. One mile and a quarter. Freeland first, Miss Woodford second, Modesty third. Time, 2:08. Mutuals paid $12.10.

The horses got away in a line, and Monogram was the first to show in front, with Richmond second, Biersan running third. At the turn Richmond made the running with Biersan second and Modesty third. There was no change until the second turn, when Biersan came to the front and Miss Woodford ran up to third place. Richmond and Biersan soon fell back and Freeland ran up to the mare's flank. Half way down the home stretch Freeland came up very fast. Miss Woodford could not respond, and Freeland won hands down.

The fourth race was over seven furlongs. Conkling first, Pericles second, King Fan third. Time, 1:29. Mutuals paid $35.60.

The fifth race was a selling purse for maidens of 3 years and upwards, seven furlongs. Sir Garnet first, Rushbrook second, Quickmarch third. Time, 1:17¾. Mutuals paid $26.60.

All-Round Athletic Contest.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—A much talked of and long looked for all-round athletic competition, for $500 a side and the championship of the United States, between Herbert W. West, of Revere, and John G. Maxwell, of South Boston, took place at the Boston Union Baseball grounds. Thirteen games were contested, Holske's rules governing. The following are results:

Throwing 56 lb. weight from the side—West, 25 ft. 8½ in.; Maxwell, 24 ft. 5 in. Throwing 56 lb. weight for height—Maxwell, 11 feet; West, three fouls. Putting 53 lb. weight from between the legs—Maxwell, 22 ft. 1¼ in.; West, 20 ft. 2 in. Throwing heavy hammer—Maxwell, 81 ft. 4½ in.; West, 80 feet. Light hammer competition—West, 99 ft. 4 in.; Maxwell, two fouls. Putting heavy shot—Maxwell, 37 ft ¼in.; West, 31 ft. 6 in. Tossing the caber—Three fouls by each man. Broad jump—Maxwell, 9 ft. 11 in.; West, 9 ft. 4½ in. Hop, step and jump—Maxwell, 29 ft. 1 in.; West, 28 ft. 7½ in. This made seven out of ten events won by Maxwell and Referee Holske declared him the winner. There were 800 persons present.

The Champion Bicyclist Beaten.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—John Brooks, of Blossbury, defeated John S. Prince, the champion of America, in a twenty-mile bicycle race, at Blossbury, Pa.

Baseball.

At St. Louis—Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 2.
At Richmond—Trenton, 6; Virginia, 8.
At Washington—National, 1; St. Louis, 4.
At Philadelphia—Cincinnati, 6; Athletic, 5.

WOMEN WHO WILL VOTE.

Catholics and Protestants in Boston Who Will Go to the Polls.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—There is no question now of the reality of the movement among the Catholic women of Boston to express this year the right of school suffrage. The assessor's office has been thronged by women applying to be assessed, and the office has been obliged to withhold the tax bills until the rush of enrollment is over, which will be to-night. The bills will be issued later, in season to enable all who have been assessed to register and vote. At 11 o'clock the total number of women enrolled for assessment at the city hall office was about nine hundred, against a total of only 279 last year. Of these, 180 were enrolled this morning. Many colored women are among the number, and it is believed that at least 90 per cent. are Catholics. The applicants are for the most part well posted in the law relative to voting, and are well aware of the steps they must take to secure the partial right of citizenship accorded them by the statute. The registrars of voters are also having a lively time of it in entering the names of ladies who want to vote this year on the school question. A majority of the early applicants were unmistakably Protestants, and unmistakably acting under the impression that there is need of prompt and earnest action to prevent the capture of the public schools by Catholic voters for sectarian voters.

Determined to Die.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—George De Forest, a conductor on the Cayuga division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, cut his throat from ear to ear at 6 o'clock. The windpipe was severed, but the jugular vein is unimpaired. Twice before, within the last three days, he has attempted suicide by hanging and shooting, but his attempts were frustrated by watchful friends. His recovery is considered doubtful. He is a victim of hereditary insanity.

Another Sensation Probable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—United States Consul General Anderson has been made the victim here of two scapegraces, the sons of two prominent citizens, who managed to purloin a letter of his containing a check for $300 on a bank here. They cashed the check and forged another one for $180, which they also successfully disposed of. The detectives are on the track of the culprits, who have long been a disgrace to their families.

Celebrating Its Centennial.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 15.—The Dauphin county centennial celebration opened formally by the ringing of bells and booming of cannon. A children's parade, in which over 5,000 little folks appeared, took place at 9 o'clock, followed by a public meeting in the court house, at which addresses were delivered by Governor Pattison, Judge Simmonton, Mayor Wilson, Hon. David Mumma and Judge Heister.

A Probable Murder.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—About 10:30 p. m. Louis Fountaine, a French Canadian, 30 years of age, employed in Cambridge, rushed into his boarding-house and with both hands pressed upon his abdomen, exclaimed: "That last blow has killed me!" He fell at once to the floor and soon expired. The prevailing theory is that he was assaulted for the purpose of robbery.

Some of Our Exports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of beef, pork and dairy products exported during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1885, was $64,217,516 against $62,947,275 for the same period in 1884.

Is He the Murderer?

TROY, Sept. 15.—John Jackson, colored, the alleged murderer of Miss Gertrude M. Hover, who was stabbed to death in her house at Kinderhook, has been arrested in this city.

ENGLAND'S CAMPAIGN.

CHAMBERLAIN TO DIVIDE THE LIBERAL PARTY MORE THAN EVER.

Editor Stead Proposes Further Revelations—All the Papers Appeal to the Government to Stop Him—England's Interest in the Carolines.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—This will be a field day of oratory for the Tories and the Radicals. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is announced to speak at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Glasgow. The Tories say that the chancellor of the exchequer will make such a clear and unequivocal reply to Mr. Parnell's demand for Irish independence as to squelch any hopes of the Parnellites for a Tory alliance which may have been fostered by the reticence of Lord Randolph Churchill and other Tory speakers since Mr. Parnell's famous declaration.

It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain, in his address at Glasgow, will attempt to capture the crofter vote for the Radicals. His previous declarations on the subject of land reform have embodied just such measures of relief as the crofters have demanded, and he will doubtless tell them that the Radical party is the only one to which they can look for any prospect of redressing their grievances. This will tend to aggravate the family quarrel in the Liberal party, by widening the breach between the Whigs and the Radicals, for it is not likely that the great Whig landowners in Scotland, of whom the Duke of Argyle is at the head, will view with complacency the coming of this millionaire Birmingham manufacturer to preach what they consider rank heresy to their tenants.

The mansion house fund for the relief of sufferers by the cholera in Spain already amounts to $6,500, this amount being subscribed chiefly by a few leading firms, including the Rothschilds, the Barings, Frederick Huth & Co., and Zulueta & Co., each of whom has given $1,000. Many bitter comments are made upon this charity being sent abroad when thousands of Englishmen and women are starving in consequence of lack of work at Birmingham and elsewhere.

A project by The Pall Mall Gazette to get material to supplement its recent exposures of immorality has been discovered by an accident. A bundle of papers belonging to Mr. Stead, the editor of The Gazette, was recently picked up in the Strand. The finder examined the papers and found among them a curious document which he has made public. It is a copy of a contract made between Mr. Stead and an Anglo-German detective named Frelinghausen. The detective binds himself to make a round of visits to the houses of ill-fame in the chief cities of the continent, to privately interview all English girls found therein and to obtain from them the history of their antecedents, and especially the circumstances under which they were persuaded or entrapped into leaving England. The contract names a liberal monthly salary, which the detective is to receive, and he is also to be paid for all expenses of whatever kind incurred in making his inquiries. The publication of this contract has resulted in a demand by almost the whole press of London that the government shall interfere to prevent another flood of obscenities. The proceedings against Mr. Stead and his employes in the Bow street police court were dull and devoid of interest. No new facts of importance were elicited and the position of the defendants was not improved. At the end of the proceedings the examination was adjourned until Saturday, the 26th inst., when the prosecution will finish the case and it is expected that Mr. Stead and Mr. Booth will make speeches.

In event of Germany's persisting in claiming her right to the Caroline islands it is semi-officially given out that England, mindful of her rejection of Spanish claims in 1875, will claim equal rights with Germany.

The Standard's Madrid dispatch says that in the event of a failure to settle the Caroline affair by arbitration, Germany will possibly request a conference of the powers to formulate rules for annexing territory in the Pacific similar to those affecting the Congo country.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The German admiralty is making extensive preparations to dispatch a squadron to the North Atlantic. Six months supplies have been ordered ready for immediate use, and all ironclads at foreign stations have been notified by telegraph to prepare for emergencies and hold themselves in readiness to sail at the shortest notice. The Zanzibar squadron has been ordered to put itself in readiness to sail to the Mediterranean.

The New Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The board convened to consult with Secretary Whitney as to plans for the proposed new naval vessels met for the first time since the secretary's departure. The work is well in hand, and the board expects to have the report ready for submission to the secretary at an early day.

It is learned that actual work on war ships in Roach's shipyard cannot be begun until the inventory of the vessels now being made is completed. It has been developed, in taking the inventory, that the remaining amount of the appropriations for the vessels will be insufficient to complete them. Competent judges declare that not less than $250,000 or $300,000 will be needed.

It Is a Very Big White Elephant.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—There is a firm in this city which has on hand fifty tons of nitroglycerine, manufactured for a house at Mazatlan, and notwithstanding three cents a pound has been offered sailing masters to carry the explosive to its destination, all offers have been refused, and it is more than likely that no vessels in port will accept the cargo. Even the English "tramps," which take any and everything, will not assume the risk. The company is now trying to have the shipment made in a sailing vessel from New York.

No Smallpox in Troy.

TROY, Sept. 15.—The health officer of this city and a physician from the state board of health examined the woman and child taken to the pest house on Friday last, and pronounced them not afflicted with smallpox but with skin eruption. There is no smallpox in the city.

CONDENSED NEWS.

New York city is flooded with counterfeit money.

Archdeacon Farrar will land in this country in a day or two.

Twenty thousand people visited Gen. Grant's tomb on Sunday.

It is denied that the Mollie Maguires are organizing in Pennsylvania.

Emory A. Storrs did not leave enough money to buy a lot in a cemetery in which to bury his remains.

Chicago Irish-American citizens have pledged immediate assistance to Parnell's parliamentary fund.

Salt Lake City Mormons threw jars of filth at the Federal authorities prosecuting unlawful cohabitation cases there.

CORNERED BY A WOMAN.

The President Forced to Listen to a White House Visitor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The president has resumed his public afternoon receptions, and a large number of persons called to pay their respects. Among those who were conspicuous in the East Room was Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commissioner of railroads for the interior department, who sat patiently awaiting the president's descent from the library. When the communicating doors between the corridor and the East Room were thrown open, and the ushers announced that the president would shake hands with all who desired to do so, the crowd pressed forward and formed a circle about the distinguished visitor. Gen. Johnston remained quietly in his chair until the occupants of the room had dwindled down to about half a dozen, and then came forward and made himself known to the president. Simultaneously there was a movement by a woman in a polka-dot dress, who requested a moment of the president's time.

"I will see you in a minute, madame," pleasantly replied the president, "but I am engaged now." Something Gen. Johnston whispered to the president pleased the latter greatly, and the two gentlemen indulged in a hearty laugh. Several minutes were consumed in conversation, and the general then withdrew to give Representative Stone, of Missouri, an opportunity to get acquainted with the president. Meanwhile the polka-dot party was anxiously pacing the corridor awaiting the president, and when the last visitor left the east room he turned upstairs again, where he had left some gentlemen, but the woman was not to be balked in this way. So persistent did she become that the president was compelled to stop and listen to her story. She was very demonstrative and finally placed the president with his back against the bust of Washington, which is one of the ornaments of the corridor. Seeing there was no prospect of immediate relief the president locked his hands behind his back and listened patiently to his visitor until she talked herself tired, and then hurried upstairs to be rid of her importunities.

THE NEW STAR.

One of the Cleveland Appointees as an Editor—His Platform.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The first number of The Star, under the management of United States District Attorney Dorsheimer, announces that he has purchased the paper and says:

The Star will be a Democratic newspaper, issued every morning in the year. It will maintain and expound Democratic doctrine; it will bear strong fealty to the Democratic party, and it will sustain and encourage the men who represent the party in public station.

The Star will have no relation to the factions into which the Democratic voters of this city are divided. It will deal with them in a friendly spirit, and recognize them all as soldiers who serve under the same standard. It will have for one of its chief purposes the promotion of party concord and unity.

The Star will recognize that the great body of laboring men in this country are Democrats, and it will not fail to sympathize with and encourage the efforts which they are making for the improvement of their condition.

The rights of character will find in these columns a protection seldom given by the American press.

It is appropriate to say that The Star has no association whatever with either the national, state or city administrations. Neither has anyone any proprietary right or interest in it which in any way affects the control of its editor-in-chief.

A Girl's Mysterious Disappearance.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Wall Kill, Ulster county, is excited over the mysterious disappearance of Miss Florence R. Vernal. She left home last Wednesday evening. A few hours after her departure her parents found a note from her saying she had gone away never to return; that she could not bear the disgrace imposed upon her by another. She is about 21 years of age and pretty, of medium height, light complexion and has light brown hair. She had on a dark-colored dress of summer material, and wore gold-rimmed spectacles with hooks over the ears. She was seen at Middletown on the evening of her departure. She had only $1.40 when she left. She had got into trouble which preyed upon her mind, and it is feared she has committed suicide. Detectives are searching for her.

Comptroller Dunham Replies to Mr. Creswell.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Comptroller Dunham has addressed a letter to Hon. John A. Creswell, counsel for the government in the Alabama court, in reply to his letter of Sept. 11. Judge Dunham reaffirms his conclusion that the salary of the attorney was illegally fixed at $8,000. *He holds that* what may have been said in debate in congress or in committee has no bearing on the question. Respecting the decision of his predecessor as the legality of the accounts, Judge Dunham denies that they are binding upon him. He does not question that the services of counsel for the government were valuable and important, but as it appears that $167,000 was paid to counsel he thinks that compensation was ample for the service which was rendered.

Inspector Thomas Answers the Charges Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Mr. Morris Thomas, of *Baltimore*, recently appointed Indian inspector, and against whom charges of participating in fraudulent elections in Baltimore have been preferred by Representative Findley and others, has filed his reply with the secretary of the interior. He takes up and denies each charge specially. The most serious charge—that of abetting and aiding in falsifying the returns for mayor in 1875—he answers at great length. He says the charges were made at the time and investigated by the grand jury, and that he was acquitted.

Two Indiana Banks Suspend.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—The Jennings county bank, at Vernon, Ind., failed to open its doors and the town is frantic with excitement. The bank is reported as holding $79,000 of fraudulent township trustee warrants, which had been placed in the east. These have been thrown back upon the bank, causing its suspension.

HARRISON, Ind., Sept. 15.—The Harrison bank, C. E. Cook, president, has failed. Assets, $20,000; liabilities, $30,000. The failure affects chiefly a number of small depositors.

A Base Conspiracy Failed.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—With a view to securing the control of the property of his brother-in-law, Mr. Leper, a wealthy resident of Picton, one Muluch, with several associates, conspired to abduct and confine Leper in a private lunatic asylum at Guelph. It was represented that Leper was of an eccentric disposition, and was unable to take care of his children and property. The well-laid plan was defeated by the interference of Leper's friends, and the matter will probably be settled in the courts.

A FRIGHTENED CHIEF.

Stanley's Account of His Way of Frightening an African.

Among the stories which Stanley tells in "The Congo" is this: "On one occasion he was satisfied that the chief whom he had just met intended treachery, and as the African came daily to the camp with constantly increasing bodies of armed men, he resolved to teach him a lesson. When he thought the native plot was ripe for execution he concealed all the forces of the expedition about the camp and awaited an expected visit. The chief came, accompanied by his usual train, and all seated themselves for a palaver. The subject of this was the design of Stanley to pass through his country, while he was equally determined that the whites should not. The meeting was stormy, but wound up with no open outbreak, but *evidently to the great dissatisfaction of the chief.* When passing out of the tent he spied the gong which was used in the camp for giving signals as is a drum among soldiers. The chief inquired what it was, and was told that it was a war fetish. He insisted that it should be struck, but was told that if that were done armed men would arise from every quarter. He still insisted.

"With all my force I struck the gong; the loud bell-like tone sounding in the silence caused by the hushed attention of all upon the scene, was startling in the extreme, but as the rapid strokes were applied vigorously the continued sound seemed to them like thunder. They had not recovered from the first shock of astonishment when the forms of men were seen bounding over the *gunwale of the boat, just over their heads,* and war whooping in their ears. From my tent and from the gorge behind them a stream of frantic infuriates emerged as though from the earth. The store tent was violently agitated and finally collapsed, and a yelling crowd of demoniac madmen sprang out one after the other, every one apparently madder than his neighbors. The listless, sleepy-eyed stragglers burst out into a perfect frenzy of action. From under the mats in the huts there streamed into view such a frantic mob of armed men that to the panic-stricken natives the sky and the earth seemed to be contributing to the constantly increasing numbers of death-dealing warriors.

Every native present, would-be friend and would-be foe, lost his senses completely; the *seated warriors forgot their guns* and fled before this strange deluge and awful scene. The ammunition-bearers threw their gourds away; some were broken and the powder and slugs scattered on the ground, and as Ngalyema was standing, paralyzed with fear and with his faculties benumbed, I seized him by the arm and said softly to him: 'Be not afraid; remember Bula Matari is your brother. Stand behind me. I will protect you.' The Zanzibaris were now a yelling crowd in front of me, calling out tauntingly and menacingly: 'Ha, ha, Ngalyema. You come to fight Bula Matari. Where are your warriors, Ngalyema?' There could not be a better representation of relentless, bloodthirsty fury than that which was shown by these amateur black actors in the suddenly improvised scene. *Their assumed frenzy was the next thing to* reality.

"Had I not been in the secret, I should also have been duped; while the valor with which I defended my poor brother, who, with his two hands, grasped me round the waist, danced from side to side to avoid furious strokes from the wild-eyed men, while young Enjeli clung to his father and followed his movements, reminded me of the long-forgotten play of hen-and-chickens. But the camp was emptied of our captors, much of the ammunition was strewn on the ground, the guns were lying about, and the play was well acted. 'Attention! fall in!' called out the captains, and the well-trained fellows fell into line at shoulder arms with all the precision of well-trained veterans. Then, as Ngalyema allowed his hands to fall *in mute surprise at the sudden transformation,* I took hold of his hands and said: 'Well, what do you think of the white man's fetish?' 'Ah, I was not afraid, was I? See, all my people have run away. Ah, such braves! But tell me, Bula Matari, where did all these people come from?' 'Ah, that is the bad fetish I told you of. Do you want to see any more? Come, I will strike the fetish again, and the next issue will still be more wonderful.' 'What?' he screamed. 'No, no, don't touch it. Verily, that must be a bad fetish,' he said gravely, as he looked at the round, innocent face of the gong."

Healing by Superstition.

[Detroit Free Press.]

An example of one of the superstitions of the negroes of the south occurred at Eufaula, Ala., lately. Old George came ambling up the front walk with a baby in his arms. As he neared the front steps the lady of the house recognized a former servant. "Why, howdy, Uncle George! is that your baby?"

"Yes, Miss Lucy, an' he mighty bad off wid de thrash."

"Poor little thing. What can I do for him?"

"Miss Lucy, I came to see ef you 'ud let yo' little boy Charley blow in de baby's mouf."

"Why, what *for,* Uncle George?"

"Well, you know, Mars Thomas died 'fore Charley was borned, and dey say any one what ain't never seed dey pappy can ko de thrash by blowin' in de baby's mout."

"Why, that's foolishness; it wouldn't do a bit of good."

"Yes, marm, it will; I dun seed dat tried, an' it kured de chile right straight."

Charley was called up, but refused to "blow" until George said: "Cum, Charley, blow in de baby's mouf an' nex' time I go huntin' I bring you a little coon."

Charley agreed, and George inserted his thumb in the child's mouth, forcing it open. "Now, Charley, blow a good long breath in dar." Charley did his best, and blew such a blast down the baby's throat that it had a severe fit of coughing. Old George was delighted. "I'm a thousan' times oblige, Charley. You gwin' git dat coon too," and with thanks and reiterated promises to Charley he left. The baby got well, and George's faith in the remedy is stronger than ever.

Rules of a Reformatory.

[Chicago Herald.]

The convict who enters the Elmira reformatory is informed of the maximum time for which he can be detained and that he can by perfect conduct win his release in one year. To be perfect three marks must be earned each month in three grades. If he has nine marks at the end of each month for six successive months, he rises out of the intermediate grade into the first grade. If, after being put in the first grade, he makes nine good marks each month for six months, he may be released. But if he does not in six months, in the intermediate grade, reach promotion to the first grade, or at any time that his conduct demands it, he is put into the third grade. No matter how well he works or how hard he studies, if he is guilty of misconduct he goes down in the third grade; no matter how well he behaves, if he won't work he goes down; no matter how well he behaves and works, if he won't study he goes down.

Lady Burdett-Coutts owns the smallest pony in the world; he is 5 years old and stands thirteen inches high.

AT HELL GATE.

WORK WHICH IS GOING ON IN THE NARROW CHANNEL.

"Dynamite—Don't Land"—Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Pounds To Be Exploded in September—Four Miles of Tunneling.

[New York World.]

For thirty years men have been blasting away at the jagged reefs that jut out into the narrow channel which connects Long Island sound with the bay. For twice as long a period ships have struck regularly, almost monotonously, on those same rocks. Sometimes four schooners a day pay tribute to the hungry reefs, and then, again, two weeks may pass without a victim. But the average has been about one vessel a week. So the government decided to tunnel underneath all these obstructions—rocks, island, buildings and all—and at one explosion blow everything skyward. For ten years they have been working at it, and now in little more than a month the chief engineer will touch an eletric button, 275,000 pounds of dynamite and powder will explode and the island will shoot up into the air to disappear *forever in fragments beneath the* hurrying green tide.

"DYNAMITE—DON'T LAND!"

Landing on the doomed island you are met by a young man with blue glasses and an executive air who examines your credentials and gives the order that is the open sesame to the subterranean tunnels over which you stand. He is superintendent of the work, Lieut. G. McC. Derby. All about are evidences of the delicate nature of the explosives that you see ranged in cases, and *startling signs tell passer-by of "Dynamite—don't land!"* Men are unloading unpleasant-looking cartridges from a tug boat. The cartridges are about the size of a rolling-pin and are stood up in square boxes like a dozen bottles of beer. Each cartridge weighs six pounds and contains a combination of rack-a-rock powder and dynamite.

With a great-coat wrapped about you, a pair of rubber boots reaching above the knee, a cap with a fireman's cape to it almost suffocating you and a candle in your hand, the thing begins to look like business. Somehow you half wish you had not come. But the guide pushes on and straight into the black hole that stretches down into the bosom of the earth. There are five long flights of these steps. You cling to the rickety railing, not that you are afraid, but *because you feel that the guide would not* like to have you come tumbling down upon him. The heat is growing oppressive, and as your hand touches the rocky wall the hot stone burns the flesh. At last the bottom of the shaft is reached and you stop for a moment to draw breath and look about.

IN THE GALLERIES.

There are nearly four miles of tunneling about you, or exactly 21,670 feet. The longest galleries are four blocks long, or 1,230 feet. In all, twenty-four galleries of tunnels have been run from north to south. These are intersected by forty-six others, running nearly east and west. The tunnels are on an average ten feet from floor to ceiling and six or eight feet wide. The roof of rock they support is from ten to twenty-five feet thick. The rock taken from them measured 80,000 cubic yards as it lay in its original bed. The 467 huge pillars and roof that remain measure 275,000 cubic yards as they stand. In making these galleries fissures of water were met with, but they were all successfully plugged. All through *these galleries* and corridors workmen have bored holes nine feet deep and three inches in diameter. The 467 rude columns that remain have been also honeycombed with holes. Altogether there are 13,286 holes, or one for every working day in the year for four years. These holes are being filled with dynamite and powder cartridges. When the holes are full everything will be blown up.

One concussion will ignite every cartridge. The explosive compound does not need fire to touch it. A pistol or big firecracker exploded in any gallery would send everything skyward. So the greatest care is exercised in handling the cartridges. The chances are about even that one of them dropped would explode. Of course that would send every person in or above the *tunnels to eternity. There are 275,000* pounds of cartridges to be handled. Placed in a line they would reach twenty-two miles. The previous explosion at Hell Gate was effected with 50,000 pounds. The workmen dropped three cartridges. So far there has been but one dropped here. It fell on soft sand and did not explode. The chances are little more than even that the workmen will not let fall more than three this time. So the probabilities of successfully charging the mines are, at least, doubtful, although every human precaution is used.

A PLACE FOR CAREFULNESS.

As you splash your way to where a dancing cluster of lights shows the men to be working, these reflections come upon you with unpleasant force. A man stands on the top rung of a ladder shoving cartridges into a hole. Another man carries the things to him, climbing the same ladder and holding to the rungs with one hand while he passes the cartridge with the other. The lights on their caps give an uncomfortable look to the laborers' faces. There is a strange fascination about the place, and you mentally bet with yourself that the next cartridge will be dropped, and then——. Coming down for the twelfth cartridge, the laborer stumbles. Ah—you almost had him. *If he had only fallen against the rocky wall! But he straightens up and the dynamite is* rammed safely home. So the work goes on and you reluctantly move away, with a backward look to see if the tired fingers will not let fall just this last one.

Down another corridor that is all the way down hill you follow the light of *your guide* and stop for a moment to admire the marvelous effect of light on great blocks of crystal quartz over which a stream of clear water splashes down from rock to rock. Across a wooden bridge the tunnel leads. The bridge spans a deep ditch so accurately laid out that it collects nearly all the water that soaks in and carries it to the pumps, which pump it out at the rate of 40,000 gallons an hour. A block further down the tunnel you bring up abruptly against a wooden gate with a great cable attached to it. This divides the *excavations into two sections* and is so arranged that should one section become flooded it could be closed up by the rope leading to higher ground and thus prevent the water from covering all the works.

BACK TO DAYLIGHT.

The walk back is enlivened by the talk of the guide, who tells how the twenty workmen are all picked men, miners who get $2 a day. They all carry matches in tin boxes, so as to relight their lamps, but are not allowed to smoke or talk to visitors. They work from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. The climb up the shaft was pleasanter than going down.

Lieut. Derby recognizes the serious result of the slightest accident.

"You have not had even the slightest mishap?" was asked.

"We can't have but one accident," he quietly replied. "That means death to everybody on or near the island."

OLD JOE MEEK.

SKETCH OF THE BACKWOODS DELEGATE FROM OREGON TERRITORY.

His Arrival in Washington, Tired and Hungry—Bringing a Pompous Waiter to Terms—Calling Upon the Ladies—Story-Telling.

[Inter Ocean "Curbstone Crayons."]

"There were scores of odd characters in Washington this season," *said* an old gentleman who narrowly escaped being a 'forty-niner,' "but none of them created anything like the sensation that eccentric men did thirty and forty years ago. Men like old Sam Houston and Davy Crockett had given to whimsical character and eccentric geniuses a sort of dignity and respect, and the quaint characters coming from the newer states or distant territories were regarded as enigmas to be studied and as men whose value was to be fixed after they had been given a trial in political and social circles.

"In 1850 I was in Oregon, and I met frequently at Milwaukee old Joseph Meek, who in 1845 was elected territorial delegate to congress from Oregon. He was a man of education, strong in common sense, but in his manners and appearance was a thorough backwood-man. After his election he mounted his horse, and taking his gun and saddle-bags, he made his way over the mountains and plains and went on horseback from his home in Oregon to Washington City. *On his arrival in Washington he* made his appearance at the then leading hotel dressed in his fringed leather breeches and the accompanying articles of frontier costume.

"He had not a single acquaintance in the city. He was tired and hungry, and not inclined to take kindly to Washington society. When the gong sounded for dinner he went with the crowd to the dining-room, and seated himself at a table with a number of extremely well-dressed ladies and gentlemen. The waiters in white aprons were effusively obsequious in their attentions to the ladies and gentlemen to the right and left of Mr. Meek, but they gave him no attention whatever. He waited and waited, and the others were well along with their dinners when his indignation got *the better of him. He* then pushed back his chair, and putting his hand on the pistol in his belt said in a clear, sharp tone that every one in the room could hear, 'Waiter, come here.' The pompous colored man addressed approached in some trepidation, his eyes fixed on the hand that hovered over the pistol, the people at the table giving Mr. Meek their undivided attention.

"Looking straight into the eyes of the now obsequious waiter, old Joe said, 'I want some dinner, and I want it quick.' The waiter politely handed him the bill of fare. Joe pushed it aside and asked him what he had to eat. He seemed greatly surprised to learn that they had no buffalo, or venison, or bear meat, but as they had not he ordered the waiter to bring him beef and mutton and potatoes, and plenty of it, and very quick. The waiter, glad to escape from such a rough customer, fairly flew out of the dining-room, and in a very few minutes the best dinner that the hotel could afford was before the Oregon delegate. As the waiter started off after *serving him Mr. Meek* pushed back his chair again and thundered out, 'Come here, sir; you stand right here. I may want you.'

"Looking about upon the surprised faces of the people at the table, he turned again to the colored man as he was about to sit down and said, 'You don't know me. I am a stranger to all these ladies and gentlemen who are laughing and giggling, but if after I am through any of them should ask you who I am you tell them that I am old Joe Meek, delegate to congress and to his excellency James K. Polk from the people of Oregon.' The laughing ceased and memories of Crockett and Houston probably came to the crowd in the dining-room to assist them in making proper estimate of this rough man from Oregon. At all events, soon after dinner Vice President Dallas approached *Mr. Meek, introduced himself,* then introduced other distinguished people, and insisted that the gentleman from Oregon should go into the parlor and be introduced to the ladies who had been laughing at him at the table.

"After this Delegate Meek never had cause to complain of neglect at the table or of lack of attention from the people of Washington. There were reasons why the administration desired to cultivate the representative of the people of Oregon, and many of the Democratic leaders took great pains to have *Mr. Meck feel well toward the party* and the administration. On one occasion Vice President Dallas invited Mr. Meek to go with him to call on some ladies. Old Joe spruced himself up as best he could, but when he came down to take the carriage he was dressed in his buckskin breeches and his frontier garb. Dallas broke out with, 'For heaven's sake, you don't mean to say that you are going to call upon ladies in that dress?' 'I am,' said Oregon's first representative, 'for three reasons. First, it's good enough; second, I haven't any other; third, I have no money to get any other.' Dallas made the best of the situation, and afterward said that the old frontiersman bore himself well and that he did credit to his people and to his party.

"Meek returned to Oregon and dropped back into his old habits of *life. His two years' experience* in Washington gave him abundant material, however, for stories which greatly delighted his old associates in Oregon, and which for years were told and retold by him and by frontiersmen generally. *These stories* now have dropped out of even the literature of the frontier, and no congressional dictionary or record and no encyclopedia as much as mentions old Joe Meek, who in 1845 and 1846 was the friend of the administration coterie at Washington. But I never see a quaint figure on the streets of Chicago but what I think of old Joe Meek and his experience at Washington."

High Rent.

[Chicago Herald.]

The highest rent paid in Germany, it is thought, is that which is obtained for a little niche on the staircase leading down to the famous Breslau restaurant, the Schweidnitz Cellar, used by a sausage vender for the frying and sale of his savory wares. The place is barely large enough to admit a small table with a frying pan on, and a stand for the vender behind it; yet at a public auction by the city authorities the lease of it for a term of years was knocked down to the highest bidder at 5,500 marks *per annum*—which is 1,850 marks less than was paid by the last lessee.

Hot Enough.

An officer writing from Suakim says the ground burns the feet through the stoutest boots, the thermometer in the coolest room marks 104 and even the backs of books curl from the heat.

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New York, June 23, 1885.

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Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

APHORISMS RELATING TO THE LAWS OF GOOD MANNERS.

How a Woman Made a Book-Case—Figure Girls—Egyptian Furniture—Matters Concerning the Young Folks and Their Parents.

[Compiled.]

"What a rare gift," says Bulwer, "is that of manner! How difficult to define—how much more difficult to impart. Better for a man to possess them than wealth, beauty or even talent, if it fall short of genius—they will more than supply all. He who enjoys their advantages in the highest degree, viz., he who can please, penetrate, persuade, as the object may require, possesses the subtlest secret of the diplomatist and the statesman." For the easy convenience of our readers much pains has been taken to reduce to aphoristic form some of the accepted laws that regulate manners:

Never pick your teeth at table.

Never seal a letter of introduction.

Remember everything except an injury.

Do not make an ostentation of your dress.

The grace of patience well becomes a man.

The guest who comes late spoils the dinner.

True politeness has no time to think of itself.

Self-consciousness is the essence of vulgarity.

Good temper is the essence of good manners.

Do not press a favor where you see it will be unwelcome.

There is no flattery so exquisite as the flattery of listening.

The last injury which a man forgives is a wrong to his self-love.

A sarcasm is like a boomerang—you never know where it may light.

A married lady when she makes a call will leave her husband's card.

A man who talks slang in a lady's hearing stands in need of discipline.

Be careful how you convince your friend that he has made a mistake.

A young lady may give her hand to a stranger, but will not shake his.

In helping any one at table never use a knife when you can use a spoon.

Pride, ill-nature and want of sense are the three great sources of ill-manners.

"Learn to hold your tongue. Five words cost Zacharias forty weeks' silence."

Give up to cads and snobs the practice of smoking in the streets or in a theatre.

In passing from the drawing-room to the dining-room the lady takes precedence.

Nothing indicates a well-bred man more than a proper mode of eating his dinner.

If you meet an acquaintance while walking with a friend do not introduce them.

A rudeness is worse than a crime; it is a blunder because it is so easy to be polite.

Never use your knife to convey your food to your mouth under any circumstances.

The most disagreeable talk is that which turns upon a man's or woman's maladies.

A married lady should treat a stranger with reserve, an acquaintance with reticence.

In making calls do your best to lighten *the infliction to your hostess. Do not stay* long.

Good manners is the art of making easy the persons with whom we are brought in contact.

Gentlemen do not take off their hats to each other. This is a courtesy reserved for the ladies.

Never make introductions unless you have good reason to believe that both parties are agreeable.

In the country gentlemen do not offer their arm to ladies; but in large towns this should be done.

In railroad traveling no gentleman will address a lady who is unknown to him unless she invites it.

There are three articles of dress which pre-eminently show the gentleman—hats, boots and gloves.

Ladies should remember that the art of dressing well lies in the happy combination and harmony of colors.

Never give letters of introduction unless you are prepared to be responsible for the persons to whom they are given.

Carry your hat and cane (but not your umbrella) into the drawing-room as a visible sign of your intention to leave quickly.

Be specially careful in making introductions to ladies. It is an insult if you present to a lady any person of doubtful reputation.

There is no policy like politeness, and a good manner is the best thing in the world either to get a good name or supply the want of it.

In bowing to a lady in the street lift your hat off your head. Do not allow her to suppose that you wear a wig and are afraid to disarrange it.

The holder of a letter of introduction should send it with his card of address. The receiver, if he be a gentleman will call upon you without delay.

If you pass an acquaintance with a lady on his arm do not nod; take off your hat, so that your salute may seem to include both your friend and the lady.

Avoid onions; or, after partaking of them, shut yourself up in the solitude of your chamber until you are purified. A story is told of an onion eater who entered an inn with the remark that for the last two hours he had had the wind in his teeth. "Had you!" exclaimed one of the company; "then, by jove, sir, the wind had the worst of it."

A Woman Makes a Book-Case.

[Cor. Minneapolis Housekeeper.]

The foundation for the book-case was a common dry-goods box, forty-three inches long *by twenty inches wide and eleven deep.* Standing it upon one end, the shelves were securely nailed in, leaving the lower spaces greater than the upper ones, to hold the larger books. The whole, outside and in, was then stained with black-walnut stain and varnished. Anyone can make the stain with a *few* cents' worth of burnt umber mixed with linseed oil and applied with either a cloth or brush; or, where expense is not so great a consideration, the inside may be smoothly covered throughout with paper cambric, which is a great improvement.

When thoroughly dry it was ready for its drapery, which consists first of curtains of turkey-red calico, each one width wide and the length of the case, and gathered across the top just full enough to make them reach from the center of the front to halfway across the side. I think if calico was plenty I should have put in enough extra width to have it cover the sides entirely, but it does very well without. The bottoms of the curtains are hemmed and finished with zephyr fringe to match. Then around the top of the case, both front and sides, is tacked a strip of that seal-brown alpaca dress, about six inches deep, and finished with brown fringe around the bottom. This is gathered up at intervals to form gentle scallops exactly as described for the window lambrequins, one gathering being in the center in front, just where the curtains begin to part, and here are fastened heavy cord and tassels of brown zephyr, home-made. The top is then finished with a cornice-piece to match its windows—i. e., a strip of red felt or flannel, cut in very deep scallops, and worked with brown and lemon-colored zephyr in chain and feather stitches. Last of all, the curtains are gracefully looped back with heavy brown cord and tassels, about twelve inches from the bottom, but so arranged that they can easily be loosened to fall and protect the books from dust when sweeping.

My case holds about seventy books, large and small, and I could not get along without it. Of course they could be made any size required and draped with any material. Plush canton flannel in rich colors for covering the sides plainly, and *full front curtains*, with deep pleating across the top and moulding of walnut and gilt, makes quite *a handsome affair*, but was quite too expensive for my means. I neglected to say that a case as small as mine needs elevating from the floor, and after trying my center-table and finding the weight likely to injure it, I procured a pine box about eighteen inches deep and a few inches larger each way than the bottom of case. *Turning it* bottom up, I covered it smoothly with red calico, and set my case upon it. It makes a neat foundation. My cord, tassels and fringes used in this room were all home-made, of zephyr or Germantown yarn, but I think perhaps they could be bought as cheaply now and save much time in making.

Pretty Figure Girls.

[Exchange.]

"There goes a 'figure,'" said a young lady referring to a handsome and stylish woman who passed.

"A 'figure.' What is a 'figure?'"

"Why, that woman is a 'figure.' She is to a cloak and suiting establishment what a model is to a painter. By means of her form, style and handsome face many thousands of dollars are made by the proprietor. I am a figure, too, but unfortunately I lack the magical combination to make a show figure—viz.: beauty of face, perfect form, and superb style. There are in every large cloak and suiting establishment three different kinds of figures—to-wit: The show, the *designing and the fitting figures. I belong* to the fitting figures, because my face is not handsome enough to be a show. The show-figure women remain down stairs and try on cloaks for the purchasers to see how stylish they are and make a selection. The cloak is tried on. The pretty-faced figure, perfect in form and *stylish in movement*, puts on a cloak and walks around for Mr. Buyer to see and admire, if he will.

"The great point is, the buyer will be absorbed in looking at the pretty face of the figure and not pay much attention to the cloak; as it appears on exhibition. It frequently happened that a show figure has simply a pretty face and style, without a perfect shape. But fitting figures, who can have any kind of a face, must have a perfect form. The cloaks are all fitted upon her when made, and her body must be *of* beautiful symmetry so as to correct any defects in the cut and make-up. The life of a fitting figure is dull and somewhat arduous. The designing figure has all the designs cut from her shape. Figures get more wages than regular shop girls because it is not everybody who can boast of a perfect shape."

Ancient Egyptian Furniture.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The furniture of the ancient Egyptians consisted principally of rich beds, or couches with their beds, mattresses, pillows and *cushions, wooden head rests, footstools,* stands, tables and chairs, both with high and low backs; or folding-stools, like the Greek okladias, boxes for holding clothes and other objects. From the earliest period high backed and other chairs were in use, and at the time of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties were imported as tribute from Ethiopia. Pillows of stone, wood, and other objects were also of great antiquity, and are represented *in coffins* of the sixth and following dynasties. They exhibit a great variety of shape, consisting of a curved semi-elliptical portion, adapted to hold the back of the head, supported by a column or other contrivance resting on a base or pedestal.

For furniture various woods were employed; ebony, acacia, or sont cedar, sycamore, and others of species not determined; ivory, both of the hippopotamus and elephant was used for inlaying, as also were glass pastes, and specimens of marquetry are not uncommon. In the paintings in the tombs gorgeous pieces of gilded furniture are depicted. For cushions and mattresses, linen cloth, feathers of the water-fowl, and colored *stuffs appear to have been used, while* seats have plaited bottoms of linen cord, or tanned and dyed leather thrown over them. Sometimes the skins of panthers are used for the purpose. On the whole, an Egyptian house was lightly furnished and not incumbered with so many articles as are in use at the present day. For carpets they used mats of palm fiber, on which they often sat.

Driving Boys from Home.

[Philadelphia Home.]

Mothers who are disturbed by the noise and *untidiness of boys at home must be* careful, lest by their reproaches they drive their children from home in search of pleasure elsewhere. "There are those banisters all finger marks again," said Mrs. Cary, as she made haste with a soft linen cloth to polish down the shining oak again.

"George," she said with a flushed face, as she gave the cloth a decided wrench out of the basin of suds, "if you go up those stairs again before bed time you shall be punished." "I should like to know where I am to go!" said George. "I can not stay in the kitchen, I am so much in the way, and I can't go in the parlor for fear I'll muss that up; and now you say I can't go up to my own room. I know of a grand place where I can go," he added to himself; "boys are never told they are in the way there, and we can have lots of fun. I'll go to Niles' corner. I can smoke a cigar now as well as any boy, if it did make me awful sick the first time. They shall not laugh at me again about it." And so the careful housekeeper virtually drove her son from the door to hang about the steps and sit under the broad inviting portico of the village grog shop.

Relief from Neuralgia.

[The Lancet.]

The pain of neuralgia headache experienced by woman is generally located in one or more branches of the second cervical nerve, very commonly those terminating in the scalp at the occiput. The nerves of the scalp are irritated by the hair being drawn tightly back, and put on the strain, not as a whole, in which case the strain would be spread over a large area of the surface, but by small bundles of hair, which are pulled back and held in place by hair-pins.

Relief is often consciously experienced as a result of removing the hairpins, but this has only a temporary and partial effect. The injury done is lasting in its consequences. The present style of dressing hair should be discontinued, as it probably, in part, accounts for the extreme prevalence of neuralgic headache.

Helpless in the Household.

[Philadelphia Call.]

"Young women make a big blunder if they do not learn to take care of a home. It is a grievous social and moral wrong when girls are brought up helpless in household life. How often we see mothers busily engaged in domestic duties, like a slave, in order that the girls may enjoy every luxury and do nothing; indeed, many hardly let their daughters soil their hands. No woman ought to marry who cannot look well to the ways of her household. In case she may not herself be required to work, she ought to be able to see whether the work is done in a proper manner. A woman is out of her element unless she is acquainted to a certain extent with sciences of bake-ology, boil-ology, stitch-ology, make-ology and mend-ology. *There never* was a greater blunder than to substitute good looks for good qualities.

The reason why so many men do not make homes for themselves in these days is because they cannot afford it. The women are too much averse to working and too extravagant in all their tastes. We want more frugality, industry and system; if we could introduce these virtues into our higher society we should diminish the envy, jealousy and suicides of the single, and the wretchedness, the bickering and the divorces of the married. Every girl ought to be brought up to have regular daily domestic duties. Idleness should be forbidden her. The only dignified life is a useful life.

Indulgence of Children.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A child taught to obey until it is 5 *years* old knows nothing else. It is not so easy to begin the lesson at that age, harder still at 8, and quite out of the question at 12. Indulge your child, say 3 or 4 years old, in all its little whims and fancies, give it everything it wants, especially if it cries for it, make yourself, your servants, and your household its slave, allow it to contradict you, to kick and scream (these things are wonderfully cute in a baby—you might make a show of resistance, but give up always in the end), then tell your neighbors of all their little sayings and doings in its presence, talk them over frequently, deceive it in little things it is too young to understand, tell it you are not going out and then slip off.

Practice all these harmless (?) little things upon your child, and although it may be *endowed with intelligence* and a naturally sweet disposition, if it does not grow up a selfish and unamiable daughter or a willful and overbearing son it certainly will not be your fault.

The Clever Dresser.

[Clara Belle's Letter.]

The average American girl of *fashion is* no fool, though at times she may look like one. Ignorant critics are prone to leave some of the component parts out of their calculations. It is unjust to judge a girl altogether by the appearance which she presents. An estimate of her aspect ought to be based largely on the *material* in its original and natural state. When you see a face with hair brought well forward over it, and a hat overshadowing it, do not assail her taste because those things in themselves are not pretty. Look at her nose and see if it is not so long or crooked that relief to its conspicuousness is desirable. It is just so through the toilet of a really clever dresser. The articles are devices to produce a good general effect, rather than selections for their own special beauty. Any other policy of adornment is a mistake.

To Remove Stains.

[Boston Transcript.]

I have often taken grass stains and wheel-grease stains from colored as well as white materials by rubbing a little clean lard on *the spot, and letting it remain over night.* In the morning wash with cold water and common soap, rinse well and dry quickly, and press with a warm iron. If the color is likely to change by using soap, then use naphtha or alcohol instead of the soap and water.

Ida Lewis, the Heroine.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Ida Lewis, the Newport harbor heroine, mourns the loss of her former inseparable companion—a big black Newfoundland dog. "I remember well long ago," says one of her *acquaintances, "her putting her arms around* the big affectionate fellow and saying, 'Men have not been good to me, and I love dogs better.' Her matrimonial venture was most disastrous, and this dog was her only protector."

Home-Made Tracing Paper.

[Courier-Journal.]

Tracing paper, so useful for transferring patterns, may be easily made at home. Dissolve a piece of white beeswax about an inch in diameter in a half pint of turpentine and immerse the best quality of white tissue paper in this bath for three days. Dry thoroughly and use. Tracing paper should never be folded but should be kept flat.

Care of Children.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Broadly speaking, if a child is ill enough to need medicine, it is ill enough to need a doctor, but at the same time, a mother of ordinary intelligence may easily learn so much of the laws of health as, by judicious diet, exercise, clothing, and bathing, to avoid much unnecessary suffering in the nursery.

Coiffure of 1771.

[Chicago Herald.]

In 1771 a young Boston girl wrote to her mother a description of the construction of her coiffure. It was composed of a roll of red cow's tail, mixed with horse hair and a little yellow human hair, all carded together and made into a structure a full inch longer than the young lady's face.

Cure for the Liquor Habit.

[Western Plowman.]

A reformed drunkard offers the following recipe as an infallible cure for the liquor habit: Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm. This forms one draught. Two draughts to be taken each day.

Except the Human Family.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

In all natur' 'cep' de human fambly de male is puttier den de female. Ah, Lawd, ole man Adam's feders fell when Mizzis Eve took *charge o' de garden*, an' de feders o' man hab been putty much down ebber sense dat time.

Any Color Except Green.

The women of Thibet, who are permitted to wear any color except green, purchase *corals and pearls* to ornament their head-dresses, which are the most costly part of their attire, and alone not infrequently cost $5,000.

Wasp Instead of the Spider.

A new lace pin has a wasp as a substitute for the spider of the last two or three seasons. He is beautifully hideous and natural, and looks nice nestled close to a snowy throat.

The Crazy Quilt.

Social Philosopher David Swing has finally *solved the mystery of the crazy* quilt "as the final attempt of the feminine heart to express its love of variety."

Arkansaw Traveler: Nine wimmin outen ten is mighty high pleased or is mighty badly disapp'inted. Wid wimmin dar doan 'peer ter be no middle groun'.

Hungary has an insurance company which pays married men from 100 to 500 florins in the event of the elopement of their spouses.

⁂

Business Cards.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset street.
Grocer & Seedman,
Specialties—Fine Butter, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees and Produce. Good assortment, Rockingham Stone and Earthenware, Flower Pot and Hanging Baskets.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 20 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1327.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 342.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
14 North avenue.
Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc., in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 16 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 100.
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market.
Fruits and Vegetables in season, 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 14 East Front. 1-26 1y

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
and Music, 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 47 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Doane of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice.
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place North Plainfield
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. (Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue.
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demeza's Kindling Wood Establishment Somerset street. 6-24-1y

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 904
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy.
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 700, Plainfield

A. I. Smalley North avenue.
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.

Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co. of N. Y. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

DIXON'S ICE CREAM.
All Flavors.

Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.

Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.

35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in *THREE SIZES is kept constantly* on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street corner Washington Ave.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners and Practical Plumbers

Heater Work a Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

H. S. BARNES.
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS,
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S Furniture Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) **Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting, Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells**
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1168, Plainfield, N. J.

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Fall and Winter Underwear
We have just received several cases of Underwear. Which we will offer at
LOWEST PRICES
Ladies and Men's Goods in many grades White, Red and Gray.
Ladies extra-Heavy Merino-25c,-35c,-40c. Men's extra-Heavy Merino, 45c,-62c,-75c, Ladies Scarlet 73c, Men's Scarlet 62c.
Children's shirt and drawers 16 inches a 12c,-and rise. Now is the time to buy from our LARGE ASSORTMENT.

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Real Estate Broker and Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
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REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.
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RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

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Dealer in
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FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

School Opening.
Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at
ALLEN'S,
23 EAST FRONT ST.
N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
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FOR CABINETS.
Hunt & Fisher
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York. Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of,
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

J. P. Laire & Co.
(Successors to Berry and Thorn)
FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE.
Offer to the Public
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
Stoves and Ranges.
Also Harness Blankets, Whips, etc.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
3 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

FRANK DAY,
(Successor to R. & J. Coleman.)
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 82 PLAINFIELD, N. J., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1885. Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—By party of two, three or four rooms furnished or unfurnished for light housekeeping. State rent Address S. B., News.

SITUATION WANTED By a chambermaid and waitress. Also by a cook, or to do general housework. Good Plainfield references. Call for two days at No. 2 Cottage Place.

BOARD—With large handsome room, in a private family. House very eligibly located, five minutes from station. Address P. O. Box 635. 9-16

WANTED—Evenings, by a young lady, copying, bookkeeping, attend store or anything similar. P. O. Box 269.

$2 REWARD—Lost, Sunday, September 13, baby's lace collar and gold pin. Please return to 125 East Front street.

FEW BOARDERS taken in a private family. Corner Peace and North avenue. 16-3

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue. Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-16tf

FRONT FURNISHED ROOM and clothes room to let to a gentleman or lady without board. Five minutes walk from depot. Enquire 19 West Fifth street.

LOST—A white embroidered muslin sash. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. 16-3

WANTED—An honest, competent Protestant girl for general housework. Apply 37 West Fourth street, cor. Madison avenue. 15-3

WANTED—Board for several respectable single young men. Address stating lowest terms each. "Engraving" News Office.

WANTED—A gentleman with small family desires to rent moderate sized house containing all modern conveniences, and at an easy walking distance from depot and Crescent Avenue Church. Address Box 473 city. 15-4

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 7-27tf

Special Notices.

LOST. A cream colored pony from Cranford, running up the track Monday evening. A liberal reward will be paid for return to Mr. Munoz, Cranford. 15-3

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS. Size 100x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees, Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 6-20-6m

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 154. 6-25-3m

REMOVAL. George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at M. Keller's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 16 East Front staeet will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 88.

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 2-17-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 6-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1392, Plainfield. 6-20tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street. 1-30tf

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 110 acres. Will exchange. House 16 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the last twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1021. 2-13-'90

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property Official searches prepared if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam, . Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-29

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST. 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anaesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM. No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-29-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 26.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

A YOUNG LADY Graduate of the New York Normal College, will give private lessons or form a limited class of little girls at her residence in Plainfield. Address P. O. Box 139.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme., Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box, 1581.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building. Plainfield, N. J.
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices

The price of The News delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

The News is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

	1885.		1884.
6 a. m.	59	6 a. m.	53
9 a. m.	68	9 a. m.	63
12 m	72	12 m.	74
3 p m.	69	3 p. m	82

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.42 a.m	Sunrise	5.42 a.m
Sun Sets	6.07 p.m.	Sun Sets	6.07 p.m.
Moon Rises	10.28 p.m.	Moon Rises.	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Fahrenheit died, 1736.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be slightly cooler and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—White hats are doomed. The decree has gone forth.

—The city again wears its wonted business aspect.

—Our city clergy are, with few exceptions, again at their posts.

—Good weather for seeing the country. Take advantage of it.

—Studies at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, were resumed to-day.

—The Middlesex County Prohibition Convention will be held at Metuchen on Friday.

—The Common Council will hold an adjourned meeting on Monday evening, Sept. 21.

—The "melancholy days" are at hand, and soon everything will be in "the sere and yellow leaf."

—The parade of Thatcher, Primrose and West's minstrels drew forth quite a crowd last evening.

—The Waverly Fair has attracted a great many from the city. It comes but once a year, you know.

—Samuel Carey is about to erect mills at Scotch Plains for the manufacture of paper from Swedish moss.

—A special meeting of the Fire Board is called for to-morrow evening to transact any business that may come before that body.

—A novel sign is displayed in front of Allen's stationery store. It represents school boys on their way to school with their books.

—There is an old shed in Pruden's Lane filled with rubbish of every kind that needs the attention of the Health Inspector. The sooner it is attended to the better.

—Fred. Brown of Duer street, North Plainfield, wishes us to state that he was not the one mentioned as a witness in the report of the illegal liquor selling case yesterday.

—A very handsome clock is on exhibition in the window of Butler's drug store. It represents a steamship and is to be drawn for at the coming fair of Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1.

—Miss Clara V. Cramer, niece of the late General Grant, was married in Elizabeth yesterday to Alphonse Bernhardt, a Parisian journalist. Their future home will be in the French Capital.

—One would imagine by the stream of people who passed down North avenue from the incoming train last evening to witness the performance at Music Hall, that an excursion had arrived.

—The young men of our city who spend their evenings sitting on grocery store barrel heads, are so elated over the recent victory of the Yankee yacht "Puritan" that they find nothing else to talk about.

—The public schools of this city are rapidly filling up. The total number of scholars now registered, as near as can be ascertained, is between 1,150 and 1,200, and new applications are received every day.

—New Market is but a few moments ride from here. Go this evening to the ice cream and peach festival in the Seventh Day Baptist Church in that ancient village, and have a good time and help the brethren along.

—Among the purchasers at the sale of famous Jersey cattle at the Madison Square Garden N. Y. yesterday, was Mr. M. O. Rickerson of Metuchen, who among other purchases bought a bull calf, son of Black Prince of Linden, for the high figure of $3,000.

—A call has been issued to the pastors of churches and superintendents of Sunday Schools by the National Women's Christian Union to co-operate in celebrating the centennial of Temperance Sunday, September 20. They are requested to preach temperance sermons and have temperance exercises in the Sunday Schools on that day.

—Several "Melican boys" last evening on North avenue, undertook to annoy the gentlemen of the Flowery Kingdom who do washing in that neighborhood, the result of which was that the irate Celestials could not contain themselves any longer, and one of their number, with blood in his eye, gave chase to one of the mischievous youngsters, who ran for dear life up to the depot, where "John" closed up with him, and was about to lay hands on him, when the shrewd boy shouted out "Murder!" at the top of his voice. In an instant a crowd had collected, and a well-known facetious hackman seeing the difficulty was in an instant on his muscle, and squared out at the innocent Chinaman, who scampered back to his wash tub at a quicker pace than when he started. It seems the whole affair was nothing but pure fun on the part of the good-natured Chinaman.

A Wife's Battle for Her Husband.

Mrs. Estella M. Jackson made a complaint against John Rafferty for violating the 9th Section of an ordinance relating to the *Morals, Peace and Good Order of the City* of Plainfield, which reads as follows:

SEC. 9. For selling, giving or delivering any intoxicating liquor to a minor, either to drink or carry away, or selling or giving such liquors to a person who is intoxicated or in the habit of being intoxicated, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or sixty days imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment.

The complaint specifies "that the said John Rafferty did on the 13th day of August last, give, sell and deliver to deponent's husband, John Jackson, a person in the habit of being intoxicated, intoxicating liquor, to wit: Lager beer and ale, after deponent had forbidden said John Rafferty to give or sell any intoxicating liquor to deponent's said husband."

The case came up for hearing at the City Court Room yesterday afternoon. The defendant demanded a jury, and the following jurors were empanelled: James Clawson, Foreman; George Phillips, Charles Giese, Barker B. Miller, A. D. Holmes, Isaac H. Dunn, Henry Craft, Daniel P. Huff, Harry McIntosh, J. M. Scorb, John R. Naylor, Dr. Joseph H. Platt.

Corporation Counsel Marsh appeared for the city, and, in his opening remarks, stated that he would substantiate the complaint in every particular. The following witnesses were then sworn on behalf of the city:

John Jackson, Horace Vanness, Seth E. Hawley, Thomas Parkinson, Thomas Price, Wm. R. Mattox and Estella Jackson. The first two witnesses swore that on the 13th day of August, they went into Rafferty's saloon, and obtained ale and beer from Rafferty's son, who was tending bar. The gist of the evidence given by the remaining witnesses was that Jackson was a man who was in the habit of being intoxicated. Walter L. Hetfield, counsel for Mr. Rafferty, for the defense called the defendant, Mr. Rafferty, who swore that after Mrs. Jackson notified him not to sell any liquor to Mr. Jackson, he refused to do so, and that on the 13th day of August, he gave him one glass of ale for assisting in placing a barrel of ale in its position; that he did not receive another drop that day in his presence. After argument by respective counsel the case was given to Judge Ulrich. The jury retired and later brought in a verdict of "guilty." It is said that the jury desired that a recommendation be suggested to the court, eight of the jurymen desiring leniency to be shown, and four desiring that simply the verdict be announced. In consideration of this being the first case of this nature brought before the court, and that the defendant agreed not to sell after notification, Judge Ulrich imposed a fine of $15. The case has been appealed.

—Quite a number of the large and small towns of this State are becoming deeply interested in a purer water supply than they have heretofore had. Orange, Newark, Long Branch, Morristown, Dover and other places have improved works under construction, or under consideration. None of them, however, seem to be paying much attention to the recommendations of the State survey regarding the advantage and practicability of Artesian wells. All the improvements in progress or suggested mean higher taxes, and taxes in New Jersey towns are already so high as to be an onerous burden upon property owners. It seems singular, in view of this, that the comparatively cheap and pure supply by the Artesian well does not meet with more favor.

—A few days ago while a gang of workmen were engaged in repairing an old wharf of the Gas Company near the South street bridge at Elizabeth, they dug up about eight feet from the water, a large brass shield, on which is engraved the British coat of arms. It has the appearance of age, and is believed to have been lost off some piece of artillery belonging to the British army at the time of the revolutionary war. Mr Frank Engel has the relic in his office at the works, and it has been seen by many visitors with much curiosity and interest.

—The Second Annual Convention of the State Reform Club League will be held in Reform Hall to-morrow at 10 a. m.. Counsellor Wm. B. Maxson is President of the League. All the Reform Clubs in the State are embraced in the league. Interesting services will be held throughout the day and evening. Many of the representative men of the temperance work will be in attendance. The delegates from the Plainfield Reform Club are Nathan Harper, William B. Maxson, William J. Leonard, John H. French and Rev. W. E. Honeyman.

—Monday Charles A. Suydam of Metuchen, made a complaint before Justice Lefferts against Constable Mahlon Soper of the same place, for assault and battery. Mr. Suydam says he hired a horse from Constable Soper's son, to use for an hour, but he was gone an hour and a half. When he returned Constable Soper was very angry and although he paid the young man the $1.50 he asked, the constable beat and abused him and threw him out of the stable. A warrant was issued for Constable Soper's arrest.

—Stillman Music Hall was filled to the uttermost parts thereof last evening on the occasion of the appearance of the Thatcher, Primrose and West Minstrels, whose entertainment gave general satisfaction, and was in some respects very laughable and unique. These minstrels are very popular in this locality. During the performance last evening, Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Rice were the recipients of handsome bouquets from citizens.

—The September golden-rod gatherers are now out in force, and occasionally the farmers' fields hereabouts are invaded by troops of the fair sex, who take the plant home to admire, for they think it "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

A mortgage for $100,000 has just been recorded in Monmouth County by C. G. Francklyn to Mrs. Gosling, wife of Colonel George Gosling, of the British army, and among other properties it includes the famous Francklyn cottage in which President Garfield died at Long Branch.

Plainfield Lawn Club.

Circulars have been issued by order of the Executive Committee of the Plainfield Lawn Club through their secretary, William D. Murray, announcing that the annual tournament of the club will be held at the Club Grounds, on Saturday, Sept. 19th and following days.

Play will begin each day on arrival of 2.30 train from New York.

The drawing of competitors in Singles will be posted on the grounds at 3 o'clock p. m., on Sept. 19th; it is important for each player to be on the grounds on that day.

The events will be Singles and Doubles. There will be one class in each open to all senior members, and also to the four juniors who shall be chosen by preliminary contest. The winner of first prize for Singles in last year's tournament shall give half fifteen to all other competitors.

Two first prizes will be given in Doubles, and first and second in Singles; the second prize in Singles to be contested for by those defeated by winner of first prize.

Matches best two in three sets; no 'vantage sets.

The Peck and Snyder Regulation Ball will be supplied by the Club. The Rules of the U. S. National Lawn Tennis Association shall govern.

Entries, to be made with the Secretary, close in Singles, Sept. 17th; in Doubles, Sept. 22d.

If called, a player shall forfeit his game if not present at five o'clock, unless excused by the Tournament Committee.

Tournament Committee: Henry P. Talmadge, Wm. R. Post and Wm. D. Murray.

Justice Nash's Court.

Justice Nash has rendered judgment in the following cases against Samuel V. Woodruff:

In the case of S. O. Doane vs. Samuel V. Woodruff, an action for debt, was decided in favor of plaintiff by giving him a judgment for $137.92, the amount claimed and $3.42 costs.

Judgment was given to the plaintiff in the case of Frank Palmer vs. Samuel V. Woodruff, for $199.02, the amount claimed and $3.82 costs.

Judgment was given Andrew Albright for $127.41, the amount claimed, and $2.22 costs.

The cases now pending are as follows:

The case of A. M. Griffen on two notes of $300 each is now pending. Also a stated demand for $200 on book account.

The case of Kurzenburger vs. Patrick Day, an action for debt, has been adjourned for one week.

The case of the State vs. Randolph and Bundy, who are charged with assaulting a small boy, has been set down for to-morrow at 3.30 o'clock.

"Storm Beaten."

The Music Hall management have been led to produce "Storm Beaten" at Music Hall this season by the following considerations: The play as rendered last season gave such satisfaction as to create a demand for the return of the same company; Messrs. Shook and Collier state that the company which appeared last year was No. 2 company and offer this year to send their company No. 1, which is superior to the other in every respect. The following is said to be a just criticism of No. 1 company's performance:

Robert Buchanan's "Storm Beaten" was presented at the Walnut Street Theatre last evening by Shook and Collier's powerful company. The scenery and effects were very fine and the cast of the piece admirable. The representation was the best that the drama has ever been given in this city, and it was witnessed by an audience which overflowed into the lobbies. Manager Fleishman has set the piece elegantly, many of the scenes being greeted with applause. Edmund Collier as Christianson and Lizzie Hudson as Kate were two excellent impersonations. The auroral effect was quite realistic, and the ship's deck scene wonderfully effective. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Serious Accident to a Boy.

Monday afternoon, about five o'clock, Howard Martin, aged seven years, son of Mr. Fred Martin, of Mercer avenue, North Plainfield, was playing in the hayloft of a neighbor on Washington avenue, and in some way or other fell through the shute used for throwing hay, landing astride the iron feed box and rupturing a blood vessel of the bladder. The unfortunate little fellow was immediately put under the care of Drs. Probasco and Field, who are diligently at work to relieve his sufferings. Hypodermic injections of morphine are being administered, and hopes are entertained that the accident may not prove fatal.

—A fine display of men's wear for the Fall season is to be seen in Schwed Brothers show windows, No. 7 East Front street.

PERSONAL.

William Sullivan, jr., is seriously ill at his home on West Third street.

William Voorhees, Jr., of West Front street, returned a few days ago from Long Branch.

Mr. James Hotchkiss of Madison avenue and his family have returned from their visit to Asbury Park.

Chas. McCann and family have returned to their home in this city after spending a year in New York State.

Miss Flora Hill, formerly of this city, but now of Newark, is spending a few days with friends on West Front street.

The Rev. T. Logan Murphy and wife of North Plainfield, started yesterday for Easton, Pa., to be absent for a few days.

William Haskard of Fourth street, who with his wife and child have been several months out West, returned home Monday.

Dr. C. H. Clark and family of Duer street, North Plainfield, have returned from a two weeks' vacation in New York State, greatly benefitted in health by the change of air.

Ex-Councilman Wadsworth who has been on a visit for a week past at Cape Cod and Princeton, and his wife who has been summering in Connecticut since last June, returned a few days ago.

A Runaway Pony.

A special notice appeared in our issue of yesterday, and appears again to-day, to the effect that a cream-colored Spanish pony, the property of Mr. Munoz of Cranford, ran up the track, and that a liberal reward would be paid for its return to the owner. The following are the particulars of the animals doings, taken from the columns of the Elizabeth Daily Journal:

Last evening Mr. Munoz was leading the animal around the yard in order to allow it to graze, the animal broke away from him, and ran toward the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad track. It ran up and down the track a few minutes, and on passing the tank house, which is in charge of George Rankin, that gentleman tried to lasso it, but without success, although a determined effort was made.

Finally the animal darted up the railroad between the east and west bound tracks, with tremendous speed. A train of empty coal cars came dashing by, and the pony, which was quite a long distance in the rear of the train after it had passed, soon succeeded in outdistancing it. Not only so, but it kept on, not apparently caring whether school kept or not. A dispatch was forwarded to the telegraph operator at Fanwood at 7:25, and the answer came that the pony had settled down to business, with the prospect of Phillipsburg being reached in less than an hour.

From Plainfield, however, a message was received at Cranford that no stock had been observed on or near the track. The owner does not know what to make of the situation, and is anxious to secure his pony. He does not think that it was killed, but that it voluntarily left the track, and is now on the premises of some farmer. This morning a number of the best boys of Cranford started to secure the runaway pony, or perish in their endeavors.

STATE NOTES.

Studies were resumed at Princeton to-day.

The new national bank at Moorestown began business on Monday.

Burlington County's total valuation of taxable property is $25,339,764.

The contract for the erection of a Government life-saving station at Ocean City has been awarded to A. M. Cox of Barnegat.

Frank Atkinson, a resident of Mount Holly, had his arm cut off by a circular saw at the Smithville machine shops recently.

Alfred Flanders, a Camden lawyer and the City Solicitor of Beverly, has sued the Banner of that place for $5,000 damages for defamation.

The annual session of the State Council Jr. Order of American Mechanics, will be held at Elizabeth on Thursday and Friday of this week.

Dr. George H. Larison has been elected the president of the Hunterdon County Historical Society, and John W. Leynear of Frenchtown, secretary.

A newly born colored babe was found by Sexton Marsh of the First Baptist Church, Rahway, on the door sill as he was about to open the church on Sunday.

The surviving members of Company A, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, held their annual reunion and banquet at Bridgeport, Gloucester County, Monday.

Victorine C. Marsh, a wealthy young heiress, who lives at 162 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, has been declared insane by a lunacy commission appointed by the courts.

James Baker, a track-walker, was struck by a train on the trestle work of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Henderson street, Jersey City, a few days since and fatally hurt.

Joseph Coffey's liquor store in Twenty-seventh st., Bayonne, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday and robbed of jewelry and money to the value of $1,000.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle says that the Rev. N. Barrows, for more than a decade rector of St. John's Episcopal church, Huntington, L. I., has accepted the rectorship of the Episcopal church at Short Hills, N. J.

The Cape May County Prohibitionists recently nominated Rev. Edgar Page Stiles of Cape May, for State Senator, and Rev. James VanZant, a superannuated Methodist minister, who resides on a farm at Petersburg, for Assemblyman.

An anonymous hand-bill attacking General William J. Sewell for his efforts to have the ordinances authorizing the occupation of certain streets in Camden for freight railroad purposes passed by the City Council, was posted about that city yesterday.

Jean B. Durand, who attempted to shoot Claude Stuval, at Union Hill, Thursday morning, will probably recover. Miss Moquet, the young woman who was the cause of the trouble, is prostrated. Stuval is held to await the result of Durand's injuries.

Patrick McNamara, the young shoemaker of Jersey City, who attempted to commit suicide on Monday by laying down on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad track in front of an approaching train, was sent to the county jail for two months.

The post-mortem examination in the case of Dr. James of Rahway disclosed the fact that he was afflicted with consumption, although it had been believed, and his case was so diagnosed by himself, that his sickness arose from the liver. The examination relieves the open drain from being the cause of his death.

Judge Van Syckle, in the Ocean County Court, has sentenced William Hendrickson, convicted in the second degree of the murder of Lizzie Brown, to seven years at hard labor in State Prison. Stephen R. Grant has been sentenced to ten years for burning the house of Mrs. Matilda Robinson and various burglaries, and David Graham for bigamy and atrocious assault and battery to three years.

Mayor Timken of Hoboken has occasioned considerable comment by signing a warrant for $166.68 in favor of Charles Miller, who was acting City Clerk two years ago. Miller refused to give up the office to Martin V. McDermott, who was elected his successor, and did not vacate it until compelled to do so by the courts. He then sued for his salary and was beaten. At the last meeting of the Council the claim was quietly passed and Mayor Timken signed the warrant, although he had previously opposed the payment of the claim.

The six-year-old child of a man named Spitznagel died at Weehawken one day last week, and an undertaker named Mertel was employed to conduct the funeral. After the services had been held, and while the coffin was being carried to the hearse, Mertel demanded $10 from the mourning parents. They had not the money at hand, and Mertel became abusive and finally took the coffin back into the house. He was about to unscrew the lid when Spitznagel's 20-year-old son seized him and ejected him from the house. Another undertaker was employed and the interment was made.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y

A Musical Entertainment.
AND
ICE CREAM
AND
Peach Festival
To be held at the
SEVENTH-DAY Baptist Church,
NEW MARKET, N. J.,
ON
Wednesday Evening, September 16.
Commencing at 7.30 o'clock.
ADMISSION 15 CTS.
Bound Brook BRASS BAND
will also be present.

RE-OPENING
OF THE
CASINO
Roller Skating
RINK
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17
WITH
Miss Jennie Houghton
QUEEN OF THE RINK
FULL BRASS BAND
in attendance every evening and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

The Rink will be brilliantly illuminated by electric lights. The floor has been entirely replaned and placed in thorough repair, which makes it without doubt the most perfect skating surface in the State. The management desire it understood that the attendants will be gentlemen whose sole endeavor will be to maintain the respectability and proper conduct of the place, so that parents and others may feel secure in sending their children and friends at all times.

General Admission 15 Cents.
Absolutely no Free List.

MUSIC HALL.
Monday, September 21, 1885.
Shook & Collier's
Union Square Combination
In Robert Buchanan's great Drama
Storm Beaten

Edmund Collier in the Caste.—Twenty four characters. Six acts. Magnificent Scenery. SYNOPSIS—Prologue—Swear on the book. Act I.—Kate's confession and flight Act II.—Christian's prayer. "Keep his life for me." Act III.—On board the Miles Standish. The ship a fire. Act IV.—Hemmed in by icebergs. Christian's prayer fulfilled. Act V.—The Island of Desolation. Rescue of Christian. Act VI.—Man proposes God disposes.

Sale of seats begin Friday, Sept. 18, at Shaw's and Reynolds'.

☞ DO NOT Wait to be solicited.
THE PLAINFIELD
District Telegraph
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Will open on or before Oct. 1, their
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5 EAST FRONT STREET.
Now being fitted up.

The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once. P. O. Box 530.

W. H. PAGE, General Manager.

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ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
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17 and 19 East Front street.

THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-2-2m

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CURBING & CROSSING
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FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
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Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.

If you want books at Extremely Low Prices you will find this a rare opportunity. This special sale will continue for a short time only.

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FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
& Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.

A Large Variety of
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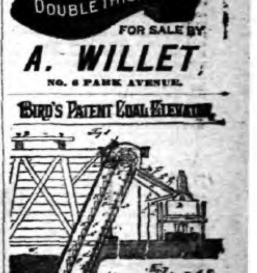

This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 10 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt out straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coal always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, jr's., Fertilizers and lawn dressing.

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Published Every Afternoon

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Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Notes of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments or correspondents and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m.
5 48 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 14 "
6 32 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 29 "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 37 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 19 "
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 06 "	9 25 "	12 15 "	12 59 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 p. m.
9 58 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 16 "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 03 "	11 53 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	4 34 "
1 28 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
2 25 "	3 20 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 12 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 38 "
7 30 "	8 00 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 20 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
11 "	12 30 a. m.	10 "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 22 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8 00, 8 41, 10 35, 11 57 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30, 7 07, 7 30, 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 3 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 00, 7 00, 7 45, 8 45, 9 25, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 25, 8 25, 9 50, 11 10 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 20, 1 30, 4 00, 5 35, 7 30, 9 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 29, 5 10 8 29, 10 29, 11 59 a. m. 2 26, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 29, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 1 20 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45, 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1885

Slaves to Vehicles.

[Chicago News.]

Easy carriages are a luxury and street cars are a great convenience, but the growing use of them is driving the people of our great cities out of the habit of walking, and consequently into conditions of physical weakness. Almost everybody in the cities rides. The wealthy merchant comes to his office in his easy carriage, his best paid clerks roll up in cabs and the "common herd" of his employes comes in street cars. All ride, and all are forgetting, if they ever knew, how to walk.

Go through the day with the ordinary desk-clerk, the representative of thousands of lives in every city, and see how little he walks. In the morning he manages to walk from his bed to the breakfast table, and from the table to the street car track. Sometimes, if he is feeling very strong, he even carries a cane or an umbrella from the front hall to the street. Seated in the street car, he rides to his office door and once more walks a couple of rods. If he has to go to an upper floor he sits in the elevator. Then until lunch time he sits stooped over his desk. Then, if all conditions are favorable, he sometimes walks—for he has not yet utterly forgotten how to walk to a restaurant in the next block and back to his desk, where he sits until a street car takes him home. If he goes out in the evening it is in a carriage with his young lady or in the street car with his family. He never walks when he can ride.

Substitute for Carbolic Acid.

[Boston Transcript.]

The extraordinary power of napthol as an antiseptic and disinfecting agent has been known for a long time, but its disagreeable smell and the difficulty of preparing it in a purified state, with the occasional toxic action of the crude napthol, have been a bar to its use as a remedial and antiseptic agent. Justus Wolff, a chemist interested in coal tar products, has recently succeeded in producing it in a pure and odorless state in well defined crystals, and claims its antiseptical action is much greater than that of carbolic acid. Recent research has demonstrated that the toxic effects of crude napthol were due to the impurities it contained.

Dr. Shoemaker of Philadelphia, in a paper read before the Philadelphia County Medical association on the Medical Use and Value of Napthol, conclusively proved the non-poisonous character of the purified or odorless napthol by taking large doses internally. It has no corrosive action on the skin and will not injure textile fabrics. As a remedial agent it acts with greater efficiency, and has many advantages over carbolic acid; the fact of its being absolutely odorless will make it a desirable substitute. It is expected that it will shortly be produced on a manufacturing scale as a substitute for carbolic acid.

Electricity and Gas.

[New York Times.]

In the course of a recent paper on distributing light and heat and supplying heated air to ordinary gas burners, Mr. Frederick Siemens, brother of the late Sir W. Siemens, expressed his opinion that the influence of electric lighting upon gas lighting had been very great. People had been accustomed at exhibitions and elsewhere to brilliant illuminations from single sources of light, and had called upon gas engineers to produce similar effects. The requirements of practical illumination had increased by degrees to such an extent that it was impossible to foresee at present where and how this general tendency would end.

A REMARKABLE CRUISE

HOW A PARTY OF RICH ENGLISHMEN ENJOYED THEMSELVES.

They Fit Up an Old Vessel and Go On a Long Sail—The Passengers Quarrel Among Themselves—End of the Expedition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Capt. Juba Kennerley was arrested in this city on Aug. 5 on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Deputy Sheriff Charles A. Bartow, of the Brooklyn sheriff's office, taken to Brooklyn and lodged in the Raymond Street jail. The Tybernia, an English bark, loaded with liquors, cutlery, safes and cloth, had been seized by the Brooklyn sheriff on an attachment, and a keeper was placed on board. Capt. Kennerley, in defiance of the sheriff's orders, had taken forcible possession of the vessel and brought her to New York. For that he was arrested, but the trouble was settled the next day by Kennerly's paying all costs in Brooklyn, and the attachments were transferred to the New York sheriff's office. Two days later the vessel set sail for Brisbane. A strange story has just come to light regarding the vessel and her captain.

Juba Kennerley is an Englishman, about 45 years old, over six feet high, and built like an athlete. He is a soldier of fortune. During the war he was a southern blockade runner. He afterwards went to South America, where he took part in the many revolutions of that country, taking whichever side suited his fancy or promised to be most profitable. He next appeared in London with a cash capital of $20,000, which he invested in a music hall. Among the titled frequenters of this place was Arthur, Lord Somerset, a younger son of the Duke of Devon. An acquaintance sprang up between the two men. The young lord, anxious for excitement, was prevailed upon by Kennerley to join him in a scheme of dissipation which had novelty, if nothing else, to recommend it.

At the London docks was an old teakwood bark, the Tybernia, of 800 tons burden, built in 1851. In outward appearance she was rough and uncouth in the extreme. In her early days she had been used as a troop ship and carried officers and men between England and Australia and India, and was afterwards used as a trading vessel between Sydney and other Australian ports. Slow and awkward-looking though she seemed, her lines along the water showed speed, and, as she answered Kennerley's purpose and was offered cheap, a bargain was struck, and the Tybernia became the property of Kennerley and Lord Somerset, the former owning two-thirds. Kennerley had sold his music hall, and with the money thus obtained added to what he was able to get from the Lord Somerset and others, the interior of the vessel was fitted up like a palace. State rooms were built and furnished with a lavish disregard of cost. The furniture was of solid mahogany; rich Turkish rugs covered the floor, and costly plate glass mirrors lined the walls. When the vessel was fitted up to suit the luxurious tastes of its owners, those gentlemen announced that they proposed to take a four months' pleasure cruise, something like that of the famous Quaker City, and asked their friends to join them. The tour was to include the Mediterranean ports and a visit to the New Orleans exposition. Accommodations were provided for about fifty persons, and the party was to be very jolly and very exclusive. Tickets were £250. These tickets were in eager demand among the gilded youth of the British capital and the owners had no difficulty in filling their passenger list.

Among those who took passage was a Mr. Murray, of London, and his wife. The Tybernia had scarcely got to sea before Mr Murray began to make discoveries. He found that his fellow passengers included an astonishing number of scions of nobility whose one ambition in life seemed to be to have a good time. He observed, too, with some little surprise that exactly one-half the passengers were men, and, to complete his discoveries, he found that his own wife was the only married woman on board. Mr. Murray had been induced to invest $4,000 in the vessel while in ignorance of the uses for which she was intended by her adventurous captain and his dissolute companion. At Gibraltar, the first stopping place, he disembarked with his wife and hastened back to London, and the Tybernia proceeded on her way.

Trouble soon arose among the other passengers. The wild Saturnalia that had been carried on from the time of their leaving England led to jealousies and bickerings, and as port after port was touched the passenger list grew gradually smaller until the expedition was a failure. Among the incidents of the trip was a quarrel between the captain and one of his titled passengers, which came near being a duel. Disease broke out on board, and even the efforts of the lordly owner of the craft failed to quell the storm on board. This gentleman, by the way, it is claimed, is the champion amateur boxer of England, and was in the habit, it is said, of compelling the sailors to stand before him to be knocked out for the edification of his fellow-passengers. Even he, however, finally abandoned the ship and returned to England, as did many of his associates and their companions.

Capt. Kennerley then had the vessel overhauled and started on a trading cruise. In some manner which does not clearly appear he managed to pick up a cargo. Putting into the port of Madeira for the purpose of selling goods, he found that his vessel was of too great draft to enter the harbor, whereupon he purchased a schooner, loaded her and sent her in. This schooner ran into another vessel and sunk her. For this the Tybernia was seized by the authorities and hauled in under the guns of the fort. When darkness came Capt. Kennerley started to sea. The guns of the fort fired upon him, which frightened his crew so that they went below, but some of the women who were still on board went on deck and assisted him in working the ship, and the venturesome captain escaped with his vessel, but at the sacrifice of the schooner and cargo, which had to be left behind. After his arrival in this port Capt. Kennerley laughingly told of this little incident in his somewhat remarkable career.

When Mr. Murray, the disgusted passenger, reached London he got out an attachment for his $4,000 and cabled to this country to Judge Dittenhoefer, who called in the services of the Brooklyn sheriff and the Tybernia was seized after her arrival. The vessel had already been libeled, however, and was in the hands of United States Marshal Tate, of Brooklyn. The crew had not been paid from the time of their leaving England, and their wages, for which the vessel was seized, amounted to some $600. Another libel was because of some ninety bales of cloth on board, valued at over $4,000, which had been consigned to a firm in this city, but which Kennerley refused to deliver. Out of these conflicting attachments of the marshal and sheriff grew the trouble which led to the captain's arrest as already mentioned. When the Tybernia sailed into the harbor of New York Capt. Kennerley had two women aboard. The crew consisted of a mate, steward, three seamen and four apprentices. These apprentices, young men of good family, ranged in ages from 16 to 19 years. They had each paid Kennerley £50 in London for the privilege of learning seamanship. After the attachments were transferred from Brooklyn to New York Kennerley affected a settlement in some way and as quickly as possible engaged another crew, for his men, with the exception of the apprentices had all deserted him, and again put to sea. While the vessel was under attachment here Lord Somerset, who was traveling in this country with his sister, arrived in New York, and, it is thought, helped Kennerley out of his troubles. At least it is known that the sailors' wages were paid and a satisfactory settlement was made with Judge Dittenhoefer. The ninety bales of cloth were also given up to the firm which claimed them. The vessel had on board a fine cargo of liquors, cutlery and other valuable goods when she sailed.

MIMIC WARFARE.

Union and Confederate Forces Opposed to Each Other.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 16.—For several weeks back The Morning Herald, of this city, has been actively booming the erection of a soldiers and sailors' monument for Monroe county, and with such success that about $3,000 had been added to the fund previously in hand. The different military organizations, Grand Army posts and secret society drill corps, acting on a hint thrown out, resolved to help the Herald fund, and organized a grand field day and sham battle, which took place at the the driving park in the presence of at least twenty thousand spectators, the largest crowd that ever turned out in this city. Some estimates place the number at 30,000. The field day was a magnificent success, and will result adding several thousand dollars to the Herald fund. The chief command was vested in Gen A. Reynolds, Gen. Sherman's chief of artillery during the war, and ex-department commander of the G. A. R. of the state of New York.

The troops, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, numbered about 2,000 men and were divided into Union and Confederate forces, the former commanded by Col. S. S. Eddy and the latter by Col. James S. Graham. Previous to the battle the drill corps of the secret societies—Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Roman Catholic Union, etc.—gave exhibition drills, which were splendidly executed and loudly applauded.

The battle then began with the capture of a wagon train by Confederate troops and its recapture by Union cavalry. Then a skirmish took place, followed by a general engagement, in which musketry rattled and cannon roared, reminding many old soldiers of the real thing of over twenty years ago. Incidentally a Union soldier deserted to the "rebs," was recaptured, tried by drumhead court-martial, sentenced to death, shot and buried. The defeat of the rebels and the capture of many prisoners concluded one of the finest military pageants ever witnessed in western New York, and one which will be long remembered by those who never saw such a scene. The officers in command and at least two-thirds of the men were veterans and entered into the spirit of the thing with a vim that made it a brilliant success. Many of the Confederates were characteristically dressed in rags, as if they had seen service on the tented field.

The commander-in-chief wore his old uniform, saddle and sword. Battle flags floated in the ranks, and a "Lone Star," captured from a Texan regiment during the war, waved over the Union troops.

Horatio Seymour's Views.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour has been interviewed by the Utica correspondent of The World. He said he thought there was a great danger of the civil service commission becoming a greater abuse than the spoils system. He refused to express any opinion about the president, saying: "It might be set down almost as an axiom that 'You never can judge a new president until after the first year.' Mr. Cleveland has a very difficult post to fill. I believe he is trying to do his best.

"I have been somewhat interested in the term 'offensive partisan,'" continued the governor. "An offensive partisan or strong party man is a very good sort of a fellow. He is generally more inclined to be fair than the cool-blooded style of politician. It is a good thing to have strong and well-defined opinions. If I should have to be tried before a jury of my opponents I should prefer the strongest kind of partisans I could find to the indifferent Republican who votes with his party from conviction without really knowing what that conviction is. The chances are that he would vote me guilty without listening to the evidence. The strong party man would never do that."

Welcoming Dr. Talmage Back.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 16.—Fully 6,000 people were present at the Brooklyn Tabernacle to welcome the pastor, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who has just returned from a visit to Europe. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided, and made an eloquent and witty address, congratulating Mr. Talmage and his people upon the happy occasion. Loud cheers were given as the two famous preachers clasped hands on the platform. There were other speeches by some of the best known men of Brooklyn, and then Dr. Talmage responded in a feeling and appreciative address.

Victory for Saloon Keepers in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—The special election held to test the public feeling in regard to high license, resulted in a sweeping victory for the saloon element. The returns so far indicate a majority of 5,000 in this city.

Returns from the interior show that the low license party has been victorious throughout the state.

The Smallpox Death Rate.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—The official returns show that 93 per cent. of the deaths from smallpox at Montreal are French Canadians, who are averse to vaccination. Of the 128 deaths from smallpox in that city last week 108 were French Canadians, and 50 per cent. of the death rate is among children from 1 to 5 years old.

Senator Evarts Will Not Be a Candidate.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—An Albany, N. Y., special to The Herald says: An authoritative statement that Senator Evarts will not be a candidate for and will not accept the Republican nomination for governor will appear within a few days.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

United States Minister Merrill, at Honolulu, reports to the secretary of state that the king and queen, royal family and Hawaiian officials attended the Grant memorial services at Honolulu on Aug. 13.

The commission appointed by Secretary Lamar to inquire into the validity of certain post traders' claims for stock destroyed by the Sioux massacre of 1862 have reported to the interior department. They examined $143,000 worth of claims, and recommended the allowance of $42,000. Congress appropriated $100,000 for the payment of these claims. Should the report of the commission be approved by Secretary Lamar there will be $58,000 to be turned into the treasury.

MINERS ON STRIKE.

EIGHT THOUSAND MEN MAKE A DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Pitiful Condition of the Miners—Hardly a Crust of Bread in the Cupboard—Little Children without Proper Clothes.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—J. D. Pringle, the English political economist, now engaged by The Commercial Gazette, has just finished a tour among the Monongahela coal mine strikers, and writes the following to his paper:

"The strike now going on among the 8,000 miners on the Monongahela river is one of the most important that has been entered upon in this part of the country. There are many and conflicting features connected with it, and only a very careful investigation of the whole circumstances can enable any one to form anything like a correct opinion of it. So far the conflict has been entirely devoid of any lawless demonstrations. This is, at least, a redeeming feature in modern strikes, considering that so much destruction of life and property has characterized recent trade disputes on a large scale. The present strike, as far as the miners are concerned, has every prospect of being a stubborn one. On what side the victory will rest is difficult to determine, nor is it easy to distinguish which side is in the right. It seems necessary to reiterate the cause of the strike.

"Since the miners were defeated in the strike last year various prices for mining have been in operation. All these prices were exceedingly low. As last spring departed a movement to induce the miners to join the Knights of Labor association was started. The movement succeeded well, so much so that at an influential convention it was resolved to demand a uniform rate, and that the rate be three cents per bushel. The tocsin was at once sounded, and the response has been so unanimous that the strikers at present are more solidly united in the struggle than at any previous conflict in their history. In the fourth pool three mines are running on what is termed the 'Co-operative plan.' The miners of Walton's mines in the second pool, although under contract to give or take notice for any advance or reduction, have ceased working, regardless of the contract. Rumors are current to the effect that the Walton firm intend to sue each workingman for damages caused by unnecessary suspension of work. The rumors, however, seem to be groundless, as nothing of such intention was known in the business offices of the firm. The coal operators are unanimous in their opinion that three cents cannot be paid. Their reasons seem quite logical, and also indicate a very cheerless prospect. Mr. Louis Staid, one of the leading operators, summarized the side of the employers. He said:

"'The Kanawha operators, without doubt, are beating us out of the market. They can put coal into Cincinnati much cheaper than it is possible for us to hope to do. Their cost of transportation from the mines to the Cincinnati markets is only 1 cent per bushel. Our cost is 13¼ cents from Pittsburg, and an additional cent from the third and fourth pools. Besides, a steamboat can make two trips from the Kanawha to one made from Pittsburg. There is another feature. The market is really so overstocked with coal that consumers don't care whether we strike or not. A threatened or actual strike has no effect on our down-river consumers now. Hocking valley is also rushing coal into Cincinnati, and this intensifies the competition greatly. New Orleans is also much overstocked. At present they have six months coal in their market, and they can easily afford to wait complacently a long time for our conflict to end. Alabama is beginning to cut us out of many places about New Orleans, and that causes us to do business at the lowest possible margin of profit. Indeed, many of us are maintaining a trade without making a cent.'

"The miners reply to this that the quality of the Monongahela river coal is so much superior to that of the Kanawha coal that the higher price obtained for it is more than a set off for the cheap transport rate from Kanawha. The miners also say that there ought to be at least a half cent higher digging rate on the Monongahela river than on the Kanawha. They argue that if there were no unions at all the common law which governs the production and exchange would cause this difference. There is little doubt that the operators generally are inclined to pay two and a half cents per bushel for mining. It is therefore probable that the miners will accept this important concession if it is definitely made. They are all anxious to do something during the fall run. At least they believe that the glory of the Pittsburg coal trade has departed, and they are very wishful to turn over some money as soon as possible. This anxiety is so great that they will probably make an offer to the miners within a few days. The miners cannot afford to hold out very long, either. All of them, with very few exceptions, are in poverty.

"There is in reality much quiet suffering among the strikers. Work has been so slack for such a lengthened period, and wages so fearfully small, that at present there are hundreds of miners on the river without even a crust of bread in their cupboard. If the strike continues, and cold weather sets in, the scene may become more tumultuous than at present. Hungry and shivering men seldom allow reason to operate. Just now the strikers are quietly bearing their sufferings of poverty, although the interior of hundreds of hovels present most miserable pictures. In all parts of the river ragged little children, and dejected and half clothed parents, who reside in rotten structures, containing only rough wooden benches for furniture, are to be found. The present submission to this condition of things is doubtless owing to a great faith in the promised help of the Knights of Labor brotherhood. The strikers openly assert *that that association will see them through.* If it does, and the strike is won, it will be one of the most prosperous strikes that the organization has made, because almost every miner in the country will join it. The contrary will be the case if the strike is a failure."

The coal miners' convention at Monongahela City decided to insist upon a three cent mining rate in the river mines. There was little discussion, and when the committee presented their report demanding a three cent rate it was adopted without a dissenting voice. The strike is now to be conducted with the hearty support of both the Miners' association and the Knights of Labor. A bitter struggle is now anticipated. The 7,000 men are united as they never have been before, and the operators are firm in their determination not to concede the advance.

A Niece of Gen. Grant's Married.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Claire Virginia Cramer, niece of Gen. Grant, was married in the mayor's office to Alphonse Bernhard, of Paris, France, a well-known litterateur and journalist of the French capital. A religious ceremony had been performed previously in the Elizabeth, N. J., Methodist church. The bride is a daughter of M. J. Cramer, ex-consul to Denmark.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf—Courtney's Novel Contest—Baseball and Prize Ring.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The first race at Sheepshead Bay was a sweepstakes for all ages, one mile. Avalon first, Editor second, Col. Sprague third. Time, 1:43¼. Mutuals paid $15.65.

The second race was a handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, one mile and a quarter. Alta first, Greenfield second, Rupert third. Time, 2:13. Mutuals paid $17.00.

The third race was a handicap sweepstakes over a mile and seven furlongs. Enigma first, Hidalgo second, Bob Miles third. Time, 3:20. Mutuals paid $36.90.

The fourth race was the Great Eastern handicap sweepstakes, over three-quarters of a mile. Dewdrop first, Inspector B. second, Pokomoke third. Time, 1:16¾. Mutuals paid $35.95.

The fifth race was a selling purse for 3-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Sovereign Pat first, Sister second, Wandering third. Time, 2:06. Mutuals paid $23.90.

The sixth race was a sweepstakes, over one mile and a furlong. Highflight first, Parole second, War Eagle third. Time, 1:57½. Mutuals paid $22.65.

Courtney's Novel Contest.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 16.—The regatta at Charlotte had to be postponed on account of the rough water, a strong breeze blowing in from the lake. Charles E. Courtney was unable to give an exhibition of his rowing on account of the water. Besides canoe races there will be a single scull race between George Dabinette, of Auburn; Joseph Supple, of Buffalo, and J. Sexton, of Rochester. Courtney will attempt to beat the best three-mile record for a special purse. At a meeting of the managing committee it was decided that in the race of Courtney against Dabinette, Sexton and Supple, one of the latter three shall start with Courtney and row one mile, after which he shall stop and another take up the race at that point, rowing one mile also, when he shall in turn give way to the third, who will row the race to the finish. In other words Courtney will have a fresh man to contend with at every mile.

Pete McCoy and Lablanche Meet.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The long-talked-of contest with four-ounce gloves between Pete McCoy and Lablanche came off in a small strip of woods twenty miles from here. Five hard rounds were fought, the "Marine" proving a little too heavy for his opponent. The contest was declared a draw. The affair was kept very quiet, only 200 spectators being present.

Baseball.

At Richmond—Virginia, 9; Trenton, 8.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 7; Philadelphia, 3.

At Detroit—New York, 8; Detroit, 4.

At Indianapolis—Providence and St. Louis played a postponed championship game here. Providence, 6; St. Louis, 0.

At Washington—National, 12; Bridgeport, 4.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Boston, 7.

At New York—Pittsburg, 1; Metropolitan, 0.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 3; Louisville, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 0; Cincinnati, 1.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 2; St. Louis, 3.

The Cabinet Discusses the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—At the cabinet meeting the policy of the government on the silver question was discussed, but no action appears to have been taken. It is probable that the matter will be further considered when the absent cabinet officers, Messrs. Bayard, Endicott and Garland, return.

Representative Scott expresses the opinion that "the silver question will be quickly settled when congress meets." Mr. Scott approved of Secretary Manning's policy of putting in circulation as many silver dollars as possible. He thought the general dissatisfaction with the standard dollar, together with the fact that silver is rapidly depreciating in value, would defeat the silver men. The congressman asserted that silver has recently fallen so in value that the Bland dollar is not now worth more than eighty cents.

Not Much of a Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The meeting called by the "United Labor League of America" to denounce civil service as a humbug was held last night. There were present but twelve colored men, Rope Hodnett, the chairman and sole speaker, and eight reporters who dropped in, one after the other, and occasioned the speaker to pause at every entrance and remark, "Give the gentleman a chair." The resolutions had already been adopted, but Mr. Hodnett would have them read for the benefit of the newcomers. The resolutions, as read, recited among other things that, whereas the laborers and sons of farmers had never had an opportunity of stealing from the government, therefore they denounced the civil service law, and sustained the administration of President Cleveland.

Even Aldermen Must be Vaccinated.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—Upon the invitation of the Toronto civic authorities, a deputation consisting of the mayor and five alderman left to attend the Toronto exhibition. Upon arriving at the border the Ontario health officers boarded the car and proceeded to inspect the passengers, to ascertain if they were free from smallpox and had been vaccinated. Two of the aldermen, French Canadians, were found without the necessary cicatrice and were informed that unless they submitted to the doctor's lancet they could not enter the province of Ontario. At first they persistently refused, but subsequently gave in and were inoculated.

The Philadelphia Novelties Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Amid all the confusion of unfinished building operations the novelty exhibition was opened at 12 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Morton made the opening prayer, and William P. Tatnam and Hon. William D. Kelley made addresses. Workmen had been at work nearly all night. The base of the Christmas tree has been greatly ornamented, and a train of cars with a miniature locomotive will soon be running on a miniature track on the base of the tree. The track surrounds a scene representing the seasons of winter and summer. The water and water wheel in the summer scene attracted great attention.

Looks Very Big on Paper.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 16.—A new corporation, called the Law and Order Publishing company, has been formed under the laws of this state for the purpose of publishing a paper in Boston under the auspices of the order. The league's officers are: L. Edwin Dudley, president; Joshua Nye, treasurer; Messrs. Dudley, Nye and John Ruggles, directors. The capital stock is $100,000; paid in, nothing.

The Boston School Question.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—A meeting of Protestant women interested in the school question has been held to devise ways and means to arouse the Protestant women of Boston to take an active part in the next election for school committee. It was decided to make the movement general in every ward, so as to prevent the return of certain Catholics to the school board.

SPAIN CALMING DOWN.

PROSPECTS OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE CAROLINES AFFAIR.

British Postoffice Officials Gloomy—Editor Stead Continues to Protest—Boycotting in Ireland—Chamberlain's Fight Against Parnell.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—M. Gospodin Lessar, who has spent the last eight months in London as the special representative of Russia in the Afghan boundary controversy, has arrived at Berlin on his way back to St. Petersburg, and has had a long conference with Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to Germany. M. Lessar spent his last evening in London at Drury Lane theatre, where "Human Nature" is being performed. He expressed surprise that the villain of the piece should be a Frenchman instead of a Russian.

The officials of the British postoffice make a gloomy estimate of the results of the act reducing the minimum price of telegrams to sixpence. They report that the change will result in immediate and serious loss to the postal department, as the average cost of transmitting a message of the minimum length is ninepence. This unfavorable report is, however, received by the public with many grains of salt, as the general belief is that the postoffice people are anxious to shirk the extra work entailed by the reduction of rates.

The latest advices from Spain show that the condition of the country is more quiet and the prospect of a peaceful solution of the Caroline islands incident is improving every day. The anti-German demonstrations are dying out under the combined influence of governmental repression and commercial interests. Those Englishmen who believe that Great Britain is still the arbiter of Europe attribute the sudden cooling of Spanish ardor to the British intimation against Spain's claims to the islands.

The Pall Mall Gazette protests against the hootings of the rag-tag and bobtail mob outside the Bow street police court being accepted as the voice of public opinion upon its revelations. It asserts that the best men and women in the land support its course, and declares that it will go hard with any government which endeavors to stifle the cry for justice by gagging those who make it audible.

The Morning Post says that boycotting in Ireland is more general and carried to greater extremes than ever before. It has been furnished with details of several cases under pledge that names and places be suppressed, the victims fearing a worse fate should the fact of their communicating with the press become known to their prosecutors.

GLASGOW, Sept. 16.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain spoke here to a very large audience. He held that it was of national importance that the parliamentary elections should result in the choice of a majority sufficient to squelch Parnell completely. In Scotland, he said, the question of the day is the disestablishment of the church. He opposed state interference with or aid to religion. He was a liberationist. This declaration elicited tremendous cheering. He would free the church in England, Scotland and Wales from state control, and still adhered to the idea of a national council in Dublin. Mr. Parnell, he added, though asking more than this, would doubtless take less.

How Postmasters Swell Their Income.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Postmaster Thomas Flagg, of Ellsworth, Mass., has been recommended for suspension on the charge of mailing circulars which should have been mailed at Boston.

Mr. Flagg was a fourth class postmaster whose salary is regulated by the number of stamps canceled at his office. It is charged that Mr. Flagg induced some business friends of his to send their letters to the Ellsworth office for mailing. This swelled the number of stamps canceled and increased the salary of the postmaster. In referring to this case, an official said it was but one of many. Such complaints had been numerous. Certain firms in the north carried this business to such an extent that they would take contracts to print large quantities of circulars free, address them and mail them if they were given the privilege of selecting the office from which they were to be mailed. In such cases they would arrange with the postmaster for a certain per centage of the amount he received from the canceled stamps, and thus make more than would be received from the printing at the ordinary rates paid for such work. It is the intention of the postmaster general to correct the abuse.

Another Case of Smallpox.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 16.—A child of a French-Canadian family named Emlie, living in a large tenement house, has been sick for ten days without a physician's attendance. A doctor was called, who pronounced the disease malignant smallpox. The child died in the afternoon. There are twelve children living in the same building who attend school daily, so that opportunities for exposure have been unlimited. The house was immediately isolated, all the school children in the vicinity vaccinated and every precaution taken. There is great indignation in the city over the criminal carelessness of the child's parents.

The Title Isn't Long Enough.

FAIR HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 16.—George E. Deane has found in his garret a dust covered volume, a heirloom, that is full of interest to antiquarians. The title page reads: "Heaven's Alarm to the World; or, a Sermon Wherein is Shown that Fearful Sights and Signs in Heaven are the Prestige of Great Calamities at Hand," preached at the lecture of Boston, in New England, Jan. 20, 1680, by Mr. Increase Mather. Printed in 1682. On the flyleaf is written "Abigail Deane, 1682."

Broke Her Leg While Asleep.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Jane Thornton, of 170 Pynchon street, awoke and found her right leg broken. She was in the habit of walking in her sleep, and it is supposed she met with an accident during the night while roaming around the house.

CONDENSED NEWS.

A revival is reported in the Pennsylvania iron business.

There are 20,000 dogs in Washington and a license fee of $2 each is collected on 11,000.

Dakota wants to be admitted as a state with the motto, "Under God the People Rule."

The Prohibitionists are making this year the strongest canvass that they have ever managed in Ohio.

Arvilla M. Bogart, a young woman living at Monterey, Wis., has been killed by the sting of a honey bee.

Inhabitants along the Canadian border are to be vaccinated by the New York state board of health.

Pending decision by Great Britain's privy council, Riel has been granted a respite from execution.

Several members of a family named Gedion, living in Shamokin, Pa., have been poisoned by eating toadstools, mistaking them for mushrooms.

TOO MUCH STEAM.

The Peculiar Cause of a Horrible Southern Railway Accident.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 16.—A terrible accident occurred at noon on the Kentucky Central road near here. Passenger train No. 3, leaving Covington at 7 a.m., was a little late, and was running at a high rate of speed to get in at 12:30, at which time it was due here. The engine was given more steam than it could stand, and it left the rails and plunged down a forty-foot embankment, carrying the baggage car and smoker with it. The engineer and fireman were buried in the debris and both killed instantly. The baggage master had his arm broken and the conductor and brakemen were badly bruised. T. J. Nichols, a well-known horseman, on his way to the races, was in the smoking car when the shock came. He was thrown violently across the car, breaking his hip and sustaining internal injuries, which will no doubt prove fatal. He is now at the hotel under the influence of an opiate, while an examination of his injuries is being made. The injured have all been brought to the city. The body of Frank Watts, the engineer, is at the scene awaiting the inquest, and the mangled remains of his fireman, Henry Burger, are still under the debris.

The killed are: Frank Watts, engineer; H. G. Burger, fireman.

The injured are: Thomas McLaughlin, conductor, arm sprained; Daniel O'Conner, brakeman, arm injured and body bruised; Robert Taylor, baggage master, arm broken; T. J. Nichols, Paris, Ky., hip broken and fatally injured; George Pugh and Thomas Anderson, Paris, slightly injured; C. H. Kahn, Cincinnati, slightly injured; H. Deshara, Paris, cut in the head; Joseph Geittner, Paris, badly injured. Several colored women whose names could not be learned, and William H. Dawson, of Paris, were injured by steam.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A Report Referred by the State Department to the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—First Controller Durham has rendered an opinion in reply to the arguments of Shellabarger and Wilson in defense of the organization of the court of Alabama claims, in the interest of the claimants before that court, who conceive their interests to be in danger through the disallowance of the court accounts. After going over the whole case, Judge Durham says he is still constrained to disallow the pay claimed by all persons heretofore employed by the court, except those specially enumerated in the act creating the court.

The official statement of the court of Alabama claims, with regard to the expenditures of the court and the authority under which they were incurred and paid, has been referred by the state department to the department of justice for report and recommendation. The statement is an elaborate defense of the court, and shows that 7,819 claims, representing an aggregate sum of $42,000,000, had been filed for disposition by the court at its two sessions. The query is made: "Could it be supposed that congress intended that one clerk should do the work of ten men, or that one counsel whose presence was constantly required before the court, should supervise the simultaneous taking of testimony in almost every state and territory of the Union, in England, France, Germany, China, Japan, and Hawaiian Islands, and in nearly every seaport in the inhabitable globe!

Special reference is made in the statement to the "eminently able services of Mr. Cresswell, counsel for the United States before the court."

No Water in the Boiler.

REESE, Mich., Sept. 16.—The boiler of a portable threshing machine, at work on a farm a few miles from here, exploded, injuring five or six persons, one of whom will be crippled for life and another may die. The most seriously injured are Alfred Hautebergue, owner of the machine, who was so badly cut about the lower limbs that he will be permanently crippled, and Charles Cullerton, son of the farmer they were threshing for, who was badly cut about the head and may die. Hautebergue is about 35 years old and married. Cullerton is 25 and unmarried. The engine was completely wrecked. The cause of the explosion was low water and an attempt to fill the boiler with cold water. A fire was started in the barn, but was put out before much damage was done.

A Mathematical Genius.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—It is said here that Artemus Martin, of Erie, Pa., will be placed at the head of the computing division of the coast survey. Several years ago the Royal Society of Mathematics of London offered a prize for the solution of peculiarly difficult and complex problems. The announcement was made in every civilized country, and Mr. Martin sent in a solution, which proved to be the only correct one among hundreds submitted. At that time he was gaining a living by market gardening. He is now editor of *The Mathematical Journal.*

A Hitch in the West Shore Negotiations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Sun says: Unpleasant rumors are afloat of difficulties in the way of the West Shore settlement growing out of the demands of holders of terminal bonds. These holders naturally desire to get the most they can for their bonds, while the New York Central people as naturally desire to pay them as little as possible. The struggle between the two parties will, it is feared, delay the consummation of the sale and lease of the West Shore property.

Yielded to the Men.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—The bitter wage war between the flint glass manufactory of the Ohio valley and their workmen is at an end. At a meeting of Bellaire manufacturers it was decided to accept the ultimatum of the employes and pay the rates demanded. This result was unexpected. All the factories will resume operations at once, and hundreds of idle men will find employment.

Strikers to be Sued.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—Joseph Walton & Co. are to sue 250 of their miners, who violated an agreement with the firm by striking without notice. The men agreed to give thirty days' notice if they struck. The suits are to be for damages by violation of contract, and criminal suits will also be brought against the persons who incited the strike. The actions are regarded as important, as they will be test cases.

Maud S. Has Earned a Rest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Several western fair associations having sought to have Maud S. exhibited at their fairs, Mr. Bonner has written one of them, saying that Maud S. will not go west this season; that she has earned a rest and is going to be put up in his private stable.

A Propeller Burned.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Ashland, Wis., says the propeller Prussia, owned in this city, burned and sunk fourteen miles off Sand island Saturday afternoon. The crew were saved. The Prussia was valued at $20,000, and was well insured.

A DETECTIVE'S MAP.

HOW A POSTOFFICE INSPECTOR STICKS PINS THROUGH THIEVES.

Catching Railway Postal Clerks Who Steal Letters Containing Money—Locating the Mischief—Detection Made Certain—Caught at Last.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

Chief Inspector Sharpe, the head of the detective service in the postoffice department, resigned his office several weeks ago to engage in private business. His resignation was accepted, to take effect Sept. 1. His record is that of a capable officer. He is an east Tennessee man, tall and spare in stature, and in appearance and manner the typical detective. During the war he was a Union man, and did good service. As a department officer he has been a terror to rascals, and has hunted many of them out of the service, even when sheltered by strong political influence.

One of the most important duties of the chief inspector is to detect railway postal clerks who steal letters containing money. To accomplish this Col. Sharpe follows a simple but ingenious system, which he explained the other day to the writer.

"To catch these thieves," he said, "I had constructed a large railroad map of the United States, which hangs in my office. Now, supposing a man mails a letter in Boston for Kansas City containing $5—a very bad practice, but people will do it. The letter never reaches its destination, and pretty soon we get a complaining letter stating the circumstances.

"Now, if the supposed case were an isolated one, we probably could do nothing. The letter, in going from Boston to Kansas City, would pass through thirty or forty hands, and it would be useless to try and fix the blame. But the Boston man's case is not isolated. Every day we get from one to fifty similar complaints from all over the country, and this fact, as you will see, enables us to locate the mischief.

"First we ascertain exactly when and where the missing letter was mailed and its address. Then we are ready for the map I spoke of. I take the Boston man's letter and a bunch of similar complaints, and then I begin to stick pins into my map. I know just the route which a letter would take to go from Boston to Kansas City, and I stick pins along to sketch out this course. Then I take the next complaint. Perhaps this is from a man who lost money transmitting it from Mobile to Chicago. Very well. I trace out the line such a letter would take. The third, perhaps, was sent from New York to San Francisco, the fourth from New Orleans to Buffalo, the fifth from Saginaw City to Philadelphia, and so on. Now, before very long the map begins to look quite interesting. The pins are strewn all over the country, but we notice one track—say, for instance, between Chicago and Cleveland—where all the lines unite. That's where the thief is.

"Knowing now where the stealing is going on, we advise our most trusted man in that division—we have to trust somebody, you *know—that there is trouble in this section*, and tell him to keep a sharp look out. We inquire into the habits and associations of the clerks, and we are, perhaps, able to spot the man at once. At other times it is more difficult. But we always fetch him. Detection is certain."

"But don't the clerks know of this system?"

"Perfectly well," replied Col. Sharpe.

"Then why do they steal?" was asked.

"Ah, there you ask me too hard a question," said the inspector. "I'm sure I can't tell. I only know they do, and the history of almost all cases is the same. A postal clerk will be tempted and will steal a letter *that he feels has money in it. For the next* few days he is scared to death. He thinks everybody reads his guilt in his face, and he is certain he will be caught and put in prison. He resolves never to steal another letter, and possibly he does not. But generally in about a month or two months his fear and remorse have worn off. Evidently he has not been caught and is not suspected. A good chance comes and he steals another letter. This time he does not wait a month before he tries it again. And before long he is stealing all the letters he gets hold of which contain money. About that time I am sticking pins into my map. It is sure death. Sometimes we get more than one, as fishers will now and then fish two or three fish at once when the biting is very lively. We caught three in two weeks once in different parts of the country when we supposed we were after only one."

"But why do men keep on stealing when they see others caught, and understand that the machinery of detection is so perfect?" again asked the reporter.

"As I said before," replied the inspector, "that I can't answer, except in this way. Every rogue thinks himself a little smarter than anybody else. He sees that others are caught, but he thinks that he is too cunning and can cover his tracks."

Something About Gypsies.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A late writer on gypsies informs us that "Monge—who organized the Ecole Polytechnique, gave a new direction to public instruction in France, suggested the scientific expedition to Egypt in 1796, led it, and brought it, in spite of the ultimate defeat of the French army on the Nile, to a successful issue—was the son of gypsies, born in a van at a fair, and brought up, until he was of an age to go to school, in company with a dancing bear and other accomplished animals. Monge invented descriptive geometry. His early life was worked up by Victor Hugo in 'L'Homme qui Rit.' He also says that "Miss Neilson, the actress, derived her beauty from a gypsy mother. Sir Walter Scott had a good basis of reality in his pictures of gypsy life in 'Guy Mannering.' gypsies are not held in suspicion or dislike in France. Now and then they pilfer, but they are seldom accused of murder or great felonies. On the whole, they are industrious and thrifty, although they reside in vans and lead wandering lives."

Strongest Horse in the World.

[Chicago Times.]

The Scientific American contains a woodcut of a horse said to be the strongest in the world. It is of a Belgian breed, is about six feet high, and weighs 1,800 pounds. It is a clumsy-looking animal, with a small head, strongly suggesting that of a camel, set upon an extremely thick neck, a round compact body, heavy shoulders and haunches, and thick legs, but not remarkably large hoofs, the latter being fairly high and of good shape.

Wedding Anniversaries.

The principal wedding anniversaries are: First year, paper; fifth year, wooden; tenth year, tin; fifteenth year, crystal; twentieth year, china; twenty-fifth year, silver; fiftieth year, golden; seventy-fifth year, diamond.

Going Beneath the Crust.

In Paris the people are asked to give their sous in aid of a project to bore a big hole far down into the earth to see what is going on inside this mysterious planet, upon the unscratched crust of which we live.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON

THE SECOND RACE.

Magnificent Start.—The Puritan Again Wins.

The whistle of the Luckenbach gave the starting signal for the Puritan and Genesta in their second race at 11.03 this morning. The Genesta crossed the line first at 11:04:32, followed by the Puritan at 11:05:30. The yachts headed east, southeast. The wind had freshened and was blowing at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The start was made from the Scotland Lightship.

Afternoon Telegrams.

1:50 p. m.—Puritan now leads the Genesta.

2.15 p. m.—Both yachts still on port tack, standing N. E.; Puritan about one mile ahead.

2.48—Both yachts still to windward; Puritan one mile ahead; wind blowing 25 miles an hour.

Latest.

4 12—p. m. the Puritan crossed the winning line at 4 09—Genesta at 4 10:15.

THE ROMAN FEVER.

Exaggerated Reports That Have Been Circulated Concerning It.

[Rome Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.]

The Italians amuse themselves in their simple and rational way during the summer, and seem to be exceedingly comfortable, though, as in Egypt, they wear heavy broadcloth or other stuffs that would be thought unendurable in the northern cities of America. The nights are always so cool that a person can take moderate exercise during the evening and sleep well under thin covering. It is said that the nights in Rome are unhealthy; that persons must not go about evenings, and must even exclude the air at night by jealously closing the windows. I have taken none of these precautions. I have invariably slept with my windows open, and during my two weeks of stay have been invariably in the streets and places where there is usually music until a late hour without feeling the slightest inconvenience. On the contrary, there has seemed to be a healing quality in the night air that restored the ill effects of the heat at midday.

Yet the Roman fever is held up as a mortal terror to Americans who might like to visit Rome during the warm season and Henry James has made Daisy Miller, one of his most interesting heroines, die of the Roman fever, because she indiscreetly went to hear the band in the Place di Colonna. There was, of course, no reason why the *life of a heroine like Daisy Miller should* have been protracted, for she certainly had little excuse for being, but there was less reason why her untimely end should be laid at the door of one of the healthiest climates in the world, and to a city whose death-rate, even at this season, does not exceed, and, I believe, does not equal, that of San Francisco. The mortality of Rome, which has a population of over 350,000, is not at this moment more than 100 per week, and does not any season greatly exceed that. It is true that persons get sick at Rome and die of some malarial trouble that is called the Roman fever. But so they die also in America of malarial fever of many kinds, *and of diphtheria and throat diseases which* sometimes become epidemic.

There is little doubt that the fevers of Rome may generally be attributed to the indiscretions of the people that have them. People come to Rome after weeks of travel, during which they have been in constant motion, stopping a day or two in a place, eating all sorts of food, sleeping in all sorts of beds, and suffering all manner of exposures. Rome is the goal. They arrive with the expectation of spending several weeks, and during these weeks of course they are in a state of rest compared with the period of active travel through which they have just passed. They do a good deal of sight-seeing in cold picture galleries and drafty churches, passing abruptly from one extreme of temperature to the other, and from excesses of fatigue to intervals of repose.

In the leisure thus afforded the malarial troubles and other physical disturbances that have accumulated and been unnoticed during the period of more rapid travel and greater excitement have opportunity to appear. Local causes may favor their development, but the seed has undoubtedly been sown elsewhere. I have asked many Romans if they had had the fever, and they invariably replied no, and almost always with a sneer. There were occasional cases, they said, in the low parts of the city, near the Tiber, but on the slopes of the Pincian and Quirinal hills it was never heard of.

Why People Die.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

They were discussing the topic of the hour, the death of Gen. Grant and the decorations and the parade. The young hopeful of the family, who is still "only 5 years old," owing to the exigencies of the car transportation, was listening as hard as the discussion of sundry pieces of pie and things would permit. He had got through, and concluded he would take an oar himself.

"Mamma," *he said, "what makes* people die, anyway?"

"Everybody's got to die," said mamma, in the usual evasive way in which people answer children's questions.

"If God made people what does He mean by making them die?"

"My child, you forget that people must die to make room for the children that are always being born. There would not be room for the new people if nobody died."

"That's so," said the little fellow contemplatively; "and then there's so many pet dogs."

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Oderless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed. Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances. Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Raybert, Addis and Haskard, practical plumbers or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1410, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 29.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece *goods I offer for sale about* $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

J. P. Laire & Co.
(Successors to Berry and Thorn)
FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE.,
Offer to the Public
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
Stoves and Ranges.
Also Harness Blankets, Whips, etc

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store Long practical experience.

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
French and American Watches and Clock repaired.

FRANK DAY,
(Successors to R. & J. Colman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot. Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

Underwear
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
We are offering bargains in underwear as follows:
Gents' Heavy Coarse Shirts 25 cents.
" Finer Quality " 35 "
" Extra Heavy Merino 42 "
" Fine Half Wool 49 "
" Heavy Silver Gray 60 "
" Fine Medicated Red 90 "
" All Wool White 95 "
Good Heavy Merino Shirts 3 for $1.
Ladies' Misses' and Children's underwear in great variety.
SPECIAL—18 yards of Heavy Canton Flannel for $1. At
Boehm's,
7 WEST FRONT ST.

Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.
NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 22.

School Supplies.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
School Books,
of all kinds.
Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.
A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.
Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.
Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.
In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.
I. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, I call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street
Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-12.

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P. O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, and *Maple trees for sale.*
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

FINE
Cabinet Photographs
FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.,
At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Clubs a Specialty

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
JOHN BROWN

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
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Sole Agent for this vicinity for
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INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
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PURE Philadelphia
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Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
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CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
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On and after July 25th,
BUTLER'S
Drug store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
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Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
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Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
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Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.
Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
Wm. L. Jones, Henry L. Taylor,
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A FINE LINE
OF
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Ready Made CLOTHING
A large variety of Gents'
Neck and Underwear.
300 Different patterns of cloths to be made to order for the Fall and Winter season can be had at the lowest prices at
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7½ E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
A Reduction of 10 per cent on Summer Goods.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

JUST RECEIVED
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS
NEW STYLES, AND
VERY LOW PRICES
CARPETS
New Fall Patterns in Body Brussels Tapestry Ingrain and Rag Carpets at the Lowest Prices at
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J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue,

THREE LITTLE LIVES.

[Original.]

"I'll jest excuse ye from takin' the kiver off that basket. I'll have no more dorgs on this place. If six able-bodied haounds ain't enough to bark at one pore, little old tramp we'll hang our harp on a willer tree and go into mournin'. Take 'em back and put 'em in the wagon, John; tell ye now ye can't unkiver 'em in my house."

"I'll let Coffman tote 'em home agin, Mariar, ef ye say so; but let's hev a look at 'em first."

"No, I won't look at 'em; as ef I didn't know what that means. I won't look at the little varmints. Purps is the most aggerawatin' things there is; aggerawatin' by nature, and aggerawatin ag'in becase ye can't get aggerawated at 'em."

Here Maria began to laugh in spite of herself. John, who had been tampering with the cloth over the basket had loosened it somewhat, and a small black nose had pushed through, up to the bright, round eyes, which were now regarding Maria in a sort of celestial repose, quite indifferent to her opinion of pups. After this small lump of embodied innocence had looked at her for a moment or two it began to bark in that irresponsible, shrill and saucy little bark by which puppies put in time for their own amusement. This bark, which seemed to bark of itself without any volition on the part of the puppy, stopped when it got through. And by this time two beautiful little heads were poised on two pair of beautiful little arms that rested on the rim of the basket.

"I declar, John, they look like the picter of them cherubs we see in town t'other day, now don't they?"

"Oh, ma, ma, did you ever?" said Kate, rushing off for her baby sister, whom she soon found and deposited on the floor in front of the basket of puppies.

"Now, jest look at 'em, honey," said Maria to the baby. "Here's two more babies mighty nigh as sweet as you be."

Baby was looking at them gravely. Her opinion of them seemed to hang fire, as John said. As she looked at them they looked at her, and presently, feeling within their small heads a movement that might pass muster for the glimpse of an idea, they again barked that shrill, meaningless bark with which they had greeted Maria.

The baby trembled violently and began to cry. John took her on his knee until she manifested a desire to be put on the floor again.

Here she eyed her strange neighbors with great gravity. The other babies began to watch her intently. Their silken ears dropped forward and their round eyes took on an anxious look. In a moment more they broke forth in that little woo-oo-oo, so expressive of mental suffering. This howl they kept up on a gradually ascending scale until it got beyond their reach, when, after casting their eyes about to discover where it had gone, they looked at baby again, and, with a fresh accession of grief, pitched their wail on a lower note, to again carry it up beyond the range of their voices.

"Now, John," said Maria at last, "if Coffman'll give you them purps for nothin' I'll raise 'em; but the idee of payin' a dollar for 'em, when we're too pore to buy baby a par of shoes, ain't so amusin' as you mout suppose."

"Lor, Mariar, ef that's all the trouble you needn't talk no more. Coffman jest wants to get rid of 'em to keep from drownin' 'em."

With these words John lifted the puppies to the floor, and, picking up the basket, walked out to where Coffman was sitting in an old shambling wagon, with the wretchedest looking pair of horses ever seen since the days of Rosinate.

"Wall, what luck?" asked Coffman.

"Oh, Mariar's all right," said John. "But say, not a word about that dollar. I told her you give 'em to me, and I was glad of the chance to keep from drownin 'em."

John Smith could not get down to the hard pan level of doing something useful for a living. He had a gun and a pack of "haounds," and two or three half-grown Indians in lieu of negroes, and it kept him scratching to keep them in provisions. He was convinced, however, that a man's duty was done when he had provided meat for his household.

John was good-natured as long as he met with success in hunting. At other times, when game was scarce, or his gun out of order, or the "haounds" too fat, or the Indians too lazy, poor Maria had to bear the brunt of his ill-temper. The Indians could go to the reservation if he mistreated them, the dogs could hide out of his way, but where could Maria go, and what could she do? He could treat her as he pleased.

It was really strange what patience he had with his dogs. A more thieving, untrustworthy set of animals it would be hard to find. Old Drive, the leader of the pack, was more cunning in his system of robbery than the educated city pickpocket. He was deeply versed in the ways of the household. Pretending to be asleep in the doorway, he was secretly watching Maria's every movement and waiting for her to leave the room a minute. A minute was enough. In that short space he could swallow a dozen slices of venison, lap up a pan of milk, seize a loaf of bread in his mouth and make his escape. He attended so strictly to the commissary department that he was usually too fat to run. This was a source of aggravation to John, who indulged in some fearful swearing on occasions.

One eventful day a drover in passing drove a fine fat ox into a ditch and broke his leg. They had to kill him, and as there was no market for the sale of the meat it was given to John. This was a great event in the house old. John loomed into importance, and shambled about with decided animation. The great event had galvanized him into a semblance of activity, and the peculiarities of his walk, not so observable ordinarily on account of the slothfulness of his movements, came out prominently. It was a walk that had a back-lash to it, as if his body never fully consented for his legs to quicken his locomotion. In moving rapidly this back-lash threatened to jerk his body off entirely. As he was very tall and slim, each step twisted him into a letter S, to straighten him out and twist him again next time.

All the family were excited on this important day. The dogs capered about, and old Drive did a large amount of thinking, even if he failed to manifest as much excitement as the others. The Indians actually rolled off the porch and tried to make themselves useful. Poor Maria was worked down before the meat was all cut into suitable pieces for salting next day, and even John was honestly tired, for nearly the first time in his life.

What deep-seated content pervaded the family that night. And the dogs were so well fed—much better fed, in reality, than their master was aware of. Old Drive had eaten a large pan of tallow that Maria was expecting to try out the next day, and found himself so gorged as to almost unfit him for the night's work he had in contemplation.

Still he did the work, stimulated to it in a measure by the want of confidence John betrayed when he cut Maria's clothes line in six pieces and tied him, as well as the other hounds, by the neck for the night, to keep them from disturbing the meat.

No one knows when this faithful creature and his fellow compatriots "chawred" loose. It must have been early in the night, by the amount of work they accomplished.

John was the first to rise (trifling men usually get up early, it takes so long and is such hard work to do nothing), walked out and was dazed by the appearance of six dogless ropes hanging to as many saplings. Then he had a thought, and with it there issued from his mouth a round of imprecations so weighty and swift and voluble that Maria, who was still asleep, dreamed she was listening to an old-fashioned clog dance back in Georgia, which changed to a team of runaway horses rattling over a bridge.

Awaking suddenly in affright, she laid the baby off her arm and rushed to John's side. At that moment old Drive loped past, carrying about ten pounds of beef in his mouth.

And this was the last of it. John had dissected it and the dogs had buried it, and meant to resurrect it whenever they felt like it.

"Look at that, now," said John. "Didn't I tell ye to get white wire for your close line when ye bought that rotten rope?"

It may be possible that John had heard of white wire for clothes lines, but he certainly never heard of it previous to that far-off time when Maria, perched on a borrowed horse, with a basket of eggs, together with a baby, in her lap, and another behind her, had trotted off to town to make the purchase he was now condemning. It is barely possible he had never heard of white wire clothes lines at all, and that his reference to them was an inspiration of the moment. There is an inspiration born of temper as well as that born of love, and each seems equally potent for the time being.

At breakfast John refused to speak and even pushed the baby's hands away as she tried to caress him. But when she took her little lips quivering with sobs resolutely kept back to where the puppies were playing, trying so innocently to console her stricken heart for her father's unusual cruelty, he relented, and taking her on one knee and the puppies on the other finished his breakfast in silence.

"Babies and purps is mighty useful things," thought Maria.

But she did not always hold this opinion of puppies. A few days before they had dug up a couple of young apple trees which she had walked miles to get, and had planted with all a woman's pride and hope in growing things. "Them two trees," she had said to Kate, "would be better'n none; 'peared like it was a kind of Christian dooty to hev' em." So she got them with much difficulty, and planted them out before the front door while John sat sneering on the fence, occasionally throwing in a snarling direction.

The puppies watched the planting of the trees with interest, looking into the holes with their ears lopped forward and turning bright round eyes after every shovel of dirt that was removed.

"I wonder what you two fellers is thinkin' about," said Maria, pausing to look at them, "yer larnin' how to plant trees, ain't ye?"

After the trees were planted and the family had adjourned to the kitchen she found out. She had supper nearly ready when a puppy came wiggling up to her dragging one of the young trees with him. The other puppy came in immediately afterwards with the other tree.

It only required a moment for Maria to take in the extent of her loss. She seized the battling stick. "Yer time's come," she said; "ye kin say yer prars in short matter. I'm gwine to murder ye now, shore."

"Don't yer," roared John, springing between his wife and the dogs. "Jest look at 'em, Mariar, their little faces is as innercent as a baby's. They think they are doin' somethin' vartoous and want to be praised for it. Let 'em alone, 'Riar, an' I'll plant yer trees agin an' put stones round 'em so's nothin' will tech 'em.." And to save his pets a whipping he actually did replant them.

A short time after this, Maria sold eggs and bought a dollar's worth of sugar. It was a luxury in which the family rarely indulged. It lay in a package on the kitchen table. The puppies went in there and got it down. When Maria found out what they were doing it was too late; the sugar was all over the floor, full of tracks made by the little wretches, and they had eaten so much they were deadly sick. They were lying in a heap, limp as rags, and only rolled their eyes in feeble protest as she pronounced sentence of doom against them. "I'd kill ye now," she said, as she dragged them into the yard, "only yer in a fix to die without my help."

But they did not die. The next morning found them as able to engage in mischief as ever, and discovering the Bible on a chair on the porch they tore it to pieces. This quite broke Maria's heart. The Bible was her dear friend, the comfort of her life. It went nearly as hard with her when they got hold of her parasol, the only relic of her youthful days, and make a skeleton of it.

"I'll drown 'em as shore as the Lord lets me live" she said many times over.

"No, no, Mariar," John would answer, "they're innercent little things; you must be patient with 'em. Patience is a Christian vartoo."

John had the "Christian vartoo" to be very patient, indeed, concerning other people's annoyances. It was only when trouble came to him that his "vartoo" gave out.

John wore a "bee-gum" hat, made of paper, and built in a shape to permit the air to pass freely about the head in order to keep the brain cool. It was his hallucination to believe that *he had brains. It does* not appear that his ideas were excessive in this direction, but then the supposition that his head contained anything but pumpkin seed, or some such stuffing, was so out of keeping with his conduct that his neighbors laughed a good deal at his bee-gum hat. Still he clung to it, and vowed he could wear no other. These hats were difficult to procure. They were of Chinese manufacture, and could only be obtained in the large cities.

One morning when Maria got up she found John in the front yard examining some very minute scraps of whitish brown stuff, of which there might have been a half bushel (to judge from appearances) lying about.

"What is this, anyhow?" he asked.

"What can it be?" queried Maria.

Just then one of the puppies came from under the porch with the inner rim of John's hat around his neck. Both knew instantly what had happened. Maria darted into the house, and with the merriest eyes that had shone from her face in a year, she watched John and listened to him through a knot hole in the door.

"He fairly pawed the yearth," she told Lucy Ann Coffman afterwards; "and sich a miscellaneous b ler of cuss words was never *hove together before. He'd a killed* them purps, shore, only the smart things knowed it was to their interest to keep out of the way. They just natrally pinned their years back and skyugled for high timber, and they didn't come home till night. As soon as I dared I axed him ef he would accept the loan of my sun bonnet. I'lowed it'd cool all the brain he had left after leavin' his hat out of doors over night. Mercy, how he scowled. 'I'll drown 'em,' sez he, 'ef I live till I see 'em agin.' 'No, no, John,' sez I, 'they're innercent little things, and you must be patient with 'em, John. Patience is a Christian vartoo, John,' I sez. You know that's the way he talks to me when I'm riled by their capers.

"Did I ever tell you a trick they sarved on him a day or two after they tore the Bible up? We'd been out'n meat for some time, and he was crosser'n two sticks; 'peared as if his luck for big game was clean down on him; so he jest walked out after dinner, and wa'nt gone no time when he came back with more'n a dozen big, fat squirrels. 'Here,' sez he, slammin' 'em down, 'ye can clean these or let it alone, jest as you please.' Says I, 'John Smith, a woman as does her dooty by a man has a right to fair speech from him, and since ye refuse it to me I refuse to do yer dirty work for ye. Clean the squirrels yerself.' It was about two hours till supper time, and thar them squirrels lay shut up in the hot kitchen. I kep' on with my sewin' as cool as a coocumber for all that time. Then I riz up and kindled a fire in the stove. John he kind er meandered round keepin' one eye on them squirrels, I reckon, till after a spell, findin' them in my way I jest natrally toted them out to fling 'em over the fence. 'Stop that,' sez he. 'giv 'em here; if my wife is too triflin' to do her work I reckon I'll hev to do it for her.' Then he took the squirrels, but he hed to give me another punch. So he sez, 'I s'pose you feel like you was obeyin' the ten commandments?'

"'Wat one in particular, John?' sez I.

"'That one that sez wives be obedient unto your husbands that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord gave to thee.'

"'Your mixed, John,' sez I. 'The Lord didn't give us eny land; he gave it all to the men, and their title holds good yit. It was the 'Possle Paul that made so free with his advice to wives; and all he knowed about *the critters was from observation.*'

"'Mariar, I'm s'prised at you,' sez John.

"'Paul must a had an idea that men was jest what they'd orter be,' sez I, 'which ain't true, by a jugfull.'

"'Mariar, Mariar!' said John, kinder solemn like, 'you're a blasphemin'.'

"'No I ain't nuther,' sez I. 'I believe in Scripter, and I try to live by Scripter. But I've read it enough to know that Paul warnt the Lord. Besides that, don't he say: "These things I say of myself and not of the Lord"? In his human judgment I reckon he was as liable to make mistakes as any other good man; anyhow, I should sorter smile at his holdin' the women down nowadays with his own private opinion on that subject.'

"'Well, Mariar,' sez John, actooly larfin', 'you aint no fool, ef ye are my wife.'

"'No, John,' sez I, ''taint ketchin'.' And then I went into the house agin feelin' rale joyful and happy.

"In about a half hour I went out to where he was a skinnin' squirrels to get some of 'em to fry. Thar he sot on the edge of the porch with three or four milk pans and the water pail around him, a skinnin' away for dear life.

"'Now,' sez I, 'give me what you hev finished and I'll fry 'em nice enough for a king's supper.'

"'Help yerself,' sez he, noddin' sideways towards a pan that sot close up almost under the edge of the porch.

"'Well,' sez I, 'I don't see no squirrels.'

"'Whar's your eyes?' sez he.

"'Here in my head,' I sez.

"'They don't seem to be as sharp as your tongue,' sez he.

"'They don't always seem to see as my husband sees,' sez I.

"Then he slammed the squirrel he had been workin' on into the pan, and 'Thar,' he sez, 'do ye see now?'

"'I see the one you have just finished, but whar's the balance?'

"Then he looked in the pan. I suppose it was the first time he had looked in for a good while, becase he was mightily s'prised to see only one squirrel in it. But while he was a-gawpin', with mouth and eyes open, a little black nose came out from under the house and fastened onto the one he had just dropped. My soul an' body, Lucy Ann, I wish you could a heerd him."

The weeks wore on in the lives of the puppies, and they were getting to be dogs. They were to have their first hunt. John said they must have thorough training while they were young. Purp, the male one, seemed sluggish, and promised to be of less value than Daisy. Daisy was a beauty; light, agile, obedient, sensible and loving, she seemed almost human.

John kept them out a long time the first day, but he brought home two fine deer in the evening. He could not say enough in the praise of Daisy. Such metal, such bottom, such sense he had never seen in any other animal.

"Feed her well, Mariar," he said, in passing through the kitchen. "Give her the nicest bits in the house."

Presently Maria brought him word that she would not eat. "I offered her everything, John; I spread her bread with syrup, but she only licked my hand and lay still."

"She's overhet," said John, going to where the beautiful creature was lying, wagging her tail faintly at sight of her master.

Purp stood by his sister with his nose close to her face, his long ears drooping forward and his eyes full of solemn intelligence. Kate and baby were both there. Baby knew that something was wrong with her friend and playmate, and raised her eyes full of questioning to the face of her elders. Then she spoke to Daisy, calling her by name, "Daisy! Daisy! Daisy!" Waiting a moment she poured forth a jumble of unintelligible baby syllables full of the tenderest and most sympathetic inflections, her sweet voice modulated by the love and pity of her heart into questions and adjurations so touching that tears fell from her mother's eyes. At last she grew discouraged and ceased her attempts. She sat quite still in a silence that seemed sullen until the heaving of her breast proclaimed that the struggle with her feelings was more than she could bear, and soon she gave way to that utter abandon of childish grief which manifests itself in storms of shrieks and choking sobs.

Distressed by baby's cries Daisy made her last feeble attempt to soothe her little friend and died as she did so. Grateful to the last, she licked every hand that touched her, and with fond eyes looked from one face to another. Innocent, happy creature, she was of that quality and sex made to die as readily as to live for others.

After Daisy's death Purp took up with baby more than ever. He proved useless as a hunter, and would have been given away or disposed of more cruelly but for his attachment to the child. Nothing could come between him and her. When he was grown he showed the intermingling of fiercer blood than that of the peaceful deerhound. He was large and strong, with a broad head and a sulky face.

Baby was his one attachment. He would snarl threateningly at any other member of the family if they kicked or ordered him about, but he *endured everything from her.* As they grew up together she learned to ride him, and spent hours each day on his back. He had no ambition but to serve her. He fought several unnecessary battles, in her behalf, with neighbors who tried to shake hands with her, and threats to poison him were not rare among the people. Finally he tried to kill a child whose parents were visiting the house, and would have done so but for an almost miraculous interposition.

He was getting fiercer all the time. The family knew they must get rid of him. It was becoming every day more necessary, and yet harder, in consequence of the attachment between him and the child.

When he was about four years old Maria had a chance to exchange him for a small riding horse with a man who was going out on the frontier where Indians were dangerous, and she did so, though it almost broke baby's heart to lose him. To keep him from returning, his eyes were bandaged and he was taken away in a wagon.

Three years passed, and the family had almost forgotten him. But Purp had not forgotten. Out on the frontier he had been a perfect terror to prowling Indians, and had proved himself of great value to his owners. Often during the first year they had detected him in attempts to go home, and were in the habit of chaining him up for weeks after these efforts; finally he seemed to abandon the idea altogether.

An Indian who had a habit of hanging around the settlement made up his mind to kill Purp. One night he got hold of a gun belonging to a farmer's boy and loaded it with buckshot. Then he watched his chance when the dog went a short distance from his master's house and deliberately shot him.

It was the evening of a long, sultry day, just as twilight was darkening into night, that Baby came running to her mother frightened.

"Somethin's out thar, ma," she said, "out thar by the fence; somethin' skeery. Hit's a-groanin' just like a spook."

Maria went out and so did John. The animal whined a recognition, and tried to get on its feet.

"Why, it's Purp," said John, whose keen hunter eyes were rarely at fault. "It's Purp, as shore as the world; fetch a light, quick; he's a-dyin', I believe."

Everything was commotion instantly. One brought a candle, another water and food. He tried to drink but could not. His eyes searched the group anxiously, and when the light fell on Baby, who stood in her mother's shadow, his whine rose to a half joyous, half painful cry as he endeavored to drag himself toward her.

Baby knelt down and took his head in her arms, and there, with his eyes riveted upon her face, he died.

The faithful creature with his body full of buckshot had made his way back through an almost trackless country for two hundred miles, with the instinct of a wounded thing to turn to the one love of its life as its only hope and salvation. And that hope had sustained him, had beaten death back and brought the maimed body to the feet of his little mistress with a guidance finer than reason, a guidance comparable with nothing but the faith that fastens on heaven and clings to heaven and in spite of every drawback reaches heaven at last.

The story of "them purps" is ended. But about a year afterward an event took place so nearly allied with the history of these poor, insignificant lives that I will record it here.

A little girl lay dying. She was a little, bronzed country girl, with sunburnt, yellow hair over the round head that looked like a dandelion gone to seed. Two bright eyes, full of anxiety, shone forth from the sweet face paling in death.

"Ma," she was saying, "I can't die; I don't want to go to heaven 'mong all the fine folks thar. I'm afeard of 'em; they're proud, ma; I know they're proud, just a flirtin' round in their white dresses and never noticin' country folks only scornful like. I don't want to go thar, ma. Ain't there some other nice comfortable place whar pore angels go. Whar do dorgs go, ma? Whar did Purp go when he died? I'd like to go thar."

Maria's theology was at fault on this point, but John pressed forward and took his dying child in his arms.

"Purp went to heaven, honey," he said. "Jest as shore as God is God dorgs hev their part in the inheritance. I've studied 'em now for nigh onto *forty* yer, and ef they ain't got no souls nobody has. Be comforted, my sweet honey, you'll see Purp thar; and your little Daisy, she's thar, too, awaitin' for ye. You'll be took good keer of. Pap's baby'll be all right with her old friends, and pretty soon pap'll come to hit, and ma and all will be well with hit."

Thus comforted the little soul took refuge from her fear of the aristocratic angels in the thought of her dogs; and promising to wait patiently for ma and pap, gave each of them her little hand in a last farewell, and smilingly died. HELEN WILMANS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.

Business Cards.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset street.
Grocer & Seedman,
Specialties—Fine Butter, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees and Produce. Good assortment, Rockingham Stone and Earthenware, Flower Pot and Hanging Baskets.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1327.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed P. O. Box 349.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
14 North avenue.
Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 16 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 350.
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market.
Fruit and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard. Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Bond streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Gas Fitting and [illegible] Old wells made to work easy. [illegible] experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work intrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 6 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 34 East Front. 1-26 11

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
and Music. 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Doane of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place North Plainfield
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue.
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demeza's Kindling Wood Establishment Somerset street. 6-24-11

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 301
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy.
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield

A. I. Smalley North avenue.
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co. of N. Y. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

DIXON'S ICE CREAM,
All Flavors.
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone it THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners and Practical Plumbers

Heater Work a Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Have been years practical experience.

H. S. BARNES.
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S
Furniture Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting, Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1968, Plainfield, N. J.

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Fall and Winter Underwear
We have just received several cases of Underwear. Which we will offer at
LOWEST PRICES
Ladies and Men's Goods in many grades White, Red and Gray.
Ladies extra-Heavy Merino 25c, 35c, 40c, Men's extra-Heavy Merino, 45c, 62c, 75c, Ladies Scarlet 73c, Men's Scarlet 69c.
Children's shirt and drawers 16 inches a 12c, and rise Now is is the time to buy from our LARGE ASSORTMENT.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker and Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station, Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phenix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 15.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE'STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 828.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

School Opening.
Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, *Pads, Lunch Baskets,* Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at
ALLEN'S,
23 EAST FRONT ST.
N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
FOR CABINETS.
Hunt and Fisher
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
15 East Front street

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence at East Second street.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 83 PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

TAKE WARNING.—Whom it may concern, that unless electric light wires and burglar alarm telegraph are removed from the City Hotel and property owned by me, within twenty-four hours from this date, I will have the same cut off and boxed therefrom without further notice.
Plainfield, Sept. 17. WILLIAM MOORE.

FOR RENT—Upright piano, Rand's. 24 W st Front street. 17-3

BOARD—With large handsome room, in a private family. House very eligibly located, five minutes from station. Address P. O. Box 6 5 9-16 tf

WANTED—Evenings, by a young lady, employing bookkeeping, attend store or anything similar. P.O. Box 369.

FEW BOARDERS taken in a private family. Corner Peace and North avenue. 16-2

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue. Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-16tf

LOST—A white embroidered muslin sack. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. 16-3

WANTED—A gentleman with small family desires to rent moderate sized house containing all modern conveniences, and at an easy walking distance from depot and Crescent Avenue Church. Address Box 973 city. 14-4

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

LOST.
A cream colored pony from Cranford, running up the track Monday evening. A liberal reward will be paid for return to Mr. Munoz, Cranford. 15-3

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
Size 100x150 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees. Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 9-10-60

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 174. 6-20 3m

REMOVAL.
George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at M. Keller's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store on East Front street will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 88.

MUSIC.
J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musicial Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-3m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., east of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 1-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1301, Plainfield. 1-10tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw 12 Duer street. 1-10tf

FARM FOR SALE.
Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 9-11-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A.A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011.

WILLIAM B MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 5-10-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 9-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthetic. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-22-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J.
Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m.
Telephone Call 28

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT
Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

A YOUNG LADY
Graduate of the New York Normal College, will give private lessons or form a limited class of little girls at her residence in Plainfield. Address P. O. Box 149.

ELOCUTION
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1095.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1582.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO,
Room 20 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m. of any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 30 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	52	6 a. m.	60
9 a. m.	60	9 a. m.	69
12 m	66	12 m.	79
3 p m.	76	3 p. m	87

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.43 a.m.	Sunrise	5.42 a.m.
Sun Sets	6.05 p.m.	Sun Sets	6.07 p.m.
Moon Rises	n.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Battle Antietam, 1862.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be slightly warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Jennie Houghton at the Casino to night.

—The newly-appointed postmaster at Mendham is Marcus Robison.

—Ex-Governor St. John will address the citizens of Morristown on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

—The Fall term of the Somerset County Courts will open at Somerville on Tuesday next.

—Somerville Engine Company, No. 1, will celebrate their seventeenth anniversary on October 7th.

—Julian Scott's painting, "The Sentinel," has come into the possession of George H. Babcock of Eighth street.

—A number of persons left this city to-day to attend the Waverly Fair. To-day is what is termed the politicians' day.

—The Casino Band paraded the streets of this city last evening. They are engaged to play at the opening of the rink this evening.

—The pay car on the Central Division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad paid off the employees of that road in this city to-day.

—The next meeting of the Convocation of New Brunswick will be held in Grace church in this city, of which Dean Rodman is rector, in the month of November.

—The excursion of Engine Co., No. 2, left this city at 8.05 o'clock this morning for Lake Hopatcong. There were but three car loads in all. The train stopped at Dunellen, Bound Brook and Somerville.

—After mature deliberation the Rev. Mr. Dilts of Raritan has decided to accept the past-rate of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, which he will assume in October. The reverend gentleman will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the ranks of Plainfield's clergy.

—Miss Jennie Houghton will exhibit on the rollers at the Casino Rink this evening. The admission has been fixed at fifteen cents. The floor has been replaned and holystoned and four electric lights have been placed on the inside for the purpose of throwing much beautiful light on the art of roller skating.

—The next lion in Plainfield will be the Rev. Edward Everett Hall, D. D., of Boston, a celebrated Unitarian divine and author, who is expected to be present at the Park Avenue church next Tuesday and delight the audience who may greet him by reading to them one of his own stories, for the benefit of the Children's Home.

—Fire broke out Tuesday night in Van Nest Hall, one of the buildings of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in which was the State experimental station laboratory, society halls and the draughting-room used by the State Topographical Survey. The damage is slight, laboratory alone being gutted. The building contains records, maps and instruments which it would take years to replace.

Suspicious Movements.

Evening before last Mrs. Moore, wife of the proprietor of the City Hotel, who resides nearly opposite the hotel, noticed two men loitering about the premises, and on the return of her husband acquainted him of the fact. Mr. Moore kept watch and in the course of a short space of time saw the two suspicious characters, one of whom is supposed to be one of the discharged watchmen whom Mr. Moore had engaged to watch the premises, enter the place. Officer Grant, who was immediately notified, stationed himself in front of the premises to prevent all egress, while the proprietor with watchman Mattox, went round to the rear, but found that the intruders had taken flight through a rear window, which was left open in their hasty exit. The object of their visit was supposed to be incendiarism. It is conjectured that one of the visitors was merely being taken there to keep the night watchman company.

Temperance Meeting.

A most enthusiastic temperance meeting was held last evening in the Mt. Olive A. M. E. Church, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., No. 2. The Rev. J. W. Mitchell conducted the religious services. Addresses were delivered by Geo. W. Angleman, Robert S. Manning, Rev. John Coly, and John H. Sayres, followed by short addresses by several of the members of the W. C. T. U., showing that the cause is in the hands of earnest, faithful advocates and that great things may be expected in this branch of the work. At the close of the meeting ten names were signed to the pledge.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

Second Annual Convention of the New Jersey State Temperance League.—Proceedings This Morning.—Mabee and English Present.

At 10.30 o'clock this morning the State Reform League convened in Reform Hall. President Maxson occupied the chair and called the convention to order. The meeting was opened by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. Hurlbut.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and on motion approved.

On motion of Rev. W. E. Honeyman, a committee of five was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Rev. W. E. Honeyman, Biddulph, Johnson, Farrington and Fulsom, and after consultation recommended the following nominations:

President—William B. Maxson; 1st Vice-President—J. D. Joslyn; 2d Vice-President—A. W. Marshall; 3d Vice-President—J. S. Yard; Recording Secretary—J. S. Haynes; Corresponding Secretary—D. F. Merritt; Treasurer—Wm. H. Morrow; Chaplain—Rev. Dr. DeGraw; Executive Committee—Samuel Crump, John H. French, George LaMonte, J. Richardson, Samuel C. Reeves.

The presidents of the various clubs submitted reports of the work in their localities, all of which were favorable to the cause.

Thirty-three clubs were represented, the total membership being about 8,000.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed by the chair: Mrs. A. V. D. Honeyman, Judge Yard, C. Parker and Rev. W. E. Honeyman.

At 12:30 the League adjourned to partake of a bountiful collation which had been prepared by the ladies.

Upon reassembling again at 1.30 p. m., the report of the Committee on Resolutions was received and adopted.

On motion Messrs. Mabee and English were invited to take a seat on the stage, which they did amid deafening applause, and the chairman introduced Mr. Mabee, who made a very eloquent address. He assured the delegates that the partnership existing between himself and Mr. English had been dissolved, not on account of any disagreement, as had been reported, but by mutual consent, but that after talking the matter over for about five minutes, they had agreed to take up the work together once more.

The Chairman then introduced "Old Joe" English, as he called him, who addressed the meeting in an excellent manner. During his address he stated that he was only a blacksmith's helper, and that Mr. Mabee was the blacksmith. He said that all must take hold and rescue the perishing. He said he did not want to see any selfishness like that of a woman he heard about at Asbury Park. There were three men drowning, and she kept calling to the life saving crew to save the red-headed man, and after they had done so they asked her why she was so anxious to have him saved, and she replied that he owed her eight dollars for board. This anecdote caused considerable merriment among the delegates.

Mr. Mabee stated that he had travelled eight hundred miles to be present at the convention. The convention is still in session as we go to press.

Messrs. Mabee and English will be present at the Reform Club meeting this evening and make addresses.

—The men engaged in removing the Nicholson block pavement on Park avenue, and replacing it with crushed stone have almost completed the work.

PERSONAL.

William Crater of Bergen Point is visiting friends on East Seventh street.

Miss Dawe of Orchard Place, who has been for some time in Canada, arrived home yesterday.

Miss Clara MacDonald of Chicago is visiting her cousin Mrs. D. C. Bird of North Plainfield.

Mrs. James Huntington of West Second street has returned from her trip to Washington, D. C.

Miss Maggie Keegan of Manning avenue has returned after a visit of two weeks among friends in Shenandoah, Pa.

Miss Maggie Seston of Manning avenue has returned after a vacation of two weeks spent at her home in Bound Brook.

Herman Schwed, of Schwed Brothers, who has been in Germany for several months past, is expected home to-day.

Mrs. Warren Marsh, mother of Corporation Counsel Marsh, who has been visiting her daughter Ada in Germany, is expected home to-day.

Chas. W. Kimball, ex-Corporation Counsel, is at his post again after breathing the pure air among the hills of New Hampshire, where he spent his vacation.

Mrs. I. W. Craig of East Fifth street, who has been an invalid for a long time, has returned in improved health from Richfield Springs, where she has been for the benefit of the baths.

Rev. Mr. Honeyman and wife, who have been spending a week at the village of Pine Hill in the Catskills, have returned delighted with the sights they have seen, and invigorated by the change.

Harry, son of H. Raymond Munger, of North Plainfield, is once more at the home of his parents, after over a year in travel for the building up of his health, in which there is a decided improvement.

First-Assistant Chief Solomon of this city, proprietor of La Croix Federale, was among the conspicuous attendants at the thirteenth annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers at Long Branch last week.

Benjamin A. Hageman of Washington avenue, North Plainfield, son-in-law of Mrs. Roome, widow of the late Judge Roome, has been for many years General Traffic Manager of the D. L. & W. R. R., one of the highest positions on the road.

Railway Accident at Elizabeth.

A serious accident occurred at the Spring street crossing, Elizabeth, about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, by which a man was seriously, if not fatally, injured. The victim is Mr. Otto Rahm, son-in-law of Mr. Henry Prancheur, of 224 Morris avenue. Mr. Rahm is a baker, and was driving in his wagon across the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad track at Spring street when the train struck the wagon. The horse was hurled to one side and the demolished vehicle another. Mr. Rahm was thrown to the side of the track, and when picked up and carried into the depot was insensible. Drs. Mravlag and Pettit were summoned to the scene, and by their direction Mr. Rahm was carried on a stretcher to his home on Spring street, not far from the crossing. He was found to be in a very precarious condition. The injuries were mostly about the head, and it is feared that the skull is fractured. There is a large swelling on the back of the neck, and he bled freely from the ears.

The gateman is Constable Phillip Hocquart. He was in a very excited condition after the accident and unable to tell intelligibly anything about the affair. The railroad officials said they would relieve him as speedily as possible and question him after he became composed. Hocquart said, it is reported, that he would surrender himself to the police when relieved. The horse died in a few minutes after being struck. The wagon was completely wrecked and was hurled into a ditch on the opposite side from where the horse was thrown.

Not Correct.

The Elizabeth Journal has the following mass of blunders about the Netherwood affair:

> The Hotel Netherwood, near Plainfield, is reported to be in financial difficulty. Three years ago S. V. Woodruff, the present manager, rented the house, Hon. Andrew Albright of Newark, going his security for the $6,000 annual rental. A few days ago Mr. Albright was notified that Mr. Woodruff was behind $4,000, and his investigation is said to have shown that there are claims of over $40,000 against the hotel, despite the boast that Woodruff has cleared at least $15,000 every season. The wages account is behind $1,110, and Sunday morning the four cooks and all the waiters struck for their back pay. Mayor Rockfellow of Plainfield was appointed receiver, and he paid the help in full. It is said that Woodruff has considerable money deposited in a New York bank. Many Philadelphia and New York families are still at the hotel.

The only correct account was published in the NEWS of last Monday. Further investigation reduces the indebtedness to about $20,000, one-half the amount first reported by those having access to the books, and it is not believed that Mr. Woodruff is guilty of the dishonest acts intimated in the above. We only repeat what those who are investigating say, that they believe he will come out all right and be in better shape after this season.

Accused of Robbery.

Martin Taylor, a colored man, employed in the family of William Roome for the past five years, was yesterday arrested by Marshal Weaver, on complaint of his employer, charging him with stealing. Martin was considered until recently a faithful servant. On Tuesday he went to New York to attend his sister's funeral and during his absence the family discovered some letters addressed to them which had been opened by him. Of late they have been missing valuables, among other things, two diamond rings, but never suspected Martin until Tuesday. When he came back yesterday from his trip to New York Mr. Roome had him arrested as stated and placed in the Borough lockup. His trial was set down for four o'clock this afternoon.

It is said that of late Martin had been paying attention to a colored woman living on Fourth street, in Battle Row. She is another man's wife, and it is supposed that she has led him into his present disgrace. Martin admits that he is guilty of all that he is charged with, and will very likely serve a term in State Prison. Mr. Roome does not care to press the charge, because of Taylor's previous good conduct.

"Storm Beaten."

Robert Buchanan's grand play of "Storm Beaten" arranged from his own romance, entitled "God and Man," will be produced at Music Hall, next Tuesday evening, by Shook & Collier's No. 1 Company. The New York Evening Telegram speaks of this company as follows:

> Robert Buchanan's moral drama, "Storm Beaten," was given at the Grand Opera House last evening. There was a very large audience present, many of whom were doubtless attracted by the announcement that the survivors of the Greely Expedition would appear during the progress of the play. In the fourth act, where the hero of the play is rescued from the icy fastnesses of the frozen North, all the survivors of the ill-fated Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, with the exception of Lieutenant Greely appeared upon the scene clad in fur garments. They were greeted by an immense storm of applause, which compelled repeated raising of the curtain, and finally they came before the curtain and bowed their acknowledgments. Two boxes appropriately draped with the American flag were occupied by Commander Schley and other officers of the Relief Expedition, who apparently enjoyed the performance very much.

Sale of seats begin to-morrow morning at usual places.

Justice Nash's Court.

Frank W. Palmer of New York has applied for judgment against Samuel V. Woodruff, before Justice Nash, on three promissory notes, —$185.78, $126.43 and $175.

Maurice Daly was this morning notified by Chief Dodd, on a warrant issued by Justice Nash, on complaint of Thomas Dowd, charging him with assault and battery, to appear before Justice Nash for trial. The complaint charges that on September 14, while in Sullivan's saloon on West Third street, Mr. Daly hit him. The case has not yet came up for trial.

Miss Sarah Jones, a governess in the family of W. J. A. Fuller of Orange, N. J., died Tuesday night from injuries sustained by being thrown from a carriage Saturday last. She attempted to drive down the mountain side and the vehicle struck a large stone and was overturned.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

The Melbourn Sale.

(From One Present.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—An article appeared in this week's "Central Times" stating that there was dissatisfaction at the result of the assignee's sale in above matter. The dissatisfaction was not at the assignee's sale but at the methods adopted at the mortgagee's sale, the goods being struck off by the auctioneer before opportunity was given to parties who desired to bid more than was offered for the brick. Protests were made at the time by the assignee and others, but disregarded by the auctioneer. When the assignee come to sell he immediately substituted another auctioneer with whose conduct all were satisfied.

Relief Association.

(From Right.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—The Plainfield Relief Association are in want of money in which to carry on their work, as at least 90 per cent. of the poverty, here as elsewhere, is caused by intoxicating drink. Why in the name of justice and humanity is not a part, if not all, of the license money paid to the innocent victims of the rum traffic, who may apply for help? Nor should they be insulted with the term pauper, for they ask only for what belongs to them.

An Appeal.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Will the ladies of Plainfield please remember that the "boys" of No. 1 Engine Company are going to have a fair in the early part of October, and will each of them vote a fancy article, cake, or other gift, to be sold for the purpose of buying a horse for the company, and so do good as they have the opportunity.

The Cornet Band Parade.

Last evening at about 7.30 o'clock the Plainfield Cornet Band, arrayed in their new uniforms, paraded the streets of this city to advertise the excursion of Engine Co., No. 2. They paraded the streets for about an hour, and afterward partook of refreshments. The Band made a fine showing in their new suits and played some excellent music. This morning they paraded from the house of Engine Co., No. 2, to the depot, followed by a large crowd.

A Small Fire.

About half-past ten o'clock last evening the fire department was called out by the ringing of the fire bell. A small fire had been discovered in the office of the Chicago Beef Company, corner of Washington and Third streets, but was quickly extinguished and no damage resulted therefrom. Although the fire department responded promptly to the alarm their services were not needed.

STATE NOTES.

A man residing at Green Creek, Cape May County, has killed over a thousand muskrats in his lifetime.

John Allen is building, on his farm below Sharpstown, a potato-house that will when finished, hold 5,000 baskets of potatoes.

The Bridgeton News has been informed that one of the Jones Island farmers will clear this year about $5,000 from his peach crop.

When the Hoboken public schools reopened seventeen teachers failed to report for duty. The Board of Education has adopted resolutions censuring the tardy teachers.

Arthur, a three-year-old son of Henry Struble, living near the Beemer church, in Sussex County, is seriously ill from blood-poisoning, caused from wearing colored stockings.

An explosion took place last evening at the excavation for the Passaic Water Company's new reservoir, Paterson. A hole had been drilled and some giant powder put in. When the next gang of men began work they proceeded to drill it deeper. William A. Hagan and Herman Fielder were seriously injured, and others slightly hurt.

Fanny Perry, a colored woman reputed to be a hundred and thirteen years old, died recently at the home of friends on Fowler street, Trenton. She was born in Pennsylvania, and lived in Trenton only about nine years. Most of that time she was too feeble to leave the house. The remains were buried at Yardleyville, Pennsylvania.

William Runkle, father of L. Runkle, local editor of the Hunterdon Democrat, died in Flemington on Sunday of erysipelas, in his 74th year. For the past 27 years he had been Sergeant-at-Arms of the Hunterdon Courts, and during the time that he held that office he had never been absent at the opening of a single session of the court until the present term.

Bertha From, aged sixteen years, daughter of John From, a barber of Elizabeth, has eloped with Julius Bayha, twenty-two years old, son of John M. Bayha, a provision dealer. The girl had a quarrel with her parents on August 20th, and fled from home. They supposed she went to relatives in the country. A few days ago a letter was received saying she was with Julie in New York and was happy.

Garfield, N. J., a small town on the Passaic River, was founded about three years ago by Gilbert D. Bogert, and is now a thriving little place of 1,100 city lots and 25 handsome cottages, including a brick school-house and post-office. Yesterday it was sold to Lucius F. Reed and John A. Bowman, trustees, representing New York and Boston parties, for $250,000, half in cash and the other half in 20,000 acres of Ohio lands. Mr. Bogert was the owner of the town.

Frederick Popke, the German immigrant whom Mr. A. Hovey, New York, engaged some months ago as coachman at his Summer cottage at Ocean Beach, and who, on Sunday last, during the absence of the family, robbed the cottage of $2,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry and $200 in money, was arrested at Pittsfield, Mass., Wednesday night. He made a confession and surrendered the stolen property except about $100 of the money, which he had spent. A letter found in his possession indicates that he fled from Germany to escape arrest for robberies committed there.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y

RE-OPENING
OF THE
CASINO
Roller Skating
RINK
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17
WITH
Miss Jennie Houghton
QUEEN OF THE RINK.
FULL BRASS BAND
in attendance every evening and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

The Rink will be brilliantly illuminated by electric lights. The floor has been entirely replaned and placed in thorough repair, which makes it without doubt the most perfect skating surface in the State.
The management desire it understood that the attendants will be gentlemen whose sole endeavor will be to maintain the respectability and proper conduct of the place, so that parents and others may feel secure in sending their children and friends at all times.
General Admission 15 Cents.
Absolutely no Free List.

MUSIC HALL.
Monday, September 21, 1885.
Shook & Collier's
Union Square Combination
In Robert Buchanan's great Drama
Storm Beaten

Edmund Collier in the Caste.—Twenty four characters. Six acts. Magnificent Scenery. SYNOPSIS—Prologue—Swear on the book. Act I.—Kate's confession and fight. Act II.—Christian's prayer. "Keep his life for me." Act III.—On board the Miles Standish. The ship a fire. Act IV.—Hemmed in by icebergs. Christian's prayer fulfilled. Act V.—The Island of Desolation. Rescue of Christian. Act VI.—Man proposes God disposes.
Sale of seats begin Friday, Sept. 18, at Shaw's and Reynolds'.

☞ DO NOT Wait to be solicited.
THE PLAINFIELD
District Telegraph
AND
Fire Alarm Co.,
Will open on or before Oct. 1, their
CENTRAL OFFICE
5 EAST FRONT STREET.
Now being fitted up.

The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once.
P. O. Box 530,
W. H. PAGE, General Manager.

HOT COFFEE : FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK,
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-2-2m

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING AND CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O BOX 1307.

Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
AT
U. B. CRANE
PRACTICAL HATTER.
12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.
CHARGES LOW.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painters' Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
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P. O. Box 1074.

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HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

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NEATLY REPAIRED
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COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc.
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-12.

R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building. Plainfield, N. J.
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices

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FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St., or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
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S. W. Wakefield,
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The Evening News

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

F. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Lock Box I. Plainfield, N. J.

Job Printing of all kinds at reasonable rates

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE [illegible], 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 [illegible] a. m.
5 42 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 [illegible] "
6 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	[illegible] "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	[illegible] "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 [illegible] "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 [illegible] "
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	[illegible] "
9 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
[illegible] 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	[illegible] "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	[illegible] "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	[illegible] "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	[illegible] "
1 21 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 [illegible] "
2 05 "	3 00 "	4 30 "	5 [illegible] "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 38 "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	[illegible] "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	[illegible] "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	[illegible] "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	[illegible] "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	[illegible] "
7 30 "	8 00 "	7 00 "	[illegible] "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 37 "
9 46 "	11 00 "	8 15 "	[illegible] "
[illegible]	12 30 a. m.	[illegible] 30 "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 [illegible] a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.00, [illegible] 41, 10 33, 11 57 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30, 7 07, 7 30, 9 [illegible] p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 [illegible], 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, [illegible] 45, 8 45 a. m., 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 35, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 32, 8 15, 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 8 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, [illegible] 50 a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 [illegible], 5 10, 9 45 a. m., [illegible] p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45,* [illegible] 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

* Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
N. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1885

INDIANS AND IRON DEPOSITS

To Be Found Along the Shores of Lake Superior—Specimens of Each.

[Ashland (Wis.) Cor. Chicago Herald.]

Now that the pine barons have gone through this vast wilderness like a scourge, leaving wreck and ruin in their wake, other prospectors are at work developing the iron deposits which tradition has long held to be abundant in this vicinity. All the streams are red and dark. The rocks are rusty and brown, and even the earth seemed impregnated with oxides. Where the waters are still they look black, and on their surface are mirrored the rocks and pines rising from their sides. In the mountains the roaring cataracts and winding brooks are a delight to the eye of the sight-seer as well as the sportsman. A few hours' ride from Ashland will put the fisherman in the vicinity of as fine trout streams as there are in the world, and additional zest is given the sport by the wildness of the surroundings.

A few miles to the east of this place is the reservation of about all that is left of the once famous Ojibways. Other branches of the great Algonquin family are also represented there. The red men are docile and lazy. Some of them would starve to death before they would skirmish around for anything to eat, but others have acquired the money-making instinct and may be seen engaged in various occupations. One of them has a medal that was given to an ancestor by *President Monroe, and he is so proud and* lazy that he says he'll be d—d if he will ever do a stroke of work for anybody. I rather admired this Indian's independence, and a few hours later, when I was taking a sail on the lake, I told the captain of the steamer about the cuss, and said:

"These Injuns are the laziest devils I ever saw. They make even a white loafer tired. Did you ever know one of them to do anything in the line of work?"

The captain took a whack at the wheel, eyed the compass closely and replied:

"Yes; I'm an Injun myself."

He was, too, but his clothes fitted him as well as those of any white man I ever saw.

After that I began to be a little careful how I approached the Indian question, and by studying the faces of the various people that I met I found presently that a great many Indians and half-breeds are to be seen among the whites, and, save for the eyes and hair, it would be difficult to tell them from the weather-beaten Caucasians.

Going over to Bayfield, the steamer stopped at a pier, and an Indian dressed in citizen's clothes, wearing a plug hat and carrying a little hand-bag, stood there with a little boy of the same race, who was sitting on a trunk. The gang plank was thrown out, and the Indian said to the captain, in good English:

"Are you going to charge me anything for the boy?"

"Where are you going."

"*To Bayfield.*"

"No, I guess not. Pile in."

The Indian strode into the gangway majestically, and the little boy carried the trunk aboard unassisted. He had evidently been taken along as a sort of porter for his elder, who, it was easy enough to see, had no great taste for lugging trunks.

The shores of the lake are high and precipitous, and abound in amethysts, agates and crystals. Quite a trade has been built up in these things at Ashland and some of the specimens are extremely beautiful.

Done by Calligraph.

Copying letters in the treasury at Washington is now done by calligraph on separate sheets of paper for binding in volumes. The new process saves time and money.

Experiments show that red clover will thrive in North Florida.

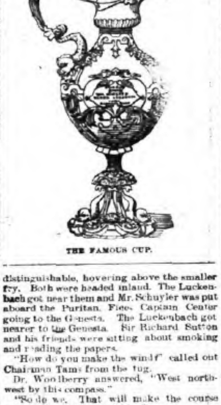
OUR GREAT VICTORY.

A MAGNIFICENT RACE CAPTURED BY THE PRETTY PURITAN.

The Genesta Leads at the Start, but the Yankee Sloop Passes Her on the Home Stretch—Only a Minute to Spare.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The race yesterday decided that the America's cup shall remain in America. It was a grand contest, and it cannot be said that the result proves that the centerboard is superior to the cutter. The Puritan's winning was so small that the slightest slant in favor of her opponent would have turned the tables. The Puritan was the better boat by 1 minute and 38 seconds.

The breeze early in the morning was from the northwest and only fair. When the Luckenbach left her dock it had hauled around to the southwest and freshened a little. The weather was cool and the sky almost cloudless. The waves in the bay sparkled in the sun. The judges' boat was late in starting, as usual, and she made no stops. Off the point of Sandy Hook a large fleet of sailing vessels could be seen clustering around the Scotland lightship, from where the start was to be made, and among these the big club topsails of the racers were distinguishable, hovering above the smaller fry. Both were headed inland. The Luckenbach got near them and Mr. Schuyler was put aboard the Puritan. Fleet Captain Center going to the Genesta. The Luckenbach got nearer to the Genesta. Sir Richard Sutton and his friends were sitting about smoking and reading the papers.



THE FAMOUS CUP.

"How do you make the wind?" called out Chairman Tams from the tug.

Dr. Woolberry answered, "West northwest by this compass."

"So do we. That will make the course east southeast," replied Mr. Tams.

Then the Luckenbach went to the Puritan.

"Can you give us the course before putting up the signal?" called out Skipper Crocker.

Mr. Tams said: "Yes; it will be east southeast."

"*Good; then we can rely on that and prepare to set our spinnaker!*"

"Yes, sir."

The Luckenback took up her position about 200 yards from the lightship and to the northeast of it, and at 10:45 blew the "Get ready" signal. The boats were standing away toward the Jersey shore, but they came about and headed for the starting point. At 11 o'clock the preparatory signal, five minutes before the start, was given. The yachts were some distance away.

The starting signal was blown at 11:05. The Genesta crossed the line first at 11:05:16. As she crossed her spinnaker was set and it bellied out in the fresh breeze. At 11:06:01 the Puritan crossed the line and also set her spinnaker. They both looked like blackbirds with enormous white wings. The Puritan drew up on the Englishman at once and got so close that from directly in the rear they looked like one boat. Then the Puritan got on the Genesta's port quarter and gained gradually until they were on even terms as they passed the Sandy Hook lightship. The Genesta was under mainsail, spinnaker, club topsail, jib, jibstaysail, and jibtopsail. The Puritan carried mainsail, spinnaker, club topsail and jib. She had her balloon jib set when she started, but Skipper Crocker saw that it wasn't drawing, and it was taken in. At 11:42 the Puritan seemed to be ahead about five lengths, but the Genesta caught a puff directly and drew up with her. The Genesta took in her jibtopsail. Both started with spinnaker out to starboard, but at 11:57 the Genesta took hers in, and at 12 o'clock she jibed, and two minutes after ran out her spinnaker on the port side. She seemed to do better then, but there was no advantage on the part of either. The Puritan continued under the same sail. The wind freshened a little and white caps appeared. This was what everybody was wishing for. *Probably all wanted a "cutter day," so that* the speed of the Englishman could be shown. At 12:15 both were even and about half a mile from each other. Following them were four excursion steamers, four steam yachts and a few tugs and sailing vessels. These latter did not go far, however. The champions went too fast, and they concluded to go back and see the finish.

At 12:48 the Genesta took in her club topsail, and so did the Puritan half a minute later. At 12:52 the Genesta put up a sprit topsail. They were nearing the turning raft. The Genesta was leading about a quarter of a mile, and at 1 o'clock she took down her spinnaker and her sailors swayed up the boom. At 1:01 the Puritan took in her spinnaker. The Genesta's boom was over to starboard, and as she had to go to the starboard of the raft it was necessary for her to jibe. Everybody thought she would lose some ground by this. But she didn't. She jibed and went around the raft so *neatly and quickly that whatever she lost* was not perceptible. She stood away on the starboard tack, having turned at 1:06:30. The Puritan turned at 1:07:36. Both heeled over, and their sailors lay up to windward, only the tops of their caps being discernible over the bulwarks. At 1:23 the Puritan went about on the port tack, and half a minute later the Genesta followed. At 1:25 the Bostonian housed her topmast and went along under mainsail, jib and jibstaysail. Under the ten-knot breeze both boiled through the water, and the Genesta was on an angle of about forty-five degrees. The Puritan began to outpoint and get nearer her rival. At 1:37 the Genesta set her working topsail. It began to blow great guns, and the spray dashed over the decks of the judges' boat so that it was uncomfortable. At 2:16 the Genesta went about on the starboard tack, and at 2:17 the Puritan followed. This was the last tack, and both laid their courses for the finish. The waves dashed over their bows, and they bobbed up and down as they rushed along. The Puritan had outpointed the Genesta, so that she was ahead a little and gaining all the time. She was about three-quarters of a mile to windward and eight miles from the lightship when Capt. Crocker let out the mainsail a little and let her go, and she ran up close to the Genesta. At 3:46 there was a little luffing match. The Genesta was be*hind and she went to windward, evidently* trying to get up and "cup" her opponent. She lost ground in this.

The Luckenbach went ahead and anchored about 300 yards to the north of the lightship. The end was approaching, and the steamers got ready to blow their whistles and the yachts to fire their guns.

The Puritan crossed the finish line at 4:09:15. The whistles blew, the guns were fired and everybody cheered. She immediately luffed and watched the Englishman come in. The Genesta crossed at 4:10:39, and she also was cheered and saluted.

The following table tells the story of the race:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elaps'd Time.	Cor'ct'd Time.
Puritan	11:06:01	4:09:15	5:03:14	5:03:14
Genesta	11:05:16	4:10:39	5:05:23	5:04:52

The Puritan wins by, corrected time, 1m. 38s., and she beats the Genesta on elapsed time 2m. 9s.

It was all over and it can hardly be called a defeat.

The tug Scandinavian took the Puritan in tow and a moment later the Luckenback gave the Genesta a line. The din of the whistles and cheering continued for some time. The Luckenbach overhauled the Scandinavian, and as the two yachts came near to each other the Genesta people doffed their caps to the Puritan people. The Old Dominion steamer Richmond passed by with a crowd of spectators from New York. They cheered the Genesta and then they cheered again. Tompkinsville was reached about 6:30, and the two champions dropped anchor.

How Boston Received the News.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The city is quiet despite the fact that Washington street was blocked with spectators while the bulletins were being displayed announcing the Puritan's victory. Scarcely any excitement was shown. *It was only when some of the after*noon reports left the matter in doubt that the crowd began to talk. The few backers of the Genesta then made themselves heard. "The Puritan wins" was rushed up in front of one of the offices, and the crowd raised a cheer wholly unworthy of Boston in her hour of triumph. In the vast crowd, which at that time made the street next to impassable, few comments were heard.

"The reason is," said a leading sporting man, "we have looked on it as a dead sure thing all along and we are not going to howl now. The best odds I have heard of is 60 to 40."

"Boston hasn't enthused worth a cent," said another authority. "Some cities would have turned out bands and burned red fire, but we take the victory as calmly as we take a dish of beans."

Cheering in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The bulletin announcing the victory of the *Puritan* was received at 3:11 p. m., Chicago time, or two minutes after the victorious sloop crossed the line. Extraordinary interest has been displayed here in the outcome of the race in view of the fact that the dispatches indicated that it was blowing "great guns" off Sandy Hook, which was supposed to favor the English yacht. There was great cheering in front of the bulletin boards when the result was announced.

A PARNELLITE REVOLT.

Timothy Healy and the Irish Leader at War.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The friction which has for some time past existed between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P. for Monaghan, threatens to end in rupture. It has long been an open secret that Mr. Parnell has frequently been obliged to rebuke Mr. Healy for his boisterous and rowdy outbreaks in the house of commons, and that the latter's indiscreet utterances have at times seriously jeopardized the plans of the Irish leader. After being cautioned Mr. Healy would rather ungraciously acquiesce in the views of his chief, and then his ill-concealed ambition to lead the National party would break out anew. He obeyed Mr. Parnell's mandates simply because he knew that otherwise he would be ruined, both socially and politically. All this was when Mr. Healy was poor and when his existence almost depended on his allegiance. Now, however, in consequence of the rapid growth of a lucrative practice at the bar, he feels an independence which will not brook a leader's restraint, and the coolness between him and Mr Parnell increases. Obedience is Mr. Parnell's first law, and the result of Mr. Healy's repeated acts of rebellion will undoubtedly be his complete withdrawal from Irish politics. It is estimated that Mr. Healy's income from his law practice amounts to at least $20,000 a year. Five years ago he was glad to supplement a scanty income with whatever he could earn by scribbling for newspapers.

Stringent Precautions Against Smallpox.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The alarming increase of smallpox in Canada has induced the government to take early action in the matter. To prevent the introduction of the disease by rail into the New England states and northern New York inspectors will be appointed to board trains upon the requisition of the governors of the respective states immediately interested. The commanding officers of the revenue cutters plying on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river have been ordered to cruse actively for the purpose of watching the introduction of refugees and their baggage by merchant vessels on the lake and river, and immediately report such vessel to the nearest authority.

Piling it on the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 17.—In the district court Chief Justice Zane instructed the grand jury that where a man is charged with unlawful cohabitation for three years the jury can divide the time into any number of periods and indict for each. The maximum punishment for an offense is six months. It is said to be the purpose of the court to convict on a number of indictments and thus keep the polygamists in the penitentiary for years. Mormons are greatly alarmed by the new order.

Striking Miners Successful.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—A Woodsrun special confirms the report that the operators at the Clipper, Rutherford and Cedar Hill mines, in the fourth pool, have conceded the demands of their striking employes, and that work will commence at once at the three-cent rate. The strikers are very jubilant. Similar action at other mines is anticipated.

Randall and the Speakership.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Ex-Speaker Randall, in an interview, stated that he should not be a candidate for the speakership of the house of representatives at the coming session. He also said that he would be heard from next winter on the tariff question.

KING JUMBO KILLED.

THE GREAT ELEPHANT STRUCK BY A CANADIAN TRAIN.

P. T. Barnum Relates the Majestic Beast's Life and Grows Sorrowful When He Thinks of His Great Loss—What He Used to Eat.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Fuller facts from St. Thomas, Ont., have been received here regarding the killing of Barnum's elephant Jumbo there at 9 o'clock by a Grand Trunk train. The elephant's keeper was bringing Jumbo and the trick elephant Tom Thumb from the show grounds to the car. There was a side track on the north side of the *main line which contained* the circus train, while on the other side was an embankment ten feet down. When the freight train was seen approaching, Jumbo's keeper tried to make the beast go down the embankment, but, seeing no danger, the animal refused. The keeper then tried to get him between the circus train and the main track. This he was inclined to do, but the engine struck him in the right side just as his fore feet left the track and crowded him against the cars. He was carried about 100 yards, roaring with pain. As he approached the end of the switch the pinch was so great that the engine left the track. Jumbo was terribly mangled and died three minutes afterward in awful agony. The engineer is blamed for the affair, and it is probable that suit for heavy damages will be entered against the Grand Trunk company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Mr. Barnum held four telegrams announcing Jumbo's death in one hand at the Murray Hill hotel.

"*All Europe was waiting to see Jumbo,*" said he, "but his sudden death precludes our going abroad next season as we intended. It's no use going to Europe without Jumbo, so we'll travel all over the United States with Jumbo's skin stuffed and his skeleton.

"Jumbo has been exhibited to thousands of children in this country and many more in England. He was undoubtedly the largest beast on the face of the earth. He stood eleven and a half feet high, and weighed seven tons. His bulk was such that a front view of him was almost as wonderful as a side view. The other elephants of other circuses seemed like pigmies beside him. His trunk for several feet after leaving his head was as thick as a stout man's body. When he lifted his head and stretched his trunk upward he could reach up twenty-six feet, or five feet higher than the largest of the other elephants in my herd. He was 26 years old. His loss is *indeed great.*

"In infancy Jumbo was captured by a band of Arabs in Africa. He was brought across deserts on the back of two camels lashed together, and was fed on camel's milk. At a tender age he was sold to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. While still a little fellow the Royal Zoological garden, Regent's park, London, came into possession of him by swapping other animals. He was not considered a wonderful elephant then, but when seven or eight years old he began to grow fast. The story is that people came to see him get bigger while they watched him. As he attained his growth he was used to carrying loads of children upon his back about the gardens, and when so engaged was perfectly tractable. As he grew older, however, he showed an unruly disposition, and was put under close confinement. The council of the Zoological society became afraid that he would sacrifice life, and decided to sell him. I immediately opened negotiations for his purchase. That was in the early part of 1882. For seventeen years the English children had petted him, and it was hard for them to part with the big fellow. But I offered $10,000, and was told that the animal was mine. But when it became known that he was sold, nearly all England protested against it. Great indignation was expressed by the London press, and the subject of Jumbo soon became a craze. His removal from the country was lamented as a national calamity. The council defended themselves by saying that they were afraid Jumbo would become possessed of the peculiar insanity to which elephants at certain stages of life are subject."

"What about the story that the Prince of Wales was loath to have Jumbo leave England?"

"It was true," said Mr. Barnum, "the Prince of Wales went to the Zoological gardens and tried to stop the sale. Queen Victoria herself interposed. London was on end with excitement. My agent telegraphed me in America that Jumbo could not be got out of the gardens; that he persisted in lying down, and would not get up. I cabled back, 'Let Jumbo lie.' It was the best advertisement for me I ever had. I was willing to have Jumbo enjoy his sudden ease for a month. Both England and the United States were talking about me and about Jumbo. An injunction suit in chancery was commenced, and while the matter was before the house of commons $20,000 was earned by the council in exhibiting Jumbo a few weeks. Jumbo's provender was sent to New York on two separate ships before we got him out of the Zoological gardens. Popular feeling ran so high in England that there were rumors that a riot would take place when Jumbo was conveyed out of the Zoological gardens. John Ruskin wrote: 'England is not in the habit of parting with her pets. If stone walls and chains are necessary to confine Jumbo, England has the stone and iron, and need not go to America for them.' Minister James Russell Lowell announced in a public speech that he believed the relations between England and America were undisturbed except in connection with Jumbo.

"To get him to the Monarch line pier we built a huge crate on wheels and had him put into it. The crate was drawn by a cavalcade of horses. He could have walked, of course, but the Royal Humane society threatened to imprison us if we stuck a prod in him. There was no room for Jumbo between decks of the steamship Assyrian Monarch, and he had to be kept on the deck several days. Parliament became interested in the matter and passed a special act providing for precautions against life by emigrants who accompanied Jumbo to America. We had to cut a hole in the upper deck in order to let Jumbo's head through. In this way, chained in a huge crate, he was brought to America. The Assyrian Monarch arrived here on Sunday morning, April 9, 1882, after a voyage of fourteen days, and Jumbo was landed in good condition. The elephant and the immense iron-bound box in which he was caged weighed together twelve and a half tons. The box and its freight were hoisted from the steamship by a floating derrick, which was towed to Pier 1. Jumbo was then hauled by sixteen horses to Madison Square garden. Jumbo cost me, including the price I paid to bring him to America, $30,000. He paid for himself in three weeks. I valued Jumbo at the time of his death at $300,000.

"Was Jumbo insured?"

"He was not," said Mr. Barnum. "I don't insure my animals when they are traveling, because if they meet any accident on the railroad, I hold the company that is transporting them liable. When they are in winter quarters at Bridgeport I have them insured. I held $75,000 in policies on my animals last year."

"What was Jumbo's food?"

"Four hundred pounds of hay, one barrel of potatoes and one bushel of onions daily. It cost me $30 a day to feed him. He drank water and beer. Jumbo was never unmanageable while he was in my circus. Scott, his English keeper, who had been with him since he was 3 years old, ruled him by kindness. He never used a prod on Jumbo. He taught him nothing except to carry children on his back. This Jumbo had been accustomed to do for years, and no youngsters were in danger while riding on his back around the ring. While traveling throughout the country we transported Jumbo in a special car just large enough to go through tunnels. Scott slept in it with Jumbo. Scott is a great beer drinker, and Jumbo used to share a pailful of the beverage with his keeper every night."

SPORTING NEWS.

Hanlan and Lee Win the Double-Scull Race at Lake Maranacook.

LAKE MARANACOOK, Me., Sept. 17.—The regatta opened at 1 p. m. with fine water. Five thousand people were present. James F. Ormand, of Boston, was referee. D. Bowen, of Portland, was timekeeper. The first race, for one mile, was between the crews of the Oldtown Indians. The Jay crew took the lead and came in five lengths ahead. Time, 8:13.

The second race, eight-oared straightaway, between Bath and Gardiner crews. Bath won. For three-fourths of a mile it was a very fine race, both crews pulling so closely together it was hard to distinguish the positions. Near the close Bath spurted and won by a short distance. Time not given.

In the three-mile professional double-scull race the contestants drew positions as follows: *Hanlan and Lee*, 1; *Hosmer and Peterson*, 2; McKay and Hamm, 3; Ross and Ten Eyck, 4. One fourth down Hanlan and Lee pressed to the front. Soon Ross and Ten Eyck fell to the rear, Hosmer and Peterson, McKay and Hamm rowing alongside. Coming back from the first turn Hanlan and Lee forged to the front, rowing thirty-four strokes, McKay and Hamm working hard for second place, with Hosmer and Peterson second. Soon after the second turn Ross and Ten Eyck left the course. They passed the stake boat in this order: Hanlan and Lee, 19:02; Hosmer and Peterson, 19:25; McKay and Hamm, 19:59.

The four-oared professional race was won by Hosmer's crew, consisting of Hosmer, Peterson, Hamm and McKay. Time, 19:17. The Ross crew, consisting of Casey, Gookin, Ross and Ten Eyck, second. Time, 19:30. The Emmetts, of Arlington, third. Time, 20:31. The Forest River crew, of Salem, fourth. Time, 20:35.

The amateur double-scull half-mile race had Conley and Ryan, of the Bradfords, of Cambridge, and O'Neil and Wade, of the Pawtuckets, for contestants. Won by Conley and Ryan. Time, 9:35. O'Neil and Wade second. Time, 9:50.

The eight-oared amateur race was won by the Crescent club, of Boston. Time, 6:10. Cumberlands, of Portland, second in 9:30¼; Dirigos, of Portland, third. Time, 9:58. A three-quarters mile, eight-oared amateur race, between Bath and Gardiner crews was won by Bath. Time, 8:13. The junior amateur scullers race had seven starters and was won by Taber, of Bath, in 11:29; Frates, of Portland, second. The senior amateur scullers race had six starters, and was won by Conley, of Boston, in 10:15; Ryan, of Cambridge, second.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The first race at Brighton Beach was a selling purse of a mile. Una B. first, Punk second, Bart Warren third. Time, 1:57¼. Mutuals paid $32.

The second race was a selling purse of seven furlongs. Joe S. first, Hotachimie second, Pilot third. Time 1:30¼. Mutuals paid $13.15.

The third race was for 3 and 4-year-olds over a mile. Tom Martin first, Favor second, Kosciusko third. Time, 1:44½. Mutuals paid $12.80.

The fourth race was a handicap of a mile and a furlong. Barnum first, Ligan second, Delilah third. Time, 1:56¾. Mutuals paid $19.30.

The fifth race was a hurdle race of a mile and a half over six jumps. Willingston first, Harry Mann second, Puritan third. Time, 2:59¼. Mutuals paid $41.

Baseball.

At New York—Pittsburg, 1; Metropolitan, 5.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 8; Louisville, 5.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 6; St. Louis, 15.
At Richmond—Virginia, 5; Trenton, 1.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 10.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Philadelphia, 7.
At Washington—National, 10; Bridgeport, 2.
At Detroit—New York, 2; Detroit, 6.
At Chicago—Chicago, 10; Boston, 4.
At St. Louis—Providence, 4; St. Louis, 6.

Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 17.—The annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland began here. The weather is perfect and the streets are alive with veterans and people from all sections. The local committees have been active for several days past, and the reunion gave every promise of being a complete success. Pursuant to the official programme the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland met at 10 o'clock in Powers' opera house for a business session. This meeting being only for the purpose of the organization. There was a light attendance, only 300 or 400 veterans being present. The meeting was called to order by Gen. Phil Sheridan in a few appropriate words. Prayer was offered by Gen. Washington Gardner. Committees were appointed as follows: On place and time of next meeting, on orator, on memorials, and on new members. A committee was appointed to consider the matter of perpetuating the existence of the organization after the present members shall have passed away.

An invitation was received from the city of San Francisco to hold the next reunion there, and was referred to the appropriate committee. After some further business of an unimportant nature the meeting adjourned.

Drowned in Lake Winnebago.

MENASHA, Wis., Sept. 17.—Five young men started out in a yacht for a sail on Lake Winnebago. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and while going up the river the yacht was capsized and Charles Chaplean and Frank Gacera were drowned. The other three barely escaped.

Cowboys Defeated by Stage Passengers.

DODGE CITY, Kan., Sept. 17.—Three cowboys met the Tascasa stage south of this city and began firing at the passengers. One of the occupants of the stage returned the fire and instantly killed one of the cowboys. The two others rode away.

Expulsion of Austrians From Warsaw.

WARSAW, Sept 17.—The expulsion of Austrians has commenced. A large factory has dismissed its German employes and replaced them with Russians expelled from Prussia.

STILL A DEEP MYSTERY.

THE BODY OF THE WOMAN FOUND AT FORT LEE UNIDENTIFIED.

She Was Young, Pretty, Well Dressed and Evidently not Used to Work. A Lawyer Who Thinks He Knows Who She Is.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The mystery surrounding the identity of the woman who was murdered on the Hudson terrace, near Englewood, on Sunday night is as far as ever from being cleared up. She was young, pretty and well dressed; her hands were soft and finely kept and showed no traces of toil. Such a woman must have had scores of friends and acquaintances, *but not one of them has yet appeared* to claim her or say who she is. All day the body lay in Undertaker Taylor's morgue at Englewood. The crushed black straw bonnet, with its clay-stained tinsel lace trimming, lay on a table beside the crumpled black silk mantle. The dead woman's face had undergone a fearful transformation since the day before. The comely features were distorted and looked like those of a woman of 40. District Attorney Campbell sent Photographer Williams over to take a picture of her, so that friends may possibly identify it after her burial.

Carefully and slowly the undertaker and his assistant lifted the body from its coffin and placed it in a sitting position on a box. The torn and soiled bonnet was fixed as well as might be over the matted black hair, and the features were composed so that for a moment they looked as if the woman was asleep. But only for a moment. Again the mouth took on a mock*ing smile, and the straggling black elf*locks that fell over each temple made the cold, pale face a mockery of what it had once been. Her hands, still wearing the lace mitts, were folded across her breast, and the camera was uncovered. Three negatives were taken, but they fail utterly to give any idea of what the woman looked like when alive. Then the remains were replaced in the ice-box and the photographer went away. After that no one disturbed them for hours.

Early in the afternoon Drs. Brand and Clendinen went to the morgue to make an autopsy. Every piece of clothing on the body was scrutinized carefully, but without finding so much as a letter to tell the owner's name. The result of the autopsy did not change the opinion which Dr. Glendinen first formed, that the blow on the head, together with the straining of the mantle around her neck, had caused the woman's death. One thing the doctors noticed particularly was that the hands were clinched, showing that a struggle had taken place. When this fact is brought out at the trial it will go far towards convicting the woman's assailants of murder in the first degree. The doctor's report will be submitted to the grand jury in Hackensack. The three young men who were with the woman when she died were examined before the grand jury, and it is thought that an indictment either for murder in the first or second degree will be found against them.

Inspector Byrnes telephoned to Coroner Schor in the afternoon that one of his men knew who the woman was. He said that if the coroner called at Police headquarters he could find out all about her. Coroner Schor and Marshal Townsend went to the big white building in Mulberry street together, but could find out nothing satisfactory. A detective told them that the woman he thought it might be was all *right and at work as stewardess on a* steamer. The officer refused to give the name of the woman or the vessel she is on.

Marshal Townsend found a little memorandum book in a side pocket of the satchel and put it away. He showed it to the reporters. In it was written: "John Quinn, 217 Jay street, Brooklyn." The writing was in a round, firm hand and evenly executed. It was evidently not the chirography of an uneducated person. The only other entry in the book was "John J. Harrington, Ocean Hotel, Coney Island." This looked as though hurriedly jotted down while in a moving car, but the hand was the same. No such person as John Quinn could be found at No. 217 or No. 317 Jay street by the reporter, and no one at the Ocean hotel knew John J. Harrington. The addresses were clearly fictitious ones given to the woman by some of her chance friends.

Lawyer Joseph S. Ridgway, of No. 357 Fulton street, Brooklyn, arrived in Englewood and asked the undertaker to let him see the body. With the flickering light of a lamp making the distorted features more ghastly than ever the lawyer scanned them long and earnestly. Then he said he felt sure he knew her, but would not tell her name. Mr. Ridgway and some of the woman's relatives will return to Englewood and complete the identification. He was extremely reticent, but it was learned that *he is attorney for a family to one of whom* the dead woman had been married. Her husband is still alive and he will probably visit the morgue. If he then identifies the unfortunate woman as his wife her name will be made known. From what the lawyer said, there is little doubt that the identification is correct, although there are no scars or distinguishing marks by which she could be known. It is understood that her relatives are wealthy people, and that there is a romantic history about her marriage and subsequent separation from her husband.

All traces of the young man who accompanied the woman to Fort Lee on Sunday afternoon are completely lost. The negro Sisco says that he saw the man with her satchel at Schuler's pavilion, and an employe at that place said that he remembers seeing the woman there drunk and alone at 5 o'clock in the evening. Yet the superintendent of the pavilion positively asserts that no such man or woman was at his place. There were thousands of picnickers spending Sunday at the dozens of resorts at Fort Lee, and the unfortunate woman's companion escaped among the crowd almost beyond any possibility of his being found again. That he had robbed her of what money she had while he had possession of her satchel seems beyond doubt. Who he was and where he came from may be revealed when Lawyer Ridgway's client talks.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Kansas quarantine against cattle from Ohio and Illinois has been raised.

A severe earthquake has occurred at Taltol, Chili. The sea receded many feet.

Yellow fever has broken out in Guymas and several other Mexican points.

The famous "Iron Brigade," composed of veterans of the late war, held its reunion in Madison, Wis.

In Philadelphia, Mrs. Hester Ford, an aged lady, was so affected by reading of the suicide of a woman in the neighborhood that she hanged herself in a similar manner.

Friends of Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, are raising funds to purchase the late William Storey's partly finished dwelling and convert it into a convent and young girl's academy.

FIGHT WITH A BANK ROBBER.

After Firing Two Shots He is Knocked Down and Disarmed.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—John V. Barross is cashier of the private bank of ex-Senator J. H. Loomis, in Attica, Wyoming county. Mr. Barross is accustomed to open the bank in the morning and get things ready for the day's business. At 8:30 he took several hundred dollars from the safe and placed it in the cash drawer under his desk, and, before commencing to sweep, opened a window at the rear end of the bank, which is only a little above the ground. While the cashier was engaged sweeping, a thief stealthily climbed in the window, and approaching Barross, who had his back turned, dealt him a stunning blow over the head, knocking him down. Then the man drew a revolver and fired two shots at the prostrate man, both of which missed their mark but went through the floor near him.

The robber then rushed to the cashier's desk, seized the contents of the drawer and was about to leave the bank by the front door when he ran into the arms of Postmaster A. J. Lorish, who had heard the shots in his office next door, and was hurrying to ascertain the cause. The robber drew his revolver on Lorish, but the postmaster grappled with the man disarmed him and by the time assistance arrived had him *pinioned to the floor.* The fellow was then securely bound and his clothing searched, $300 which he had abstracted from the cash drawer being found on his person and, besides the revolver from which he had discharged the two shots, another revolver, fully loaded, a bottle of chloroform, a large knife, and two handkerchiefs, one of which was saturated with chloroform, were taken from him. The robber is about 25 years old and weighs about 160 pounds. He refused to give any account of himself, but said his name was John Smith. He was taken to Warsaw.

WORK AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

A Vessel to be Launched in a Few Weeks, the First in Years.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Work at the Brooklyn navy yard is booming. The ironclad Intrepid, which will be one of the best equipped vessels that ever graced the *American navy, is almost completed,* and will be launched in a few weeks. As this will be the first launching that has taken place in the yard for ten years, the public will be invited to witness the ceremony, and Conterno's band will play appropriate airs.

Chief T. D. Wilson, of the bureau of construction, has just issued an order relative to the work to be done at the yard in the immediate future. The following is a summary of the items:

Such repairs on the Powhatan as are absolutely necessary to enable her to continue cruising.

The Brooklyn to be completed.

The Tallapoosa to be completed as soon as possible.

The work of preparing the hull and building the turrets of the Miantonomah to be resumed.

The work called for in the survey of the Essex to be begun.

The same as respects the Richmond.

The *Powhatan, Brooklyn* and *Tallapoosa* will have preference of work in the order named.

Work on the Intrepid to be pushed as much as possible.

The remaining work on the steel cruisers to be pushed to completion.

A Plot for a Novelist.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—In 1880 a German woman, member of the Catholic church, was married in Buffalo, lived with her husband two years, when he deserted her, married another woman and fled to Canada. Last spring the lawful wife received a telegram purporting to come from her brother-in-law, stating that her husband was dead. She preserved the telegram and accepted the information as true. This summer she was married again to a respectable business man of Buffalo. A few days ago her first husband reappeared and confessed that he sent the lying telegram thinking it would relieve him of the charge of bigamy. The matter is now in the hands of a lawyer, and names are withheld for the present. The poor woman and her second husband are much distressed. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the Catholic church, to which the parties belong, does not sanction divorce.

Can Silver Coinage be Stopped?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Manning sent for Treasurer Jordan and Director of the Mint Kimball, and a consultation was held by the three officers to consider the question as to whether or not the secretary, in the absence of a specific appropriation by congress for the purpose of coining the standard silver dollar, had authority to suspend the law. The secretary has not made public any conclusion he may have reached, but the opinion expressed among treasury officers is that the question raised *offers no loophole for the suspension of the* coinage. Dr. Kimball, director of the mint, said that no specific appropriations had ever been made for the purpose, but that the expense of the coinage had been paid under the provision of the law which reads, "And a sufficient sum to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

A Card from Secretary Carr.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Post Express publishes the following letter from the secretary of state: "I am fully determined not to accept any other place on the ticket except that of chief magistrate, and for which I have been so prominently mentioned. This is to be taken as positive and emphatic. Primarily I am for the Republican party, and propose to give my hearty support to its nominees after the convention.

"JOSEPH B. CARR."

Warrants for Members of a Mob.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—Andy and James Riggs, colored, have obtained warrants for the arrest of a dozen prominent citizens of Utica, Daviess county. They charge that the accused came masked to their houses, dragged them to the woods, strung them up with ropes several times and threatened to shoot them on the plea that they had stolen a watch. The affair causes a great sensation.

Interesting Wheat Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—In his September report on the condition of the crops Statistician George, of the department of agriculture, presents some interesting facts in relation to the production of wheat in this country. Among other things he shows that since 1850 the production of wheat in this country has increased twice as fast as population, and that last year's crop was five times as large at that of 1850.

He Foolishly Boasted.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17.—Amen J. Adams, alias Charles Adams, was arraigned here, charged with murdering Moses B. Dickering at Amherst, Mass., Nov. 2[illegible], 1875. He pleaded not guilty, and counsel was assigned him, and the first Monday in December appointed for the trial. After being away ten years he was caught in Tennessee, where he had boasted of the crime.

AMONG SNUFF DIPPERS.

A SOCIAL SCENE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF EAST TENNESSEE.

The Althea Snuff Stick—"Have a Dip?" Discussing Fashions Over the Snuff Box—Some Original Mountain Philosophy.

[Special Correspondence.]

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 3.—Although unaccustomed to walking over broken ground, when we reached our destination, one of the many summer resorts that dot the mountain ranges of East Tennessee, I was not tired, the "having my being" in the midst of the endless variety of natural scenery during our three-mile morning walk had excited my spirit above physical frailty.

Our way had lain between the mountain proper and the Little Mountain, as the highest of the range of foothills is called by the natives.

To our right lay the long, dark, seamed sides of the huge monster of earth, with its head in the clouds; on the left, glimpses through the timber (and such wealth of timber!) revealing the fresh green tops and sides of the lesser mountain; and now and then, through gaps between the ranges, the outlines of the mound-like foothills themselves appear as if just rising out of an emerald sea and instantly disappear. And above, over all, floats a misty semblance of the scene against the blue sky, and nowhere can the sky be more lovely than over the mountain lands of this section of the state.

Here was a streamlet to cross on a fallen log or crude stepping stones, its low-lying banks on either side lined with evergreen laurel, pine, cedar, ivy, holly and lofty timber in every direction; there a turned-out field to cross, with its barren, red clay, worn down by a century's plowing to a shell so thin that it is currently said of similar agricultural ruins in this sunny south that "a man has to lead his mule acrost hit mighty cyarful, lest it break through an' let him under." Here a gap in the mountains, and we note bullet-scarred trees, rude monuments of a time when the war fiend ruled over this fair land.

While enjoying the cool shade of the wide-spreading trees gracing the smoothly-shaven grass of the well kept grounds surrounding the resort, we compared notes from our two standpoints, and, as usual, the masculine party drew a rapid outline of the whole scene extending along the line of our walk, and I, from my feminine view, filled in with the details, and together we gave the finishing touches that to us made the picture complete.

"Why, howdy do?"

Turning, I saw a wrinkled visaged, half blind, very old man, with his hand outstretched to my senior, and tears rolling down his cheeks.

"I heerd you had come back to the old stomping-ground, an' thought you'd go way 'thout sayin howdy to a old man that was a young man when you was a boy."

An affecting interchange of greetings followed, the powerful influence of memory being too great a shock on the relic of humanity whose appearance recalled the worn-out field we had passed over in the morning.

"An' this is your wife, did you say? Not of the old East Tennessee stock—well, well—maybe as good as. An' you wasn't agoin' off 'thout seein' me? Well, well; your father'd never passed a friend by, nuther. Come down to our camp, and let me show you 'ns to my old woman—she ain't as spry as she used to be——"

And he trudged on before us to one of the many white outlying cottages.

The aged companion to the old man was a bright, cheery woman.

"Been man and wife these sixty-five year, an' never had a spat yet, did we, M'ria?" softly laughed the patriarch, who joined in the talk of former days, that ran on until the arrival of visitors, when he relapsed into a drowsy condition, frequently as from force of long years of habit, starting up to spread out both hands before the fire that smouldered in the huge fireplace.

The visitors were women, and I must observe that I have seen prettier women old and young, here than elsewhere. After introductions and commonplace chit chat, the men of the family withdrew to lounge in the shade of the trees, and a change took place among the women directly after their departure.

"Air they gone fur good?" asked an elderly maiden along in the twenties, running her hand into a pocket among the flutings and puffings of her dress skirt.

"Yes; I see them settling theirselves on the benches with their knives and pipes," replied this Sister Anne, a tidy, childish miss of 15, slyly peeping out at the subjects of their remarks.

The aged hostess said to the first speaker, "Hain't you got a toothbresh?" A negative shake of the head was given and she addressed the youngest:

"Run out, Graingie, honey, an' git granny a toothbresh; I drapped mine in the fire this mornin'."

During her absence the relative merits of several kinds of wood were discussed as best for the desired implement, but all agreed that althea couldn't be beat. The reader may imagine me with my full quota of Eve's inheritance awakened, but, woman-like, covered by an impenetrable assumption of indifference to these mysterious proceedings.

Miss Graingie returned, and, quietly seating herself near me, diligently chewed a bit of twig while talking about last season at the springs.

Five chairs were presently drawn closer together about the hearth, a little flat pasteboard box was handed to the hostess, who now had in her hand the twig aforesaid. I failed to perceive the sleight-of-hand performance that resulted in the twig protruding from the aged lips. The box passed into the hands of the lady out of her teens, who politely reached it over to me.

I took it, and a quick glance showed the words "Scotch Snuff" on the label.

"She don't dip," laughed the young girl. I asked her husband, but he says she hasn't prejudices about anybody doing anything they please, that's nice."

"Oh, don't they dip snuff where you come from?" cried a dainty girl of sweet 16 scooping a little stickful of the brown powder, and, with a practical motion of the fingers transferring it to the right side of her cheek and deftly moving it to and fro along the teeth or gums, the short end of the twig showing between the cherry-ripe lips.

When all were served, a lazy, droning conversation followed, interrupted by the sizz of ejected fluid on the live coals, and I was informed that almost every lady in the state enjoys her snuff privately; none but very coarse persons expose themselves by dipping in public, or before men; that new-comers made fun at first, but soon took to to the habit, etc.

After several months' residence here I am led to believe the assertion incorrect and the habit is not nearly so prevalent among the better classes as it is represented.

"Yes," continued the old lady in the course of the lengthy discussion of neighborhood doings, "they all wanted me, too, to make my will to Charlie; willing him the farm and belongings, but I told them and told Charlie I had seed bark broke over the backs of the old folks by the children of them set by to cyare for them—that I knowed we was old an' not lovely to look on, an' had ways that was not the ways of the risin' generation; I said I knowed Charlie, he was a good boy and allus had been, but in the ways of nature he was bound to marry and a son's wife and her ways comes before his paren's' ways and their short comings. So the long and the short of hit was I'd keep the farm an' give it to them in the eend that was good to the old and the helpless. I 'low to spit in my own fire an' put nobody out by it that don't like hit."

The tongue kept on, although I was the only listener, the others having entered upon a drowsy series of remarks about the pattern of a new sunbonnet, idly or dreamily turning the sticks in their mouths.

There was a great deal of native shrewdness, a fair amount of love of justice, a sparkle of charity for the failings of her race in the words of the ancient dame that repaid me for humoring her desire to talk.

When the dip was used up the brush ends of the sticks were surreptitiously dried and put in pockets, corners of mouths rubbed with handkerchiefs and a walk under the trees followed. The old dame, like most old woman snuff-dippers, retained her toothbrush between the middle of her lips, and, through long years of practice, it in no way incommoded her tongue's manipulation of words.

We returned, slowly strolling through the wealth of forest scenery to our abiding place, and I forgot this bit of civilization that had been wedged in between the pleasures of that morning and evening walk.

NELLIE R. GRACE.

A MYSTERY IN DRESS.

How a Philanthropist Economizes in Order to be Generous.

[Original.]

I was walking up Beacon street one day last winter—the thermometer at zero—when I met my old friend, Miss Sarah Elliott. It would savor of flattery in any other city to call her a girl, for, when mother was young, Miss Elliott was widely known and beloved. She has virtues enough to stock a new religion, and was once offered a large sum to live in Paris, to save that city from the fate of Sodom.

I came upon her suddenly and found my eyes riveted upon her bonnet.

I wrenched them away, not to be impertinent, and glanced at the rest of her dress, which was of almost Quaker simplicity. Her cloak was a modest Partérre à l'Habit de Joseph; and her skirt a plain Caracole à la Fareur de la Fontaine.

But for the life of me I could not keep my eyes off her bonnet. Of what new fashion, I thought, is Miss Elliott the Joan the Baptist? Are our ladies' winter bonnets to consist of nothing but a single garland of green leaves? or has Miss Elliott bound a wreath around her forehead for some festive occasion in imitation of the philosophers of ancient Athens!

I could think of nothing else all day and was so absent minded that at the hotel I exchanged my new Dunlap hat for the natural offspring of a second-hand Jewish hat store, a plague on all women's head gear that so bewilders man's wits and purses!

Despite my own loss I could not tear my mind from Miss Elliott's bonnet. That evening I called on Miss Minerva Grey, a young lady who knows everything. I begged her if she did not wish my admiration for her own charms to be eclipsed by my present curiosity to tell me the Why and the About, the heredity and the environment of Miss Elliott's bonnet.

She told me that Miss Elliott gave away thousands of dollars every year, and to support this charity used the most rigid economy. That she wore everything to its last thread, and that the green garland was doubtless all that remained of a bonnet that had yielded its more solid parts to time. "Just as we see in history," she said, "when a state's laws, buildings, commerce, almost its name has passed away, a few poems survive the wreck."

This sounded very well, but, somehow, rather soothed than satisfied my curiosity, which was fated the next day to feel a far deeper spur.

The thermometer had then fallen ten degrees, and I was hurrying down Beacon street as though a hundred creditors were after me, when I saw Miss Elliott sauntering toward me. Again my eyes were riveted, not on her bonnet—that was orthodox enough—but on her dress. May I be torn in pieces by fiery pincers, if she did not have on a white, low neck, gauze dress, an Illusion du Figuier, and the thermometer ten degrees below zero!

If I was curious the day before, I was causation mad now. Cæsar's ambition to find the source of the Nile was notning to mine to probe this mystery. The explanation of my Egeria of yesterday was exploded, and with red hot foot I ran to reproach her for palming off on me such shallow reasons.

But Miss Grey—"Spare me, I have learned everything—I was afraid that my reasoning yesterday lacked a fulcrum, and I have spent the morning in getting at the core of the mystery. When Sarah Bernhardt was in America Miss Elliott thought her a much injured woman and was very kind to her. When Miss Elliott left Paris a fortnight since Sarah, who never forgets a kindness from one of her own sex, insisted on giving her a portion of her wardrobe. Miss Elliott is very conscientious and would sooner die than waste anything. She cannot sell the dresses for anything like their value, and as none of the many objects of her charity will wear them, the good lady is engaged in the busy task of wearing them all out herself."

I smiled, but for the life of me could not keep back a tear. WILLIAM WASHBURN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

IN MADISON SQUARE.

THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE LOST THEIR GRIP ON LIFE.

The Defeated, the Broken in Heart—How They Look at Life from the Park's Benches—Mr. Train.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—As the summer slips away Madison square takes on a look of sadness which comes not from the fading flowers, the dying foliage, the withering grass. It comes from the forlorn men and women who sit there hour after hour with despair in their hearts. Somehow their hopelessness permeates the place, and makes it look as well as *feel* desolate.

They are always there, those homeless people, always when the air is mild enough to insure them from freezing to death. In the summer they crowd into the shade; in the fall and winter they seek the sun. There they are, row after row of them, men and women, young and old, entire strangers to each other, yet related by the common tie of poverty, all inhabiting the dismal kingdom of woe.

They are the pitiable creatures who have "lost their grip." What other loss could be so direful? They have tried their hands at the business of life and failed. The failure has paralyzed their energies, stifled their ambition, destroyed their hope.

Their self-confidence, otherwise "grip," is gone. What awful experiences led us to this state of apathy can only be conjectured. Any one who has ever felt himself unequal to the difficulties that faced him will have some idea of what a loss of "grip" means. It means a loss of everything, a letting-go of all holds upon life, a sinking into effortless despair. No other affliction is comparable to it. Riches, opportunity, love, luck, yes, even health may vanish and the future still be without dread, if "grip" remains. Without it a human being becomes a lost soul, no matter whether he dwells in palace or hovel. In mind he is a ruin, a creature who has lost strength, purpose, will, all the qualities that give us force, and yet knows that he needs them, and suffers for lack of them.

If the benches of Madison square could speak what mountains of despair they could describe. Day after day they are sat upon by poor mortals whose hearts are as heavy as mountains. The hurried, the hopeful, the prosperous, yes, even the happy, pass briskly by, but they leave none of their strength with the sad souls on the benches.

Children laugh and play on the walks in front of them, but they see them not. Their eyes are looking into the terrors of to-morrow which may be even greater than those of to-day. Hunger is their companion and fear their friend. What roof, if any, will shelter them through the night they know not. In summer the question of roof is not important. The park is their dormitory, the benches their bed. Cold winds put roofs into their thoughts when roofs are unattainable.

Old men and old women are in the ranks of grip-losers. Small wonder that, with an experience of three-score and ten, life becomes unendurable to them. Nor is it remarkable that the young are there. The heat of their hopes burned itself out early. There they sit, nursing the ashes, thinking of this world's horrors and of other worlds which refuse to open to them. God help them.

Their attitudes are lifeless, their faces diagrams of despair, their garments mean, their spirits broken. They are the city's waifs, looking at the driving life about them from their temporary refuge as a world in which they have no place. They pass away, one by one, into obscurity somehow, though their ranks seem never to change.

Here and there a man or woman, still in love with life, drops down to take a look at the square's sights. Looks, comments, and sighs, perhaps, and passes on into the world of the prosperous.

One of the sights that no stranger departs without seeing is George Francis Train. He is almost as permanently located in Madison square as the trees. It is, indeed, a cold day that drives him indoors. Crank or sage, whatever he may be called, he is faithful to Madison square. In the winter he had a bench near the center, but this summer he has dwelt in the northeast corner. Wherever he is there are children. They crawl over him like bugs, hang to him and loll upon him like puppies, and talk to him like magpies. They are the only creatures he considers worthy to converse with or fit to honor with the grasp of his hand. Nuts and candies are always to be found in Mr. Train's pocket, it is said. This fact keeps the friendship of the infants on solid ground.

George Francis is as big and bronzed as an Indian. His curly hair is nearly white, and he wears no hat in the park. The sunshine is his hobby. He sits in it as much as possible. In summer he wears white mostly, and invariably, winter or summer, an enormous bouquet on his left lapel. In this floral structure yellow is the king color. He has an extra coat and umbrella always at hand, as well as a bundle of newspapers and writing pad.

His face never shows the slightest irritation when grown people speak to him. He pays no more attention to them than if they were flies darting round in the air. They might speak to him a hundred times with the same result. Sometimes he is surrounded three deep by men and women, who call themselves sane, all staring at him vulgarly and sometimes talking to him impudently. He answers them not, no matter what they say. At such times he might be taken for the only sane one in the group. He is sane enough to bother nobody, and they are not.

He sometimes talks to a grown person through a child, but not a word will he speak to one direct. Who knows, perhaps his plan is a good one. He certainly escapes being bored to death by the babble of fools. Neither will he throw wisdom under the feet of swine while he holds his tongue.

His only vice seems to be much reading of newspapers. This would indicate that he still has considerable interest in the world he so heartily despises. Finds it funny, doubtless. It must appear so to any one sitting on the fence and watching the procession go by. "What fools we mortals be!"

September has brought a hint of autumn to Madison square. The indigent who rest there are already shivering at the thought of winter. Heaven help them.

EBSON OLIVER.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

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SPECIAL—18 yards of Heavy Canton Flannel for $1. At
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Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
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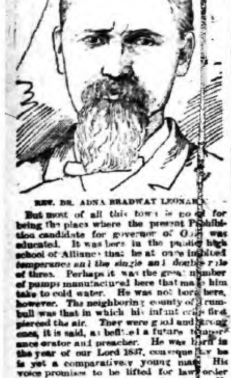
Prohibition Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

[Special Correspondence.]

ALLIANCE, O., Sept. 17.—This is a pretty county [illegible] northeast corner of the state. It is in the famous western reserve region, in the heart of the prosperous cheese and dairy country. From this region came also in the old days, anti-slavery, vegetarianism, water-cure and woman's rights. Alliance itself has a population of some 6,000. It is at the crossing of two main railway lines, and has factories where harrows, rakes and pumps are made without end.



REV. DR. ADNA BRADWAT LEONARD.

But most of all this town is noted for being the place where the present Prohibition candidate for governor of Ohio was educated. It was here in the public high school of Alliance that he at once imbibed temperance and the single and double rule of three. Perhaps it was the great number of pumps manufactured here that made him take to cold water. He was not born here, however. The neighboring county of Trumbull was that in which his infant cries first pierced the air. They were good and strong ones, it is said, and befitted a future temperance orator and preacher. He was born in the year of our Lord 1847, consequently he is yet a comparatively young man. His voice promises to be lifted for law, order and temperance many years to come. He seems to be the only man on record who has been able to blend successfully divinity and politics.

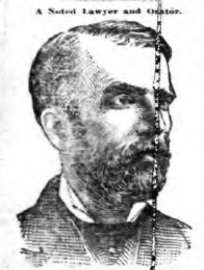
He first began to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1860. He has served his denomination so successfully that he has already been advanced through all the grades of honor below that of bishop. He has preached in Pittsburg, in Kansas, and in southern Ohio, notably Cincinnati. The Methodists of that city are a powerful and wealthy organization, and it was here that Rev. Dr. Leonard won his name and fame. He was ever heard on the side of morality and temperance, not appealingly, but aggressively, "expansively," as Walt Whitman would say. He is the kind of minister whose sayings get into the newspapers and who takes a working interest in the affairs of his fellow man. At the annual Loveland camp meeting on the banks of the Little Miami river, near Cincinnati, he is a power. *His fiery eloquence burns most unquenchably* when he is near to nature's heart, and within sight and sound of the water he loves so well. The names of Loveland and Leonard were inseparable.

It was therefore a very painful surprise to his admiring constituency when they learned that the untemperance enemies of the reverend doctor charged him with eating toast soaked in ale at a camp meeting for his dyspepsia. Godless ale bottles upon a camp ground would scandalize the cause of religion however. Therefore Dr. Leonard and a pious brother did repair in the gray of dawn to the bushes outside the lines, and there the minister did eat and drink for his stomach's sake toast dipped in ale, and it did him a power of good. Dyspepsia is a fiend. This is one story. It is only fair to Dr. Leonard to say, however, that he "denies of it," as far as going into the bushes is concerned. He says he didn't do that, although the brother who procured the ale for him declares circumstantially that he did. But the brother must have forgotten.

There is yet another story which has caused other hearts to bleed. It is that Dr. Leonard once when ill almost unto death partook of old Kentucky bourbon to save his life. He drank it at the command of his physician and the urgent request of a pious and influential member of his congregation, and he did it in the most gentlemanly and Christian manner. But he did it, and owns *up to it. The beverage he took was not even* a whisky sour. It was a plain-out whisky straight, and he repeated the dose from time to time. Afterwards the pious and influential brother being in the wholesale grocery line, it is said, and consequently importing only the finest wines, made his pastor a present of a number of bottles of sherry. Needless to say the whisky and the sherry saved his life and preserved him to become the Prohibition candidate for governor of Ohio. No bourbon, no temperance. Thus the weapons of the evil one are sometimes made to serve as a means of grace.

We therefore beg our readers to note that it was only in this way and not in any wicked and worldly way that the distinguished head of the teetotal Prohibition party of Ohio took his sherry and his whisky straight. MOLLY STARK.

A Noted Lawyer and Orator.



THE LATE EMORY A. STORRS.

Emory A. Storrs, the well-known lawyer and orator, who died suddenly on Sep. 12, was a native of New York State and 51 years of age. [illegible] sixteen years ago he went to Chicago, and yet he became so thoroughly identified with the west that many will be surprised to learn that he had not always lived there. His oratorical freedom, mental calibre, [illegible] knowledge and literary culture made him a favorite speaker on public occasions. His sense of the ludicrous, power of sarcasm and ridicule made him a favorite among political audiences and a success as an advocate. Storrs' income from his several sources of revenue was not less than $40,000 a year, yet he spent it all. He led the life of a gentleman of [illegible] ease. He [illegible] the [illegible] of the La[illegible].

SAVINGS BANK SIGHTS.

THE TOILERS OF THE METROPOLIS AND THEIR HOARDS.

Drawing Their Interest—The Doorkeeper's Vigilance—The Difficult Italians. The Mighty Interpreter—The Chinese as Depositors.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A New York savings bank is a capital place in which to study humanity. The people who carry their little hoards to that refuge of the industrious bear also the marks in their faces of the price they have paid for their money. Toil, privation, hardship, care, have all written their autographs on most of the faces that pass into savings banks. What histories, what tragedies, are there! What strength, thought, time and effort have been parted with to procure the precious bills that are passed over the counter through the small opening of that thick wire screen!

The "depositors" and the "drawers" make a continuous procession. From the hour the bank opens until it closes not a minute passes without bringing them. The doorkeeper has no end of a time with them. How he wrestles with them without being daily worn to the bone I can't imagine. No matter how many times some of them have visited the bank they never learn which line leads to the depositors' window. They must be told and fairly taken in hand and put where they belong. All this wears upon the patience of the doorkeeper, *who is* only mortal, until he falls into the habit of using "short" words. Only an angel could preserve any sweetness in his tones and fill such an office.

Yet I wished it were possible for him to always speak gently to the poor overworked, ill-clad, shrinking women, young and old, who entered, and I said so, mentioning the fact that that class of women must find life almost too hard to be borne. They are bullied by coarse husbands at home, bullied by petty officials of all kinds, and browbeaten and snubbed at every turn and corner of their wretched lives. They are so used to oppression, that they take on a skulking air, which becomes as much a part of them as their clothes.

"Yes," said the doorkeeper, "they do have a hard time of it, and I try to to be polite to them, but many of them don't seem to understand language that is not peremptory."

He told the truth, I think. While I chatted with him they wavered in and took positions at the end of both lines in a dazed way, as though they were transacting business of such tremendous importance that they were uncertain of their own movements. Many of them were most shabbily clad, having denied themselves everything they could possibly do without in order to provide against the ever dreaded "rainy day."

The smallest permissible deposit is one dollar. Often the worst dressed woman will have her roll of bills to the amount of fifty or a hundred dollars to deposit. She has earned it over the wash-tub, perhaps, or scrubbing floors, or ironing in some hot laundry into which pure air never enters. Women in sun-bonnets are there, women in rags and women in silks. All kinds of people under the sun go up and down the steps of New York's savings banks. They travel in carriages, on foot and on crutches. Here and there is a pompous man, cleanly shaven and dudishly dressed. They are noticeable in the long line of bent and loosely clad figures familiar with hard labor. Here and there a woman in stylish walking suit and jaunty hat joins the less fashionable file and lays up her treasures in bank. She may be a teacher, an artist, a writer, an actress.

One savings bank here draws the line on Italians. It will not take their money at all. Why? Because it is impossible to deal with the uneducated ones without inviting trouble. Their names are all alike, and they sign with an X. Giovanni may have a bank deposit which his brother, who looks like him, talks like him, and can answer the examiner's questions properly, may wickedly draw out. These children of song and earrings grow very angry when their money is refused, and their hands are instantly on the inevitable stiletto. Then the doorkeeper rises to the occasion and expels them forcibly, if the comptroller so orders.

Practice has made this doorkeeper expert at detecting natives of sunny Italy. He knows them the instant he sees them. I saw him vanquish a most excitable one recently. The Italian walked in with an air of assurance.

"What do you want?" said the ever-vigilant watchman.

"Me know," replied the son of the sun, in soft accents, garnished by an exasperating smile.

"But I want to know," said the doorkeeper, with some emphasis.

"*Me know," repeated the child of song,* quite pleasantly.

Then the watchman undertook the difficult work of making him understand that the bank could not take his money. The instant he comprehended he became an engine of wrath. His knees shook under him, and his tongue grew too nervous to be manipulated, his eyes burned like coals and his hand wandered into an inner pocket. The doorkeeper was firm, and fortified by a word from the comptroller he lured him to the sidewalk without violence.

The low grade of Italians are all half bandits, and not very satisfactory persons to have any dealings with. Sometimes they go to the bank accompanied by one and often two priests. Thus strengthened they imagine that all doors must open for them. When they discover that the priest is not omnipotent in this country they are beside themselves with astonishment and fury.

All savings banks have an interpreter. Not infrequently he is a person who speaks all languages save that of politeness. Particularly fluent and capable is he in the business of snubbing timid and ignorant women. That is pure enjoyment to him, and he does a great deal of it.

It always looks to a spectator as though more women than men patronized savings banks. Officials say that is not the case. However, officials are not always either polite or accurate when talking to a writer. I asked one a most civil and commonplace question. He became ice at once, and replied: "We don't care to give information for publication. Savings banks are very shy of newspapers."

"Why?"

To which he nothing replied. *It seemed* to be impossible for me to prolong the conversation after that. We parted "in silence," like the lovers who infest flighty fiction.

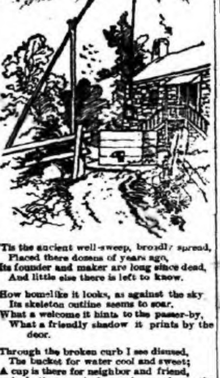
One of the banks formerly had two days in the week set apart for women. Even after this rule fell into disuse these two days still remained popular with them. January and May are the interest drawing seasons, four weeks each. Then long benches are set out and speedily filled with book holders ready to draw out their interest. Momentous is the hour to most of them. What a sea of work-worn faces; what sad records of toil; what traces of poverty; what anxiety; what evidence that life is difficult are there. The bank book is all that stands between most of them and want, humiliation, insult. It is their prop, their stronghold, the very elixir of courage, independence and self-respect. Dreadful the day when it fails them. *It is, too, the* certainty of the "decent burial," which most of them are so anxious to make sure.

In the matter of depositing in savings banks the Chinese hold higher rank than the "Hitalyents," as my Hibernian laundress calls them. There is no ruling against Celestials. They are not numerous as depositors, however, but civil and easy to deal with. MAX ELTON.

THE OLD WELL-SWEEP.

[Original.]

Do you see it yonder, so old and quaint,
  That structure half like a figure four,
Moss-patched and brown with weather-paint,
  Right over the curb by the kitchen door?



'Tis the ancient well-sweep, broadly spread,
  Placed there dozens of years ago,
Its founder and maker are long since dead,
  And little else there is left to know.

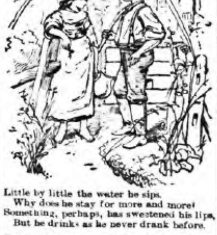
How homelike it looks, as against the sky
  Its skeleton outline seems to soar.
What a welcome it hints to the passer-by,
  What a friendly shadow it prints by the door.

Through the broken curb I see disused,
  The bucket for water cool and sweet;
A cup is there for neighbor and friend,
  And the parched wayfarer along the street.

'Tis a curious fixture, which swiftly brings
  Up from the well-source far below
The clear elixir of cooler springs
  Than over the earth's high surface flow.

The pretty maid goes often there,
  Heedless of unshod ankles and feet,
Singing some light love ditty and air,
  Hoping, no doubt, her lover to meet.

And he comes from the harvest far afield,
  To drink from her pitcher is perfect bliss;
At his soft entreaty you see her yield
  With her pitcher, a gentle, modest kiss!



Little by little the water he sips.
  Why does he stay for more and more?
Something, perhaps, has sweetened his lips,
  But he drinks as he never drank before.

Thousands have gone to that bucket's brim,
  Many a story surrounds the well;
What memories, curious, far-off, dim,
  This well-sweep, if human, might have to tell.

Yonder it stands, so old and quaint,
  That structure half like a figure four,
Moss-covered, and brown with weather-paint,
  Right over the curb by the kitchen door.

JOEL BENTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

The Hospital for Animals at Bombay.

Mrs. Leon Owens, in her book entitled "An English Governess at the Siamese Court," describes a characteristic Jain institution:

The Pinjrapoore is situated, it seems, in one of the most densely populated portions of the native town of Bombay. The author tells us that she was "conducted by two very civil men, low-caste Jains, into what appeared a large courtyard. A number of low sheds and [illegible] other courts ran all around it." The aspect of the inmates of these sheds and stalls was to her at once ludicrous and pathetic. "I felt inclined to laugh and cry by turns. Never was such a medley of sick and aged animals seen anywhere else. *A number of sick oxen* were undergoing treatment at the hands of several native physicians, who lived near the hospital, and whose sole care is to attend to its inmates. One poor old lean cow was having her leg dressed, and she seemed to be conscious of the physician's kind intention, for she stood perfectly still during the operation, which must have lasted at least an hour. The other aged or sick cattle, some blind, others scarred, not a few with bandages over their eyes or with halting steps, presented a singularly touching sight. We passed into several small courtyards where cats and dogs, and especially many aged grayhounds, find a pleasant home. Some of these were old and infirm to such a degree that it was painful to look at them." In the part of the hospital devoted to monkeys the author saw a big lame ape supporting itself on crutches precisely like a human being.

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DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the

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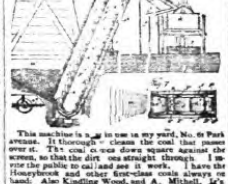

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12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 20 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1327.

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Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc. in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
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Vol. 4, No. 84 PLAINFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18 1885 Price Two Cents.

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BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 75. 9-8-tf

WANTED—A situation by a respectable woman as cook in private family or housework in small family. Good references. Apply at 28 New street for two days.

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange.—A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 90x150 feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 11-12

A RESPECTABLE colored woman wants to sew by the day or week. Reference given. Address E. W. R., EVENING NEWS office. 18-2

TAKE WARNING—Whom it may concern, that unless electric light wires and burglar alarm telegraph are removed from the City Hotel and property owned by me, within twenty-four hours from this date, I will have the same cut off and cleared therefrom without further notice.
17-2 Plainfield, Sept. 17. WILLIAM ROOME.

FOR RENT—Upright piano, Rand's, 24 W. Front street. 17-4

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue. Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. [illegible]

LOST—A white embroidered muslin sash. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. 16-3

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. F. Dunn, 24 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 100x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees. Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 9-10-6m

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 154. 6-20 3m

REMOVAL. George Demeza's old Established Kindling Wood Factory, formerly of Somerset street, has removed to 11 Water street. Orders left at M. Koller's shoe store, 26 Somerset street, Mr. Adams' paint store on Park avenue and TenEyck's clothing store 16 East Front street will be promptly attended to. Address orders by mail to box 88.

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 1 21 6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1301, Plainfield. 5 10tf

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 4-11-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. K. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 10 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 9-13-40

WILLIAM F. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. 8-10-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician. Corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till [illegible] 22-11-22

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anaesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 28.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

A YOUNG LADY Graduate of the New York Normal College, will give private lessons or form a limited class of little girls at her residence in Plainfield. Address P. O. Box 139.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

W. H. NEIDLINGER of Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to devote two days each week to teaching piano, organ or harmony in Plainfield. Refers to Mr. Dudley Buck of Brooklyn, and Rev. Robert Lowry and Mr. A. Vanderbeck of Plainfield. Anyone wishing particulars please call on either of the above named gentlemen and Mr Neidlinger will call upon them in the course of a few days. 18-6

B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
PURE Candies,
Manufactured on the Premises.
Old Fashioned Molasses Candy
a specialty

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	64	6 a. m.	60
9 a. m.	69	9 a. m.	66
12 m	72	12 m.	73
3 p. m.	82	3 p. m.	68

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.44 a. m.	Sunrise	5 42 a. m.
Sun Sets	6.06 p. m.	Sun Sets	6.07 p. m.
Moon Rises	a. m.	Moon Rises	p. m.

Chronological Events.

Wm. Hazlitt died, 1830.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be warmer and from partly cloudy to fair, possibly preceded *by light rain.*

JOTTINGS.

—In the absence of Rev. Dr. Lewis, Rev. W. R. Richards will occupy the pulpit of the Seventh Day Baptist Church to-morrow morning.

—The excursion of Engine Co., No. 2, arrived home safely from their trip to Lake Hopatcong, about half-past seven o'clock last evening.

—The New Jersey Game and Fish Protective Society held a meeting in Force's Hotel on Wednesday afternoon and elected officers for the ensuing year.

—The streets of the city were enlivened last evening by a troop of strolling German musicians who discoursed some excellent music of a high order.

—Mr. M. Power was awarded yesterday the contract for supplying the blue stone flagging and stone work at the McIntyre building on North avenue.

—Men are engaged fitting up the central office of the District Telegraph and Fire Alarm system, prior to the beginning of operations on or before October 1.

—Among the physicians who attended the funeral of the late Dr. Hiram H. James of Rahway on Tuesday, were Drs. M. B. Long, G. W. Endicott and C. M. Field of this city.

—The residents in the vicinity of the Grant avenue station are very anxious as to the time of its opening. In all probability their wishes will be realized at an early day.

—Dogs are useful animals in their way. *But their unearthly howls at midnight do* not conduce to the comfort of those who wish to enjoy "tired nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep."

—After every shower water forms in pools in the gutters along West Third street, and in a few days becomes stagnant. The gutters in that vicinity need the attention of the Street Commissioner.

—A change has been made in the time of meeting of the Sunday school of the First Baptist church. The session is now held at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of in the morning as heretofore.

—Mr. W. H. Neidlinger, a pupil of Dudley Buck of Brooklyn, is about starting a class in music, giving instruction on the piano, organ or in harmony. He refers to Mr. A. Vanderbeek and Rev. Robert Lowry of this city. *See his advertisement in our educational column.* Mr. Neidlinger has excellent recommendations.

—Out of the 176 miscellaneous corporations of this State against which taxes were assessed under the law of 1884, sixteen paid taxes and costs amounting to $5,584.45; eighteen paid taxes amounting to $1,026.03, with the expectation that they will pay the costs; one company taxed at 4,723.10, was assessed in another way; sixty companies have put in formal answers to the suit, or have promised to pay, or have exemptions; *and eighty-one* having paid no attention to the notice or process of the court, have been enjoined from doing further business. Of the latter number some may yet pay and thus disolve injunction. The total amount of tax levied was $91,573.94; there has been collected $6,310.28; there is owing by companies which have been enjoined $35,339.70, and there is *still collectable from companies* which resist payment in the courts about $45,000.

Wholesale Fruit Thieves.

Several farmers who reside in the vicinity of New Providence and on the road to Scotch Plains, complain that their melon patches and peach orchards have been visited by thieves and robbed with distressing frequency of late. Wednesday night a wholesale raid on the melon patches was made. The thieves had a double team attached to a large wagon with them, and they succeeded in filling the vehicle. They did not take any precautions to keep their action secret, but simply drove into the fields, stripped the vines of the best melons, destroyed twice as many as they stole and then proceeded to the next patch.

In the peach orchards they selected the most luscious fruit and broke the branches off the trees, in many instances ruining them. Large limbs laden with peaches were broken from the trees and thrown into the wagon, the fruit being picked off later as they drove along the road. It is believed that the parties were well acquainted with the orchards they visited as they went to those places where the fruit was most plentiful in each instance. There were several persons in the party, and the farmers believe that they came from Plainfield or Scotch Plains. *They* also did considerable damage in breaking down fences.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS

State League Meeting at Reform Hall.—Mabee and English.—Officers Elected.—Repeal of the Law on Selling to Minors.—Large Meetings.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Our report of the meeting of the State League at Reform Hall yesterday was brought down to the address of Mr. English at 2 p. m., after which the body went into committee of the whole. Mr. A. V. D. Honeyman, editor of the Somerset Unionist-Gazette, in the chair.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are ex-Mayor William B. Maxson of Plainfield, President; J. D. Joslyn of Trenton, A. W. Marshall of Metuchen, and Major J. S. Yard of the Freehold Democrat, Vice Presidents; D. P. Merritt of Montclair, Corresponding Secretary; John S. Haynes of Raritan, Recording Secretary; William H. Morrow of Belvidere, Treasurer, and Samuel Crump of Montclair, John H. French of Plainfield, George Lamonte of Bound Brook, Walter J. Richardson and Lemuel C. Reeves, Executive Committee.

Ex-Mayor Maxson made an address advocating the holding of temperance meetings on Sunday evenings. A clergyman from Montclair opposed this view as did a Mr. Stryker from South Jersey.

Mr. Crump of Montclair spoke in favor of the Law and Order League.

Major Yard of Freehold, editor of the Monmouth Democrat, said that the League must not antagonize the Church.

Mr. Patterson, editor of the Salem Sunbeam, endorsed *Major Yard. He said:* "We must have the aid of the churches, for without it our work will go back. I believe in no license, either high or low, but in the utter extermination of the traffic. It will no atone for the loss of my boy to think that he was destroyed by a saloon that paid a $1,000 license fee."

Mr. Mabee said that the ministers were the backbone of the work and that without Christian co-operation the cause could not succeed.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Honeyman it was resolved to meet at 7:45 in the evening when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Major Yard asked for information as to selling liquor to minors.

Mr. Parker, editor of Perth Amboy Republican, Mayor Maxson, and others *said that there was a law at one time for*bidding such sale but that it had been surreptitiously repealed, and that no such law was now in existence. This statement caused much surprise and it was moved and carried that the executive committee be instructed to draft a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to all minors, and that the draft be printed and sent to all the churches for the purpose of securing concerted action in the matter. Mr. Crump of Montclair offered to print said law free and send copies to all the clubs and to the various Women's Chris*tian Temperance Unions.*

A gentleman from Beverly announced that the grand jury ignored the bill against Rev. Dr. Graw of Camden for a so-called libel in regard to the temperance question, which caused loud applause.

Mr. Merritt of Montclair made a short address, after which the league adjourned to meet at 7:45 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Long before the hour announced for the meeting in Reform Hall last evening the seating capacity was filled by an audience evidently composed of the cold water advocates and foes of intemperance. The hall and stage were tastefully decorated, the latter displaying baskets of rare and many-hued flowers, evidently placed there by the gentle hands of the good and true ladies who compose *the W. C. T. U. and who yearn for* the uplifting of those who have wrecked themselves and lost their manhood through intemperate habits, and who would fain see them again in the likeness after which they were fashioned, almost allied to Deity, good and upright citizens in the community in which they reside and a pattern to all around them.

On the platform were seated many well-known lights of the Temperance cause, notably among them being ex-mayor William B. Maxson, who is the President of the *League, Rev. W. E. Honeyman, Judge Har*per, Ethan Lanphear, Hon. Chauncey Schaffer. Mr. Patterson of Camden, and others.

Previous to the opening exercises the choristers, under the lead of Marvin Dunham, rendered some choice and enlivening music, aided by an organ, cornet and two violins, which kept the attention of the assemblage until the guns were ready to be fired off by the veterans who had come out to do the work.

Mr. Maxson presided, and punctual to the time, arose and announced a hymn, which was heartily sung by choristers and congregation, after which Pastor Yerkes advanced to the desk and read the 14th chapter of Romans, and invoked the aid of the Supreme in behalf of the efforts being put forth for the redemption of the outcast and drunkard. At the conclusion of the prayer another hymn was sung and the announcement made that Mr. Mabee had been unavoidably called away at 5 p. m. to New York, and therefore could not be with them; but that a well-known gentleman would address the meeting and give sledge hammer arguments that none could gainsay, and that gentleman was the Hon. Chauncey Schaffer.

Mr. Schaffer thereupon arose and began in his usual humorous way to illustrate matters to the intense delight of all present. In eloquent language, and armed with incontrovertible facts he held up to view the fallacy of dallying with this question as it is now handled by the advocates of high license and other methods of a like nature. He believed in making a clean sweep of the whole business, and that could only be effectually and forever accomplished by Prohibition, which had worked so well wherever it had been put into operation. It was no wonder there were bad times and depression in business when $800,000,000 per annum were being squandered in drink, and that in a population of 55,000,000. This traffic wrought untold misery throughout this fair land and filled our lunatic asylums, alms-houses and penitentiaries with its victims, yea it wrought crimes too delicate for him to speak of in public. In the State of New York alone there were no less than 1,400 lunatic asylums, built for the reception of those whose reason had become dethroned through indulgence in the cup. It was impossible to regulate the traffic; you might as well endeavor to regulate a cyclone. He hoped to see the day when the importation *of foreign liquor into any* port in the United States would be prohibited. Bismarck would not allow the importation of the American hog into Germany, he shouldn't be allowed to import his slops into the ports of this great Continent. The learned gentleman concluded in an eloquent peroration, in which he predicted that the time was not very far off when the evil shall be stamped out and prosperity and righteousness shall reign among a people whose God is the Lord.

The President next introduced Mr. English, who sang "A Thousand Years," the choristers joining in the chorus. He then in *his accustomed happy style,* replete with anecdote, made one of his characteristic addresses, which, to use a much worn expression, "captured the house." He arraigned the liquor traffic, and showed the futility of attempting to abate it by adherence to any of the old parties. The question had got into politics, and the Prohibitionists were the ones that meant business in wiping out the accursed thing from the land. He couldn't see how any consistent, conscientious, Christian man could vote any other way. In two years from now he hoped to see the tide turn in favor of the cause they were contending for, which had done so much for him, and could not fail to do the same for all who sought refuge within its ranks.

The delegate from Camden, Mr. Patterson, was next introduced, and by the inspiration, which he said he caught from the remarks of Mr. Schaffer, made a telling address, much in the same strain as the preceding speakers.

President John H. French next took the floor and said he was gradually learning some things, among them how to talk. He said he was introduced to make an appeal in order to get aid to pay off a small debt incurred in repairs about the hall. The reason the *chairman* introduced him was, because he knew him to be the best beggar among them, and he hoped the audience *would be liberal and help to set the Club* free, which was his earnest desire. He stated there were several old members of the Club present who had broken their pledges during the last month, but who were heartily sorry for it, and who would come forward now and sign again, which they did amid great applause, Mr. English shaking each of them warmly by the hand and welcoming them back once more into the fold.

The closing remarks were made by President Maxson, "Hold the Fort" was sung by *the choir and congregation, and the benedic*tion pronounced by Dr. Yerkes, and thus closed the second annual convention of the New Jersey State Temperance League.

A vote of thanks was tendered the W. C. T. U. for their hospitality on this as on other occasions, and accorded.

No Quorum.

Last evening at eight o'clock was the time appointed for the meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, but at that hour only Messrs Jones and Livingston had put in appearance, and it was evident that the Board could get no quorum. About half-past eight Mr. Jones, the President, received a dispatch from Fire Commissioner Knowland, which stated that he had been unavoidably delayed, and asking the Board to keep in ses*sion until he arrived. After waiting until* about 8:45 o'clock the two members present went home, President Jones stating that he would call a meeting for next Thursday evening at eight o'clock in the Council Chamber.

Held in $200 Bail to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Martin Taylor, the colored man who was arrested by Marshal Weaver, Wednesday, on complaint of William Roome, his employer, charged with petit larceny and opening letters addressed to the family, was arraigned *before Justice Mattison for trial* yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. After hearing the case the Justice held him in $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He could not procure bail and Marshal Weaver last night took him to Somerville and lodged him in the County Jail. Ex-Judge Suydam appeared for Mr. Roome to prosecute the case.

PERSONAL.

Miss Alice Houseman, sister of George W. Houseman of East Front street, returned from abroad to-day.

Miss Lizzie Paff of Fanwood who has been summering in Montreal has returned home looking remarkably well.

Mrs. Warren Marsh of 45 East Third street, arrived home from her visit to Paris and Germany on the Red Star steamer "Waesland" to-day.

Professor Hermann of Elmira, N. Y., has been engaged to conduct the music at the Casino rink. During his absence from Plainfield he was married at Wellsburg, N. Y.

Fire Commissioner Livingston has returned from his visit to the Adirondacks, looking well after his long stay there. The fish can once more swim around at ease.

Miss Laura E. Force of 18 New street has returned home from a five weeks' vacation among her many friends at the sea-shore, greatly *benefitted in health by the change of* air.

Mr. English left for New York this morning in an early train. He spent the night with Rev. Mr. Honeyman of North Plainfield. Mr. Mabee was compelled to leave yesterday in the 5 p. m. train to meet an engagement in Kingston, N. Y. A week from Monday he and Mr. English resume their work in Hackensack.

The Casino Re-Opens.—Large Assemblage.

Roller skating does not seem to have lost its popularity hereabouts as a pastime, judging by the attendance—between 600 and 700 persons—of both sexes and all ages at the Casino last evening, on the occasion of the opening of the second season, the newly planed floor presenting a brilliant appearance, as the numerous graceful skaters glided around to the music of the full brass band, the four electric lamps suffusing the rink with their bright light, and making the shadows of the skaters dance over the floor, now mingling, now lengthening, now shortening, and flitting here, there, and everywhere as only shadows can.

The audience—a very respectable-appearing one—seemed to need no "attraction" to afford them enjoyment, but at nine o'clock, after the skaters had indulged for an hour in the pastime, the "attraction," Miss Jennie Houghton, who appeared last season here, put in an appearance, and was greeted with applause, as she repeated her numerous and intricate movements on skates, now and then the audience becoming so well pleased as to continue applauding until some feat she performed had to be repeated.

Messrs. Dennis and Woglom, the rink owners, were present, and were much gratified with the outlook.

Persons of responsibility and business experience have assumed the management and adopted most stringent rules to promote the comfort and pleasure of rink patrons generally, and propose to eliminate every feature which may have been found in any manner objectionable hitherto.

Patents to Jerseymen.

Patents granted to citizens of New Jersey for the week ending Sept. 15, 1885.

David Almond, Newark, hat forming machine; Julius Bogtrup, Elizabeth, steam engine governor; Edward J. Brookes, East Orange, seal; Henry E. Carter, Montclair, washboard; Jno. R. Clark and H. Tindall, Harrison, machine for picking and burring wool or cotton; Joseph S. Dunham, Salem, shutter fastener; Jno. J. Endres, Hoboken, truck for cable cars; Chas. F. Tisler, Clayton, fruit jar fastener; Wm. T. Goodwin, Stelton, construction and operation of permanent railways; M. J. Hughes, Jersey City, inkstand; John W. Hyatt, Newark, purifying water; Archibald Kelly, Newark, lock; Peter C. Matherson, Landisville, applying gum balata for insulating wires; Morris Schwerin, Newark, caster; E. A. Straat, Jersey City, water closet valve; Jos. E. Tynan, Paterson, machine for throwing silk; Jos. E. Tynan, Paterson, machine for doubling and twisting silk and other threads; Aaron Vreeland, Cedar Grove, gas burner; Valentine Wilhelm, Paterson, washing machine; Wm. Wilson, Edgewater, wall paper.

A Dwelling House Burned.

About half-past two o'clock this morning a dwelling house on Kimball avenue, Westfield, belonging to Henry Hosford, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was sounded and the fire department of that village was quickly upon the scene, but as the engine could not throw a very heavy stream, it was of little assistance in extinguishing the flames. A revolver which had been left in the house was discharged seven times by the heat. Mr. Hosford and his son were the only occupants of the house at the time, Mrs. Hosford not yet having arrived home from the summer resort where she has been spending the Summer. The house with the furniture was entirely consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The property was partially insured.

Seats are Now on Sale.

Seats are now on sale at the usual places for that play which gave such universal satisfaction to one of the largest houses at Music Hall last season. "Storm Beaten" is the title of the play, but instead of it being rendered by Shook & Collier's No. 2 Company, which was the fact last season, it will be placed on the Music Hall stage, Monday, Sept. 21st, by their No. 1 Company, the best of all companies in "Storm Beaten." Many persons will exclaim "How can it be better than last season," and the remark is exceedingly appropriate. But in spite of this, the company of this season challenges comparison with that of last year and will bear the test triumphantly.

STATE NOTES.

Joseph Rickey of Peapack has a field of the best corn for miles around.

Rev. E. P. Stiles, who has been nominated for Senator by the Cape May Prohibitionists, is the author of the popular hymn entitled "Beulah Land."

It is notable, in spite of what is said of the severity of Jersey justice, that of nineteen homicides in fifteen years in Morris County only two have resulted in the hanging of the criminals.

The nail factory at Oxford Furnace, operated by the Oxford Iron Company, resumed operations a few days ago, after standing idle for several months. About 200 hands are employed.

A lady boarder at the Hotel Oceanic, Barnegat City, lost a valuable pair of diamond earrings, which she laid in the sand while bathing a few days ago. She thinks they were washed away by the surf.

The body of the woman found dead near Fort Lee was identified last evening by J. S. Ridgway of No. 357 Fulton street, Brooklyn, who is the attorney for the family to which the woman was related. She has a husband living, but Mr. Ridgway declined to give her name.

"Doc," a big, intelligent bay horse at Engine House, No. 2, Camden, is an inveterate tobacco chewer. Every night, after drill, he insists upon a piece of chewing tobacco from his keeper, Barney Harvey, and will not go back to his stall till he gets it. He eats it with great relish.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

G. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y.

MUSIC HALL
Monday, September 21, 1885.
Shook & Collier's
Union Square Combination
In Robert Buchanan's great Drama
Storm Beaten
Edmund Collier in the Caste.—Twenty four characters. Six acts. Magnificent Scenery. SYNOPSIS—Prologue—Swear on the book. Act I.—Kate's confession and flight. Act II.—Christian's prayer. "Keep his life for me." Act III.—On board the Miles Standish. The ship a fire. Act IV.—Hemmed in by icebergs. Christian's prayer fulfilled. Act V.—The Island of Desolation. Rescue of Christian. Act VI.—Man proposes God disposes.
Sale of seats begin Friday, Sept. 18, at Shaw's and Reynolds'.

☞ DO NOT Wait to be solicited.
THE PLAINFIELD
District Telegraph
AND
Fire Alarm Co.,
Will open on or before Oct. 1, their
CENTRAL OFFICE
5 EAST FRONT STREET.
Now being fitted up.
The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once. P. O. Box 590.
W. H. PAGE, General Manager.

HOT COFFEE: FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK,
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-25-2m

Plainfield Fire Department. TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession *shall in the same manner as the owners* be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

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OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF [illegible] 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	[illegible] 10 a. m.
5 40 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	14 "
5 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	29 "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	37 "
7 50 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	19 "
8 02 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	45 "
4 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	59 "
4 40	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	08 p. m.
9 50 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	16 "
10 37 "	11 15 "	2 30 "	43 "
1 05 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	30 "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	34 "
1 27 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	04 "
1 05 "	3 20 "	4 30 "	31 "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	08 "
3 30 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 12 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 04 "	8 20 "	6 30 "	7 38 "
7 32 "	8 20 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 20 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
1 "	12 30 a. m.	30 "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 00 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8 00, 8 41, 10 33, 11 47 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30, 7.07, 7 [illegible], 9 21 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 20, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, a. m., and 11 [illegible] p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 8 0[illegible], 7 45, 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, [illegible], 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 3[illegible], 8 25, 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 [illegible], 5 35, 7 10, 9 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 [illegible], 11 59 a. m., [illegible] 26, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, [illegible], 5 20, 9 45 a. m., [illegible] p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 [illegible], 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1885

In a case recently decided by the Supreme Court of Minnesota (Branch vs. Dawson et al.) it appeared that the plaintiff deposited a sum of money with the defendants, bankers, in 1869, and in 1880 demanded it of the defendants, who refused payment. In 1884 she brought suit against the defendants, who set up the statute of limitations in bar of the action. The plaintiff recovered, and a judgment in her favor was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, which held that the statute ran only from the demand. The court, in giving judgment, said: "By universal understanding on the part of bankers and depositors, there is a condition attached to the undertaking of the bank. It is not its duty as it is that of an ordinary debtor, to seek the creditor and pay him wherever found. It does not undertake to pay without respect to place, absolutely and immediately. There must be demand for the money to make it due. Therefore, the statute runs only from the demand.

The rights of a purchaser of encumbered property under judicial sale was considered in the case of Clute vs. Emmerich, decided by the New York Court of Appeals and reported in the Albany Law Journal. In this it appeared that the plaintiff purchased in 1869 certain real estate sold under a judgement docketed in 1865 which was encumbered at the time by a mortgage given in 1863. Subsequent to the recovery of the judgment the judgement debtor conveyed and the property passed through several conveyances to the defendant, who acquired title in 1871, his grantor being one Cottrell. The mortgage given in 1863 had been taken up and a second mortgage given in 1866 by the then owner. In 1871 Cottrell mortgaged the property and with the proceeds paid off the second mortgage. The Court of Appeals held that the maxim of caveat emptor applies to judicial sales, that under the circumstances of the case before them the original mortgage of 1863 had been kept alive and was still a prior lien on the judgment of 1865, and that the rights of the parties should be adjusted accordingly.

The case of Darody vs. Hartoup, recently decided by the English Court of Appeals, arose out of an agreement for a tenancy which provided that at the expiration of the holding there should be the usual and customary valuation, and, further, that the persons making such valuation should consider the condition of the land, and if necessary determine what amount of compensation should be paid by the outgoing tenant to the landlord and deduct such amount from the valuation. Upon expiration of the tenancy two persons were appointed to make the valuation, and as they differed as to the amount they agreed upon an umpire. This umpire was appointed by them in writing; he heard the parties, took evidence and gave his award. The court refused, and upon appeal this refusal has been fully confirmed. The Master of the Rolls said that the only question was whether there had been a submission in writing to arbitration within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure act, 1854. The umpire had in fact, and apparently with the consent of each side, acted as an arbitrator, but the valuers were not given express or implied power to appoint such an umpire for this purpose under the agreement. It followed, therefore, that this award was not enforceable through the court.

FERD. WARD'S MEMORY.

HE UNFORTUNATELY FORGETS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTS.

How He Paid Mythical Profits—A Sensation Caused by the Knowledge that His Assignee also Shared in Those Same Profits.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The case of George C. H[illegible] against W. S. Warner was continued before Referee Hamilton Cole. Ferdinand Ward came down from Ludlow Street jail with Warden Kiernan, and seemed to be worried. His face was more than usually drawn and pinched. He was accompanied by his brother, William S. Ward, and found on entering the court room a small colony of lawyers waiting to receive him. With so many lawyers there was, of course, little real progress made on the case, but the greatest stumbling block was the convenient memory of Witness Ward.

Mr. Hornblower handed Ward the check-books, which he identified as those used in transactions with the Marine bank. One was the general check book of the firm, another was for the special account, while a third was for the account of Ferdinand Ward. The firm was formed July 1, 1880, and the first Marine bank check was drawn July 26. In the conduct of business witness said he frequently consulted with U. S. Grant, Jr., and Mr. Fish. He could not now recall what he had consulted them about, but it was on the general outlook of affairs.

Mr. Bangs began by asking about the formation of the firm. The members were James T. Fish, U. S. Grant, Jr., and the witness.

"How much was each supposed to put in?"

"One hundred thousand dollars each."

"Was it put in?"

"I can't say."

When the books were handed to the witness he said that he saw by them that he had contributed $30,000, that young Grant had put in $30,150, and Fish $15,000 each in cash.

"Did you give $30,000?"

"I can't recall. The book so states."

"Is that entry correct?"

"I can't say that it is or is not of my own recollection."

"Why don't you know?"

"Because I don't, that's all."

"Do you mean to say that you don't know what you put in?"

"I know what the books say, that is all."

"What other assets were put in as capital by you?"

"There were $10,000 in United States 4 per cent. bonds, $5,000 in Wabash bonds and $5,000 in New York and Brighton Beach bonds. I could not say whether any of these were used in the business of the firm."

"What did U. S. Grant, Jr., contribute besides the cash?"

"He gave 2,500 shares of Evening Star mining stock."

"And Mr. Fish?"

"He put in $50,000 in notes of mine which he held."

"Did he turn these notes over to you before maturity?"

"Yes, I think he did."

"What else did he put in?"

"Some Arizona mining stock and a subscription to the Norfolk Railroad company."

"Were not these securities under pledge for loans?"

"I don't know about that."

With the broad sheets of summaries of the accounts before him, Mr. Bangs proceeded to probe the witness, but had only his labor for his pains.

"What are these initials for down the margin of the sheet showing the obligations of the firm?"

"They show who had the obligations. 'W. R. G.' stands for William R. Grace, 'W. W. S.' for W. W. Smith, and 'F. G.' for Fred Grant.

The witness was going to mention others when Mr. Alexander objected, and finally won his point, remarking, "Well, it only shows that Mr. Warner had good company when he was on the roll of the creditors of the firm of Grant & Ward." The witness said he did not know if the Warner contracts were entered in the contract book. There were two such contract books, one kept by Mr. Fish and one by himself. They were not regular books of the firm. "In every case where there is a contract mentioned there was no real contract existing," said the witness, as if to simplify matters. A number of the due bills given to Warner were produced from the very bulky package which Mr. Hornblower had and the attention of the witness called to the initials upon their corners.

"What are these initials?"

"They were put there to tell in whose favor the due bills were drawn. 'J. T. D.' is Julien T. Davies, 'J. McN.' is James McNamee, and 'J. H. W.' is J. H. Work."

"All members of the firm of Davies, McNamee & Work?"

"I believe so."

"Do you know how you computed the profits which appear here on the due bills as having been made on the deposits with you?"

"I can't recall."

"Were there any profits?"

"I don't know."

"How did you transact business?"

"I would say to a man that I would give him say $15,000 at a certain time if he would let me have $12,000 at once. If he consented I would draw up the due bills or obligations you have there."

"What other customers did you have?"

"I cannot recall."

Mr. Alexander made a strong objection to having various names drawn into the matter. Mr. Warner, he said, was willing to have the entire brunt of the blame and fight fall upon him. Mr. Bangs said he could not understand the sensitiveness of people on this matter if every transaction was open and fair, and the only inference to be drawn from the repeated objections was an unfavorable one.

The witness was brought down to the night of May 5, when Mr. Warner called upon the witness and said that if Ward would turn over all he had to Warner he would try and make every effort to keep the people behind him quiet. It was then agreed to turn over the Pierrepont street house in Brooklyn, the Stamford property and the Booth's theatre property. The witness said he executed the deeds at the office of Mr. Shepherd and signed the assignments there too. "Mr. Davies stood in the doorway of the room."

"Did you read the assignment?"

"No; it was already signed by Grant and Fish."

"Did you know what names were in the annexed schedule of preferred creditors?"

"No."

"You did not know that Warner, to whom you had just deeded $1,500,000 of property, was one of the names on that list?"

"No."

The fact thus brought out by the evidence of Ward that the man who was named as assignee had been connected with the previous remarkable transactions of the firm and was present at the hurried doings of Ward at the time of the failure created somewhat of a sensation in the court-room. Mr. Hornblower, counsel for Mr. Davies, explained that his client, who had been assignee and was now receiver of the defunct firm, had, he thought, fully explained his connection with the business of the firm, had nothing to conceal and was as anxious as anybody for a clearing up of the entire matters of the firm.

After a long talk an adjournment was had until Tuesday at 10:30, when Mr. Alexander will take Mr. Ward in hand on behalf of Mr. Warner.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

To Be the Great Issue in Congress This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Referring to the silver question as likely to be a prominent issue at the coming session of congress, The Star publishes an article purporting to give the attitude of the administration and of congressional leaders on the subject. It says: "Both Mr. Bland and Mr. Reagan are quoted as declaring their determination to stand by the Bland dollar uncompromisingly, and the anti-silver men say that President Cleveland has not altered his views in the least since writing his anti-silver letter shortly after his election. The prospect seems to be for a straight issue on both sides, and the outcome depends upon whether or not the administration has received enough converts since last session to put it in control of the house on that question, which, it is thought, will play the most important part in the organization of the body. In this respect, Speaker Carlisle will be placed in a very awkward position. There is no idea that he will meet with any opposition in his canvass for the speakership, and he will have to decide as to the organization of the coinage, weights and measures committee, which will have the silver question before it. According to the general custom, the old chairmen who have served satisfactorily will be reappointed at the heads of their respective committees.

Thus Mr. Morrison will expect to go at the head of the ways and means; Mr. Randall's friends will claim for him the appropriations committee, and Mr. Bland will expect to be placed at the head of the coinage, weights and measures committee. He will expect, also, that the committee will be organized according to his ideas, so that the silver men will be in control. Should his expectations be accomplished, the silver men would have the reins in their own hands and the administration would be defeated at the outset. On the other hand, if Mr. Carlisle should refuse to place Mr. Bland in his old position, or should organize the committee so as to take the power out of his hands, it would have the tendency to commit the house to support of the the administration before any vote had been taken, and would precipitate a long and warm contest at once. In the face of these circumstances, it is important to know what Mr. Carlisle's views on the question are. The silver men naturally reckon on his being with them as opposed to the New York bankers, but it is understood that he has studied the question very carefully, and is inclined to think with the president that there is danger in the unlimited coinage of silver dollars. This question is giving him more uneasiness than the tariff or anything else that may come before congress this winter, and for months past he has been talking with men on both sides and making a careful study of the situation.

"DIXIE" AND "YANKEE DOODLE."

The Tunes Played at the Wonderful Luray Cave.

LURAY, Va., Sept. 18.—Over 150 union soldiers of the late war belonging to an organization called Sheridan's Veterans visited the wonderful Luray cave and listened to "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" as played by the guides on the strange stalactite organ in the subterranean cave. They were accompanied by ladies and dined at Luray inn, where they were received by Maj. Armstrong, formerly of Ewell's staff. Prominent in the party were ex-Governor Thomas and Gen. Chamberlain, of Vermont; Gen. Dickinson, of Connecticut; Col. Wellington, of Massachusetts; Gen. Rhodes, of Rhode Island, and many others from the New England states. The organization arrived at Winchester, where they pitched tents and encamped on the old battlefield. They were met by the Winchester Light Infantry, Capt. Multon, and by Corps 4, of the Confederate Veterans. A camp fire was held, and the meeting of the blue and gray on the scene of their former bloody conflict was most fraternal. They go to Harrisonburg, where they will be tendered a reception and banquet.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Antietam and a very large party of veterans of the One Hundred and Seventh New York regiment from Elmira, who were engaged in that encounter, are encamped on the old battlefield and holding a reunion in commemoration of the event.

Ran Away on Her Wedding Day.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 18.—William Linke is a rich and handsome young farmer of Lawrenceville and for some time he has been paying attentions to Miss Ruth Fuller, a neighbor's daughter. She received her education in a young lady's seminary in New York city. Their engagement was openly announced among their friends and several weeks ago the wedding invitations were sent out. Wednesday afternoon was the time set for the wedding at the residence of the young lady's parents. Some fifty of their friends arrived by noon, and the Rev. Mr. Drexn, Methodist clergyman, was there to tie the knot. Just before the time for the ceremony the young lady's mother was handed a note from her daughter, which read as follows:

"DEAR PARENTS: Don't worry on my account. I am safe and in good hands. I've changed my mind and concluded not to get married. Tell Will to bear up bravely. I will always be his firm and true friend—more than that, never. Good-by."

The bridal dress was found in her room. Miss Fuller's parents say they do not believe she has eloped. They think she is with one of her old schoolmates, waiting for the affair to blow over. It is thought that at the last moment Miss Fuller objected to being a farmer's wife.

Nice Work for Respectable Boys.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—A party of lads went to a cemetery in the outskirts of the city and removed a coffin containing the skeleton of a man. They disposed of the skeleton to a junk dealer for old bones. They have not yet been identified, but circumstances point to their being members of some of the most respectable families in town.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Lieuts. Mason and Abbott have been ordered to sea duty. Both gentlemen have fine residences here, and have long been classed as shining lights in Washington circles.

Representative Warner, of Ohio, is in Washington. He says it is his belief that congress will pass a compromise silver bill at the next session.

The president has reconvened the court martial which tried Paymaster General Smith for next Monday in this city. The sentence was suspension for two years, and the president, it is understood, is dissatisfied with the finding.

THE KNOCKING CEASED

MEN IMPRISONED IN THE CABIN OF A WRECKING SCHOONER.

She is Struck by Barges and Turns Over. Earnest Efforts Made to Raise the Vessel—The Knocking Grows Fainter and Stops.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—On last Christmas day the English clipper ship Lornty was run into by the steamer Cornwall, and sunk in the ship channel, about midway between Ellis' and Governor's islands. She had been anchored about half a mile from the Battery wall, where the currents are swift and strong. No attempt was made to raise her and rescue her cargo of oil until May last, when the Merritt Wrecking company sent the wrecking schooners Edwin Post, in charge of Capt. James B. Smith, and the Rapidan to the scene of the accident. The crews of both vessels, together with two divers, named Patrick Linden and Anton Anderson, numbered sixteen men. The schooners anchored near the wreck, and the work of raising it went on uninterruptedly, except when the schooners were run into by some incoming or outgoing craft. These collisions happened frequently, and a good lookout was constantly kept on the deck of both schooners. At night the regulation eight-inch light always swung from their stays.

When the men on board the schooners stopped work on Wednesday night, Anton Anderson, one of the divers, was rowed ashore. All the other men lounged about on the decks until 10 o'clock, when everybody left from the deck of the Edwin Post except the watch. Capt. Smith and the colored cook, John Phillips, are supposed to have been in the cabin. There was a strong ebb tide flowing, and the wind blew strong from the northwest. The harbor was full of sailing vessels at anchor. About 10:45 the watch on the deck of the Edwin Post saw a tug steaming down the bay with a long line of barges and canal boats in tow. A second tug came circling around the boats, keeping them in order. The fleet of boats kept drawing nearer and nearer to the wrecking schooners until the watch on board became alarmed and shouted lustily for it to keep off. The tug headed away and safely passed the schooners, as did a number of the boats in tow. The tug had not sheered off soon enough, and the rear end of the tow was swept with crushing force against the schooners. It tore away a portion of the starboard rail and the bowsprit of the Rapidan and then struck the Edwin Post a crushing blow on the port side about midships.

The Edwin Post listed, and before she could right herself one of the boats in tow slid against her and tipped her over. The hold filled with water and she sank rapidly. The cabin was closed tight, and the air in it kept the vessel from sinking, so that she lay with a portion of her hull above water. Those of the crew who had gone in the forecastle had been alarmed by the cracking of the Rapidan's bowsprit, and had scrambled on deck in a jiffy. When the Edwin Post received the first blow, a few of the men were knocked overboard, and the others and jumped for the tow, only to drop into the water and narrowly escape being crushed to death. All these men were picked up by the men on board the Rapidan.

By 2:30 o'clock the John Haggerty and Rescue, wrecking schooners, were at work trying to right the overturned schooner. In the meantime it had been discovered that Capt. Smith and the colored cook, Phillips, were missing. A hammering was heard coming from the ill-fated schooner about where her cabin was. There was no doubt but that one or both of the missing men were confined in the cabin and were knocking for assistance. Diver Linden was sure that the captain was not in the cabin. He was positive he had seen him on deck, partly dressed, just after the collision occurred. Whether Linden was mistaken, or the captain had been crushed to death, or so injured that he could not swim and was drowned, could not be positively learned. Most of the men thought that the captain was still in the cabin, and clung to this belief.

In an effort to dispel the doubt the men clustered as near the overturned schooner as possible, and shouted in chorus:

"Who is there?"

"John Phillips. Help me out," was heard faintly.

"Is anybody with you?" the men shouted again. Then they listened intently, but the only thing they heard was several unusually loud raps.

The divers and wreckers under command of Capt. F. Sharp, worked like beavers. Ordinarily it would take several days to set the vessel on her keel again, but the men were determined to keep right at work until they had rescued their imprisoned comrades. Mr. Merritt was on the scene early, and worked as hard as anybody. Two divers were sent down to ascertain the exact position of the schooner. They found that she was in eighteen fathoms of water, and that all below her was clear enough for the passing of chains. The Lornty lay a little to the north, so that she did not materially interfere with the work. The masts of the schooner pointed south. The Rapidan worked up close against her hull, while the John Haggerty was anchored as near on the other side as possible. While this was going on the knocking continued, sometimes rapidly, and then died away as though the arm that caused it was tired. Again it seemed as though half a dozen men were struggling to break out. Notwithstanding the exertions of the men, it was nearly daylight before they were ready to begin pumping air into the schooner. The knocking had gradually been growing fainter, and seemed to be dying away. At times it was lusty enough to be distinctly heard, and then it would not be heard again for a long interval.

As the schooner filled with air she slowly rose until nearly the whole length of her side, from stem to stern, could be seen. The work was necessarily slow, and the men were still at it at 6 o'clock. The knocking had not been heard for some time, and the men were becoming discouraged. But they were cheered by the hope that the foul air in the cabin had only caused those confined to fall into a faint or become so weak that the knocking could not be continued. Some of the men wanted to bore holes into the schooner's exposed side, so as to admit air into the cabin, but Mr. Merritt said that this would permit the air to escape and the vessel would sink again, and the imprisoned men, if still alive, would be drowned.

At 8 o'clock a cable had been placed around the hull of the schooner, and it had been raised a little. Lines were then strung out to every point of the schooner, and the work of the divers became more and more difficult. At 2 o'clock, after a deal of prospecting, the divers went down to see if the butt end of the mainmast was uninjured and free enough to permit of the passing of heavy chains about it. Finally this was done, and then the work of running chains around the bow was begun. This is always a difficult piece of work, but the men hoped to have finished it in a few hours.

At 8 o'clock the divers had succeeded in getting the chains under the overturned schooner, and she was raised partly out of water. Then an attempt was made to get into the cabin, but, after working for some time without success, it was decided to drag the wreck over to the Jersey flats and beach her.

Just where it was taken could not be learned.

SPORTING NEWS.

Good Work and Fast Time on the Wheel, Baseball and Racing.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—Fine weather attended the annual tournament of the Genesee bicycle club of this city. The first race, the novice race, one mile, was won by J. G. Ebbs. Time, 3:08. There were fifteen entries in the second race, which was run in two heats. The winners were: First, A. E. Schaab, Buffalo; second, C. Smith, Rochester; third, J. R. Rheubottom, Weedsport. Time, 2:58¾.

When the next mile race was called, the following professionals came to the scratch: R. A. Neilson, Boston; J. S. Prince, Washington; William M. Woodside, Chicago; John Brooks, Blossburgh; Robert James, England. The race was an exciting one, as the wheelmen were bunched the greater part of the course. They came under the wire in the following order: Neilson, Prince, Woodside, Brooks and James. Time, 2:46¾. The first prize was $100; second, 60; third, $40.

In the mile open race the following were the starters: W. A. Illston, England; George E. Weber, Smithville, N. J.; W. A. Rowe, Lynn; R. Cripps, England; W. F. Knapp, Cleveland. This was one of the prettiest contests of the day. The men started even and wheeled around the course, at no time more than two lengths apart. When they passed under the wire there was not more than half a second difference in the time. They were heartily cheered. Knapp took the first prize, a gold watch; Illston second, a silver tea set; and Weber third, a diamond ring. Time, 2:53.

The mile tricycle race was won by Cripps, of England. Time, 3:47½. Three-mile championship race for members of the Genesee club—C. A. Smith first, C. J. Connolly second, R. P. Searle third. Time, 9:50. Mile race for safety machines—F. Allard, of England, first; A. P. Englehart, of England, second; J. G. Ebbs third. Time, 3:08. Handicap mile race—W. F. Knapp, of Cleveland, first by 15 yards; W. A. Illston, of England, second; Cripps, of England, third. Time, 2:51¾.

Professor Kaufman won the unicycle race in 2:56. Five-mile race—W. A. Rowe, of Lynn, first; W. F. Knapp second, G. E. Weber, of Smithville, N. J., third. Time, 16:05. Mile consolation race—H. C. Hersey, of Elmira, first; J. C. Connolly second, E. H. Cochran, of Leroy, third. Time, 3:03¾.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The first race at Brighton Beach was a welter handicap over one mile and six lengths. Corsair first, Burgomaster second, Royal Arch third. Time, 2:08¼. Mutuals paid $174.35.

The second race was a consolation sweepstakes over one mile and a quarter. Favor first, John Sullivan second, War Eagle third. Time, 2:12¼. Mutuals paid $12.95.

The third race was the Boquet stakes for 2-year olds over seven furlongs. The Bard first, Inspector B. second, Florence Fonso third. Time, 1:31¾. Mutuals paid $28.55.

The fourth race was a sweepstake for 3-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters. Alta first, Bersan second, Volante second. Time, 3:09. Mutuals paid $57.70.

The fifth race was a handicap sweepstakes over one mile and five furlongs. Euclid first, Aliba second, Lausette third. Time, 2:57. Mutuals paid $11.10.

The sixth race was the fall selling race for all ages, over a mile and a furlong. Little Minch first, Swift second, Heel and Toe third. Time, 1:57. Mutuals paid $53.80.

Baseball.

At Richmond—Virginia, 5; Bridgeport, 5.
At Detroit—New York, 1; Detroit, 0.
At New York—Metropolitan, 4; Louisville, 2.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
At St. Louis—Providence, 2; St. Louis, 12.
At Washington—National, 9; Trenton, 6.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; Cincinnati, 6.
At Chicago—Chicago, 12; Boston, 6.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 15; St. Louis, 5.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Philadelphia, 6.

National Convention of Mexican Veterans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—The national convention of Mexican veterans elected the following officers: President, Gen. James W. Denver, Wilmington, Ohio; first vice president, Gen. W. D. Manson, Crawfordsville, Ind.; secretary, Alex. M. Kenaday, Washington; treasurer, S. V. Niles, Washington; marshal, S. L. McFadden, Logansport, Ind. Among the vice presidents are Gens. Hancock and Getty from the army, Commodores Jouett and Quackenbush of the navy and Col. Broome and Maj. Stack of the marine corps. Resolutions were adopted asking the president to appoint Gen. Manson pension agent for Indiana; expressing pleasure at the present meeting and sympathizing with those veterans who through poverty or old age were unable to be present; thanking those representatives in the national congress who had stood by the Mexican veterans and voted for the bill placing them on the pension list and expressing the hope that congress would yet fittingly recognize the services of the Mexican soldier. Des Moines, Iowa, was selected as the next place of meeting.

Montreal's Awful Scourge.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—The death rate from smallpox was the largest since the outbreak, forty-two French Canadians falling victims to the scourge. The contagion is spreading at an alarming rate in the suburbs off the south side of the river. At a meeting of the board of health, which has been reorganized by the addition of six members of the citizens committee, it was resolved to endeavor, by providing for the families attacked and by furnishing the best hospital accommodation, to prevail upon them to isolate themselves, and if by the end of the week this was not done to force compulsory isolation. A French Canadian member of the board intimated if this was attempted a riot would ensue. The number of cases is so alarming that the authorities refuse to furnish information to the press.

Standard Oil Company's Telegraph Lines.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Banker's and Merchants Telegraph company, which was chartered under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1881, will make application to alter and amend its charter by changing its corporate name to the "United Lines Telegraph company." As the Standard Oil company has a number of private telegraph lines that are operated in connection with the United Pipe lines, it is semi-officially hinted that the Standard corporation is at the back of the United Lines Telegraph company, and that a powerful telegraphic combination is about to be effected by the oil kings, whose wires now penetrate regions not touched by rivals, and where important interests center.

Governor Hill at County Fairs.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 18.—Governor Hill is engaged to speak at several agricultural fairs throughout central, western and northern New York. He spoke at the Lewis county fair, and will be present at the Onondaga county fair to be held here this week. The Democrats are preparing to give him a big reception.

ANNIHILATING SPACE.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Six Days Will be an Ordinary Passage. Expense of the Eliza Armstrong Case—Frightful Sufferings in the Soudan.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—There is an active revival of the project to run a line of passenger steamers from Milford Haven, in Wales, across the Atlantic to Newfoundland, to transport the passengers across Newfoundland by rail and to convey them thence to New York by a connecting line of steamers. It is claimed that by this route the normal time of making the trip from England to New York would be only six days. The Great Western Railway company is said to be prepared to subscribe largely to the new enterprise. The Liverpool Post says it learns that the promoters of the proposed company means business, and will issue an alluring prospectus as soon as trade revives sufficiently to warrant the expectation of investments.

The expenses of the defense in the Eliza Armstrong abduction case are mounting up to enormous figures. Mr. Stead has declined to employ counsel and is conducting his own defense with the help of occasional suggestions from his regular solicitor. The officers of the Salvation Army, however, have employed an eminent array of pleaders to defend Mrs. Jarrett and Mr. Bramwell Booth. The leading counsel for the defense is Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C., and member of parliament for Dundalk, who receives no less than $1,000 for every appearance he makes in the police court. These fees, together with the cost of obtaining witnesses and the many incidental expenses of the trial, are paid by the Salvation Army, but as that concern is now an enormously rich corporation, it can doubtless stand the strain.

Private advices from Massowah in the southeastern corner of the Soudan give a deplorable account of the condition of the Italian military expedition lately established there. The heat is fearful, the night temperature frequently rising to 122 degrees. In the daytime any approach to comfort is impossible and existence is almost intolerable. Officers and men go about naked, and more than half of them are always in hospital. Enteric and other diseases are very prevalent. Sunstrokes are of daily occurrence, and there is hardly a member of the expedition who is not worn out mentally and physically. Insanity is common, and no less than five of the officers and many of the men have committed suicide.

As a result of the agitation by The Lancet of the filthy condition of Windsor it is proposed to cleanse and rebuild the slums of that royal town. It is expected that the work will be completed in about two years, and will be a fitting celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, which will occur in 1887. It is suggested that the cost of the improvements should be defrayed out of the hoarded wealth of the queen, but this suggestion is not likely to be adopted.

A sensational trial has just been concluded in Trappan, in Austrian Silesia. The prisoner was Gabriele Mueller, a factory girl, and the charge was infanticide. The evidence showed that the girl had disposed of her illegitimate child by burying it alive a few hours after its birth. She had gone alone into a garden, dug a shallow hole in the ground with her hands, placed the baby face downward in the grave and covered it with earth, which she attempted to smooth down by trampling upon it. The girl was very ignorant, and all she had to say in her defense was that she thought she had a right to do what she did with the baby, because nobody wanted it and it belonged to her. She was convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

News has just been received of the blocking of the main shaft of the Oakwell colliery at Ilkestone, in Derbyshire. Three hundred miners are entombed. Efforts are being made to effect their rescue by way of the furnace shaft, and will, it is thought, be successful. Up to this time none of the miners have been brought to the surface.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—Warlike preparations continue at the various Spanish naval stations. A large quantity of naval stores and a number of heavy guns have been shipped to Manila within the past few days.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The German government has postponed the discharge of the naval reserves.

Who is Responsible for Jumbo's Death?

OTTAWA, Sept. 18. — General Manager Hickson, of the Grand Trunk railway, states that he cannot see how the railway company can be held responsible for the death of Jumbo. The report sent to him shows that the circus men had cut down fences and were driving Jumbo across the track when he was killed. Had they taken the trouble to go around a short distance, by the regular crossing, the signal men would have warned them of the approaching train, and the accident would have been averted.

Naturally it Creates a Sensation.

ROCKFORD, Ills., Sept. 18.—The case of Nellie Dean, of Chicago, has caused a vast amount of comment, not only here, but in Chicago. It is now ascertained that two sisters recently came here from Sweden to learn the American ways. Their parents move in court circles in the old country, and it was agreed by the girls and parents that they should live in Rockford for three years. They were finely educated, speak French, Italian and German, beside their native language, and are now working in this city for servants' wages.

Government Clerks May Vote.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—A Washington special says: It has been announced in all the executive departments that there will be no interference with those employes who go home and cast their ballots this fall; but the election leave of ten days with pay, heretofore allowed every male employe, will not hereafter be granted. Anybody who goes home to vote will have the period of absence deducted from his annual vacation leave, or else will have his pay stopped during his absence from duty.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Chili has been shaken by a heavy earthquake.

The Grant monument fund in New York is $76,148.80.

Four collieries are idle in the Shamokin valley, throwing 1,200 men out of employment.

Andrew J. Bates, the tallest man in Indiana, seven feet ten inches in height, has died, aged 55 years.

The Cuban government is strengthening and equipping all the fortresses on the island.

The date to which Riel was reprieved, so that an appeal of his case might be heard before the imperial privy council, is Oct. 16.

In the suit of Carte against Duff over the comic opera "The Mikado," Judge Wallace, in the United States court in Syracuse, denied the application for an injunction to prohibit the performance.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Officers Elected and the Reunion Adjourned Sine Die.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 18.—The crowds in the city to witness the second day's proceedings of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland are much larger than that of the day before. The streets have been thronged all day by thousands of visitors. The weather continues delightful and sightseers appear to be enjoying themselves to the utmost.

At 10:30 the veterans formed in line at headquarters and marched to Powers' opera house. After the meeting had been called to order and prayer offered, Gen. Sheridan, as president of the society, appointed as a committee on the Grant monument fund, Gen. Cochrane, Gen. J. Warren Keifer and Capt. Robert Hunter.

The reports of committees were then received. The committee on amendments to the constitution reported for members of such committee the names of Henry Stone, Gen. J. C. Robinson, Col. H. M. Duffield, A. L. Conger and George S. Ropes. The recommendation was concurred in.

Gen. Barnett, chairman of the committee on the Garfield monument fund, reported that plans had been adopted and a site chosen on the west side of the Capitol building at Washington. Work is now progressing on the bronze pedestal and figure. The committee hoped and expected that the monument would be ready for unveiling at the next meeting of the society. The committee on officers reported the following:

For president, Gen. P. H. Sheridan; corresponding secretary, Gen. H. M. Cist; treasurer, Gen. A. S. Fullerton; recording secretary, Col. J. N. Steele, and vice-presidents from each state and territory of the Union. The nominations were adopted. The committee on the orator for the next meeting named Gen. B. F. Harrison, of Indiana.

The society at 12:30 adjourned sine die.

DIED BY HER LANCET.

Sad Death of a Respectable and Talented Lady Physician.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 18.—At 11 a. m. Dr. Adelaide Richardson, teacher of physics at Mt. Holyoke female seminary, and one of the most popular and learned of the lady physicians in the country, was found dead lying full dressed on the outside of her bed with blood flowing from a wound on the right side of her neck. She had placed her surgical instruments within reach, and while lying on the bed had punctured one of the arteries in her neck with a long lancet, probably producing instant death. Her relatives at Wallacetown, Mass., took charge of her remains.

Dr. Richardson was a graduate of Ann Arbor medical college, aged 47, unmarried, and everywhere loved and respected, not only for her deep learning, but for her Christian charity and happy disposition. She had been a member of the seminary faculty several years and had devoted her life to study and hard work. For over a year she has suffered from a head trouble and this summer has been under treatment at the New England hospital at Boston. About a week ago she returned and appeared to be in her usual health and spirits. After tea Tuesday night she attended devotional exercises and a social gathering. She then retired. Not appearing in the medicine room at 9 a. m. Wednesday morning, as was her custom, her door was broken in and she was found as above described. The faculty has made extraordinary efforts to keep the fact of the suicide from the public but in vain. The death has cast a deep gloom over the seminary and village.

The Augusta Postmastership at Last Settled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The appointment of Samuel B. Fowler as postmaster to Augusta, Me., the residence of James G. Blaine, ends the warmest fight, perhaps, over a postmastership that has taken place during the present administration. Mr. Manley's commission as postmaster at Augusta expired several months ago. He was a warm friend of Mr. Blaine, who desired his continuance in office. Col. Morton, editor of The Age, was an applicant for the position, and was backed by all the leading Democrats of the state. The president, it is understood, declined to appoint Morton on the ground that he printed in his paper scandalous articles reflecting on Mr. Blaine's family life, and particularly as to his marriage.

Mr. Fowler, who has been appointed postmaster, was the second choice of the Augusta Democrats, and it also said Mr. Morton's choice after himself. He is a merchant in good circumstances, standing well in the community, is an active politician, and has several times been a candidate for the legislature.

Mr. Blaine's Future.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—An Augusta, Me., special to The Herald says: A gentleman who evidently speaks with authority was asked whether Mr. Blaine would again run for the presidency, he replied: "That remains to be seen. It is a fact that his political admirers in Maine do not acquiesce in the remarks recently uttered by Governor Long, of Massachusetts, and think he was altogether too previous in what he said about Mr. Blaine as a presidential candidate. It is understood that Mr. Blaine does not consider his strength impaired in consequence of his defeat, which he attributes more to the Burchard accident than to anything else. Further than this he is close-mouthed. When a candidate is beaten by so close a margin as Mr. Blaine was and received the largest vote ever thrown for a minority candidate, it is hardly reasonable to presume that the presidential bee in his bonnet has flown. It is a marked trait in Mr. Blaine's character whenever his personal aspiration meet with a check to pick his flint and try again. One thing is certain, he is not shelved in American politics."

A Sensation in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—Society here is astounded over a case of husband poisoning and elopement. Charles Wilson, a prominent citizen, has suffered for some time with an unaccountable illness. Finally, by accident, a Mr. Smith discovered letters written by Wilson's young and beautiful wife to his son, Bertie Smith, a highly respectable young man, filled with endearing terms and saying she was slowly killing her husband with potions of ground glass. Mr. Wilson, who now looked like one in the last stage of consumption, was notified. The wife got wind of the disclosure and fled to Boston, where she is now stopping under an assumed name.

The Independents will Remain Independents.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 18.—The Independent city committee has unanimously resolved: "That, since we have seen no reason for regretting our action in bolting the Republican presidential nomination last year, and since it is probable that our attendance at a Republican caucus would be taken as a sign that we no longer cared to uphold President Cleveland's wise and patriotic administration, therefore, we believe that we can at present best subserve the cause of good government by abstaining from the party caucuses and by voting independently."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

AN AMERICAN'S SENSATIONS ON LANDING IN ENGLAND.

Crossing the Pond—The Coast of Ireland. Liverpool—Reaching London—Street Athletes—A Bank Holiday at Westminster.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Aug. 18.—"We sailed the ocean blue." As a matter of fact, every one does who comes to Europe from the land of Columbus, and I do not mention it as a novelty, but as a wonderful and ever thrilling experience. Near acquaintance with that eternity of water does not inspire confidence. Our good ship Celtic—as sturdy a craft as plows the waters—would, if such a thing were possible, inspire it. Her captain is a hero, a man who has not weighed his own life against the chances of rescuing others from the horrors of a watery grave. The records of the United States congress show that our government has officially thanked Capt. Giasdell for rescuing eleven of her citizens in peril, and humane societies in different sections of Europe have voted him watches, medals and honors. I need not dwell here, for it is doubtless a twice-told tale. I only wish to illustrate the truth that, notwithstanding we had so notable a commander on deck, and his broad, kind, Scotch, rather than English, face could not fail to inspire a degree of trust, yet if any passenger had ever, during the four days of perfect sunshine and nights glorious through favor of moonlight, or the three days and nights of gale, or, later, through the last forty-eight hours of dense fog, if any one had said, "I have not the least dread of the ocean," well—I could not have believed the statement. It is not possible to divorce the mind from the presence of the Power—whose wil we seem feebly to be combating—as by steam and sail we rush on.

We eagerly watch for a glimpse of a whale—with mental thanks that we do not make nearer acquaintance with his kingship—we admire the sporting dolphin, and shudder lest we may play with him; and when the cowardly shark, with his little pilot fish on either side of his head, is descried, we wish—Oh! how we wish—we were at home.

With the fog lifting fitfully we were made happy in seeing the outline of the "Bull, Cow and Calves" on the coast of Ireland, and though cheated by the fog of one of the most beautiful points of the voyage—the green waters of the coast of the Emerald Isle—we were soon rejoiced to know we were nearing Queenstown. A tug came snorting out to bring us papers, relieve us of many passengers and the accumulated mail of the travelers, who for days had been pouring out their sensations, their home longings, their business orders, etc., on blotted and unsteady sheets in the grand dining saloon. About a dozen cabin passengers left us here, and they being bestowed on the tug the order was sung out: "Let the people come," and the steerage swarmed out—old women and men coming home to die, after more than a quarter of a century's struggle, young men and maidens, bringing cheer and joy to many an impoverished fireside. "Let the people come," fell again jarringly upon my democratic ear, and I thought: "The people *will* come and will rule." Such scenes of wild rapture as were seen in that meeting on that smoke-stained tug I had never witnessed, save in my childhood among that other warm-hearted, impulsive race—the negroes.

Here we received the not unexpected announcement of Gen. Grant's death; also glowing columns, descriptive columns and *illustrations of the marriage of Princess* Beatrice. You can but smile at the inconsistency of the Irish character. They give evidence in glowing description of their pride in the pomp of royalty, though in berating columns, hard by, abusive adjectives *are hurled, regardless of whose heads are* battered in the royal household. It is this charming inconsistency that gives life and color to that peculiar people; it tinges their tongue and makes the Irish bull possible. After an anxious night, accentuated by the mournful note of the "every-three-minute" whistle of the foghorn we reached Liverpool, or rather entered the harbor. You need not be afraid of being treated to a long array of emotions upon custom house annoyances, simply there were none, save the *slight delay*. Beside the *wonderful* docks, the first object that challenged admiration was the much-admired St. George's Hall. I bowed with the rest of the world to this triumph of architecture. The architect, Mr. Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, if he were *ambitious to build himself* a monument certainly succeeded here, and if any old Romans chance to stalk about the scenes of their former lives they might mistake it for a Greek temple, so pure is it in outline and so grand in effect. But I must go back an hour and say this pile is not the first agreeable sensation experienced. It was the meeting of the children from the Liverpool Sailors' Orphan asylum taking boat for an afternoon at Brighton. With a band of boy musicians at their head, these hundreds of chubby orphan boys came with a sailor's swing and roll, two and two. After them the girls, their neat, well ordered garb and their rosy well-fed appearance, also (as I afterward learned to know in Liverpool) proclaimed them orphans. It is said Liverpool has more squalor (be careful to give this the approved pronunciation here) than any other city in the kingdom, and a drive in the afternoon revealed pitiable sights, and I thought what a glorious thing it would be for Queen Victoria to devote the evening of her great reign to establis[illegible] relief for the children of Englan[illegible] halo would gather about h[illegible] I saw but one obj[illegible] I wanted to take a[illegible] that was a boy perhap[illegible] who followed our carriage, attracting [illegible] attention and extracting [illegible] high and lofty tumbling, a young [illegible] athlete. I will never forget his delighted face for the extra [illegible] with which he acknowledged a [illegible] States nickel. You begin at once to [illegible] character—and before I had been in England an hour I said "Dickens [illegible] How could he help it?"

The arrival in London is an event in an American's life. The absence of hurry and rush, even at one of its most important stations, is very restful. The first event of interest to me was what is an English institution known as a "Bank Holiday," of which, by an act of parliament, there are four in the year. This law was made upon the complaint of bank clerks, who said that everybody in the kingdom except them had play days. *It is appointed for Mondays, and* Saturdays and Sundays preceding the city empties bodily into the rural districts.

Every one of our countrymen who could secure a ticket to Westminster Abbey to attend the funeral of General Grant was *there promptly. It was one of the most* impressive ceremonies witnessed for many a day in that historic building. The music was superb, the address so eloquent, discriminating and fraternal that it filled our hearts with a grateful sense as nothing had ever done of the sympathy of the old mother country. Archdeacon Farrar, the clergyman chosen to deliver the oration, is a brilliant man. He will be in the United States this autumn, and his utterances upon yesterday are happy forerunners, not only for him with our people when they welcome him to what must not seem a foreign shore, but stamp him as one of the orators of his age. Paragraphs of this address have doubtless been read in many households in our own country, and no doubt the address entire will take its place permanently in literature. The only relative of the dead general present was *Master Algernon Sar*toris, who had come down from Wales to attend the funeral. As we listened to tearful music, prayers, fraternal words and fatherly benediction our minds and hearts went out to the family group at Mt. McGregor.

E. B. JOHNSON.

THE SWEETEST AND DEAREST SONG.

[Original.]

I said I will write a poem here under the
spreading trees;
The shifting shadows shall help me, the
birds and the humming bees,
The flowers that bloom around me, and the
fragrance-laden breeze.

I said I will give it the glow of the butterfly's brilliant wings;
I will fill it full of the sweetness that the
prodigal south wind brings.
It shall throb and thrill with the song that
the mated bluebird sings.

The grass shall wave in my poem, the hillside stream shall flow
Over it's pebbly channel, musically, soft
and low;
It shall have the clover's freshness, and
roses and lilies arow.

And men shall say as they read it: this poet
hath understood
The scent of hill and valley, the story of sky
and wood;
She sits at the foot of Nature interpreting
well each mood.

But one came up through the meadow,
through the beautiful clover lot;
The bees and birds and blossoms, ah, me!
but I saw them not;
And the poem I would have written was
suddenly quite forgot.

He said, but the words he uttered were
meant for no other ear.
He said, so low he whispered that I leaned
my head to hear,
And I saw my longed-for heaven in his eyes
so true and clear.

Out of that heaven descended a holy and
bountiful dower;
And I lived my beautiful poem there in that
wonderful hour;
And life in a perfect moment opened in perfect flower.

Our hearts sang a royal measure, and the
bird to its mate above.
The bee to the nodding clover, the winds to
the roses strove
To echo the song we lifted, the song of a
happy love.

Love that has thrilled all being since ever
the world began;
That is root and life and center of the allwise Maker's plan;
That is new as the morning sunshine, as old
as the soul of man.

Who voices the songs of Nature doth ever a
goodly part,
And yet though his voice be perfect, though
perfect his thought and art,
Sweeter and dearer forever is the song of
the human heart.

CARLOTTA PERRY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Sept. 3.

TRAPS FOR THE UNWARY.

How New York Women are Fleeced by Pretentious Tradesmen.

[Original.]

I have been among the rich a very little though I have no genius for them, I will admit. I have seen women of wealth array themselves in robes that cost shockingly and looked the same. Women of the middle class are almost universally admitted to be the most tasteful dressers. The rich overdo the art of dressing. In their struggle to get the best, and so emphasize the line between themselves and those not rich they frequently attain dowdyism. I have often looked into their carriages, here hoping to see the refined combination of tasteful dress and culture which wealth can give if its people can receive it; but seldom, indeed, have I been rewarded. There are rich people who have great taste and judgment in their dress; but far oftener they throw themselves upon the taste of their *modiste and milliner, and are undone at a* cruelly high figure.

I am not advocating the purchase of cheap goods, but deprecating the practice of buying cheap things at high prices.

New York is full of traps for the unwary in the shape of modistes and milliners. I know of one dressmaker who will not touch the simplest woolen dress under $25. She fits well, to be sure; but that is too much for even a good fit. At that price she is so overrun by customers that she actually refuses some. They go away with tears in their eyes, utterly disconsolate because she will not do their work. They truly believe that nobody else can make a garment fit to look at. It is all a matter of confidence. We see the same thing in the employment of physicians. Let a family get used to one and the medicine of no other benefits them—in their mind.

The art of dressing well on a limited capital is an accomplishment born of natural taste, judgment and the exercise of economy. Wealth does not cultivate it, for the rich woman can afford to make experiments. If her purchases do not suit her after she has given them a trial she relegates them to her cook and her maid, and makes another attack on the shops. Not so the woman who must make $200 cover her season's wardrobe, making and all. She experiments only in her mind. She sees each garment take shape, and puts them all on, mentally, to see the effect, long before she has purchased any. They represent thought rather than money. This is why they are so appropriate. They show the mind work of which they are the result.

MARIE ST. JOHN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

"DEER-STALKING."

SOME ARGUMENTS URGED IN FAVOR OF THE KINGLY SPORT.

What It Costs to Raise a Stag and "Bag the Game"—The Land Devoted to Deer-Raising—The Testimony.

[Chicago Times.]

Two of the leading English magazines contain in their issues for the present month articles on "Deer-Stalking." It appears that this kingly sport is as attractive as ever, though kings and their favorites are not now the only persons who engage in it. Fortune, not rank, enables one to hunt deer in the forests of Great Britain at the present day. Last year, it is said, there were more brewers and bankers than barons who went to the highlands of Scotlands to engage in stag-hunting. Several noblemen have been obliged to rent out their deer forests in order to obtain money to keep up their establishments. Horace Greeley once informed a subscriber who asked him what he considered the best building material, that he had never found anything that was as good as gold. Gold, and a large supply of it, is essential to the deer hunter.

It costs in rent and care about $300 to raise a stag, and nearly as much more to "bag the game." The carcass is of no money value to the hunter. *Enough for one roast* may be reserved for his table, but the remainder is given to attendants or needy crofters, or sent as presents to friends at a distance. The cost of taking a hunting party from London to the highlands and supporting them there during the hunting season is very large. An army of servants, one or more packs of hounds, and provisions must be transported. An expensive house must be erected and furnished. It has become the custom to furnish employment to all the crofters and cotters in the vicinity of a deer preserve during the hunting season. The owners or lessees of the forests desire to keep on good terms with the neighboring inhabitants. The hunting season is to them not only a continuous holiday, but a time for making money. It is more profitable to them than to the hunters.

DEER VERSUS SHEEP.

The amount of land in Scotland devoted to deer-raising is estimated at about 2,000,000 acres. On this land about 4,650 stags and an equal number of hinds are shot each year. The entire number of the deer family on the 2,000,000 acres of game preserve is estimated at 225,000. The rent put down for the deer forest this year amounts to $1,160,000. Much has been said not only in this country but in Great Britain on the enormity of devoting all this land to the raising of deer, when it might be profitably employed for the production of sheep and cattle. The commissioners appointed to examine into the condition of the crofters gave great attention to this matter. There seemed to be abundant evidence that it was barely possible for one black-faced sheep to gain a living during the grazing season on *six acres of this barren land, while there* are large tracts on which twenty sheep would find it difficult to make a living on 160 acres.

The most favorable estimate was that all the deer forests in Scotland, if utilized to the utmost, might put on the market 400,000 sheep and lambs annually. It was admitted by all that the quality of the mutton would be very poor and most witnesses thought it would be necessary to carry up food to support the sheep during the winter. It was in evidence that the proprietors of the deer forests kept the wolves in subjection and that they would be likely to overrun the country if sheep were kept instead of deer. The deer are able to reach the branches of the stunted trees and to eat foliage on them when the grass is short or altogether wanting. They can also go long distances in search of food. In the winter they crop the boughs of evergreens, and, digging through the snow with their feet, eat the moss and dried grass.

IN FAVOR OF THE HUNTERS.

The inhabitants of the highlands, almost without exception, gave testimony in favor of devoting the forests to breeding and raising deer. The gillies and their kinsmen were all in favor of the hunters. The traders profited by their presence, and thought they were the benefactors of the country. Even the solemn parsons were favorable to keeping up the ancient sport of deer-stalking. They stated that not only themselves but many of their poor parishioners were under great obligations to the deer-hunters. The advocates of the abolition of the deer forests were chiefly professional philanthropists and demagogues *who lived in large towns remote from the* highlands. A witness on being asked how it was that at one time in the highlands, according to a favorite poet, "every rood of land maintained its man," replied that the people at that happy period supported themselves principally by making raids into *the fertile country of the lowlanders* and carrying off their stock and grain. Deer were as plenty in the forests then as now, and a much smaller number of sheep was kept.

Apparently, deer-stalking, which was one of the first sports introduced into Great Britain, will be among the last to be abolished. The land rents for more as a deer preserve than as a sheep pasture. The rent of deer forests is constantly advancing, while that of grazing and farming land is declining. American competition does not *interfere with deer-hunting as it does with* grain-raising and stock-feeding. The number of very wealthy people who have an ambition to lease their deer preserves increases with each generation, while the opposition to them appears to be dying out.

Malaria Among Dogs.

[New York Sun.]

"I never saw so many dogs down with malaria as at this moment," said Dr. B. G. Dovey. "This disease is always more or less prevalent among them, but at present it has become epidemic. How does it affect them? Oh, much the same as it affects a human being. They mope about for a day or two and then begin to shiver. After the shivering fit has passed they get into a high fever, and when that is gone they are very weak and sick. The attacks are intermittent, and *if not carefully and skillfully* attended to the dog will die. I treat them chiefly with quinine, which I give shortly before the fit is due. For a large dog I would give from six to eight grains. In instances where the disease was violent and stubborn I have even given ten. For a small delicate dog I would prescribe not more than a third of that quantity.

On Account of Ennui.

The Paris Figaro, having examined the latest list of changes in the army, has come to the conclusion that French officers are abandoning the army on account of ennui! They appear to be bored by the prolonged peace. Ten officers have recently resigned.

Fence of the Future.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

The fence of the future, to last a lifetime, will be trees and wire. The trees set at proper distances, will serve for posts, for shade and for ornament.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
AT
U. B. CRANE
PRACTICAL HATTER,
12 PARK AVENUE.

And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrella, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired
CHARGES LOW

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned,
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
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JUST RECEIVED
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS
NEW STYLES, AND
VERY LOW PRICES
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New Fall Patterns in Body Brussels Tapestry Ingrain and Rag Carpets at the Lowest Prices at
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$3.50 PER DOZEN
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FOR CABINETS.
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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
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French and American Watches and Clock repaired.

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(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

Underwear
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
We are offering bargains in underwear as follows:

Gents' Heavy Coarse Shirts	25	cents.
" *Finer Quality*	" 35	"
" Extra Heavy Merino	42	"
" Fine Half Wool	49	"
" Heavy Silver Gray	60	"
" Fine Medicated Red	90	"
" All Wool White	95	"

Good Heavy Merino Shirts 3 for $1.
Ladies' Misses' and Children's underwear in great variety.
SPECIAL.—18 yards of Heavy Canton Flannel for $1. At
Boehm's,
7 WEST FRONT ST.

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, *without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned* townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

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AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

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Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
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FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 121

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J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

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Hardware AND Iron Merchant

Sole Agent for this vicinity for
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PURE Philadelphia
ICE CREAM
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard. Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

TO The Public!
On and after July 26th,
BUTLER'S
Drug store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
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Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.

Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
Wm. L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jno. L. Plummer H. M. Gilligan,
Leon Floreston Hugh Hastings.
A. J. HOPKINS Prop.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed.
Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances.
Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Raybert, Adams and Haskard, practical plumbers or address, Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1410, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 29.

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 541, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone at the lowest price.
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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

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At THORN'S
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In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.

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BEST aid to make a Family intelligent. Best help for SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.
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MASONS' MATERIALS
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Also keep in stock choice quality of
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A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue,

School Supplies.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
School Books,
of all kinds.
Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.
A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.

OVER THE WHEAT.

[Anna Boynton Averill.]

Over the wheat the oriole flew,
A flash of flame; and he shook the dew
From his wings and sang, in the morn so sweet,
Over the wheat, over the wheat.

Over the wheat the warm wind blew,
And flocks of shadows of dusky hue
Came in the twilight with long flight
Over the wheat, over the wheat.

Over the wheat the dancers floated,
And the twinkling lamp of the fire fly glowed;
All night long, in the hovering heat,
Over the wheat, over the wheat.

Over the wheat the soft rain fell,
The dust and the heat and the drought to quell;
Cool its murmurous pulses beat
Over the wheat, over the wheat.

Over the wheat the long hours passed
Till ripe for the harvest it stood at last;
So slow, so sure, so strange, so sweet,
Groweth in silence the golden wheat.

Over the wheat the silent sky
Opened out to the stars so high;
Under the wheat the silent ground
Deepened down to the dark profound.

And the birds that over the wheat field flew
Could tell of it secret as much as you;
For never a wise man lived who knew
How out of the dark and the light it grew.

"BROUGHT TO REPENTANCE."

How Conscienceless Tramps Sometimes "Work" City Missions—"Iniquitous."

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Two tramps stood at the corner of the Bowery and Canal street discussing the great problem of tramphood—one which calls for a fresh solution every twenty-four hours—where to spend the night. "I guess we'd better go up to the mission again," said one of them dreamily, and as the other offered no objection and could suggest nothing better, the two strolled slowly along the Bowery and paused in front of a building which bore the sign, "—— Mission, service every evening; strangers welcome."

"Better take back seats," whispered one of the two to his companion, as they entered the large, well-lighted room in which the evening service was taking place.

"There's too many gittin' onto this racket," said the second tramp, pointing as he spoke to two other ragged specimens of their kind who were listening with every appearance of devotion and interest to the discourse of the lay worker who was conducting the services. As the evening advanced and the exercises were drawing to a close, the missionary offered a fervent prayer, and then called upon those whose hearts had been touched during the evening to come forward and, as he expressed it, "drink of the water of life." Then the four tramps advanced with hesitating steps, seated themselves on the benches reserved for contrite sinners, and in broken accents expressed their repentance and sincere desire to be saved.

As the audience was dispersing a stranger asked a street boy beside him why he attended the meeting.

"I comes because I likes de singin'," said the boy.

"And do you never feel moved to go forward as those men did to-night?" continued the stranger.

"N-o-a-h," said the boy, "I ain't workin' dat racket so early in de season. De bosses has got a right to fire dem bums for showin' up here so often."

"But surely every one ought to be welcome here," said the stranger. "Those unfortunate men have been here, you say, a great many times, and now at last they have been brought to repentance."

"A-a-h!" said the boy contemptuously. "I seen 'em repent de same way tree weeks ago. Dey gits what dey calls a change of heart an' den de bosses gives 'em a night's lodgin' an' a breakfast. Dey comes here or ter some mission or nother when day're broke an' don't want ter carry de banner. Them fellers we seen to-night works every mission in town de same way."

"But I should think they could be detected and turned out," exclaimed the stranger.

"I guess de bosses is onto de racket but dey don't make no kick, 'cause it won't do ter have a meetin' an' no fellers a comin' forward."

By this time they were on the sidewalk. The boy disappeared and the stranger stood trying to wipe the look of astonishment from his face with his large handkerchief.

"Bless my soul!" he exclaimed at last, "what an iniquitous city it is!"

Schoolboys Who Ate Dynamite.

[Tagliche Rundschau.]

We hear from Bensberg that a couple of schoolboys found a dynamite cartridge in a ditch, which had probably missed fire during the New Year festivities. On removing the wrapper the lads appear to have applied their tongues to the mass, and, judging from the sweetness of the glycerine it contained that it was some kind of Christmas confectionery, they agreed to divide it, and each greedily ate up his portion. This first attempt to utilize dynamite as an article of diet may, however, be regarded as an utter failure, for when our heroes got home they both felt very ill. Before medical aid had arrived an expulsion had taken place in an upward direction, and the swallowed fragments of dynamite lay strewed on the ground. There was after all no serious danger, but medical science has had an opportunity, rarely occurring, of judging the effects of dynamite on the human stomach.

How Cheese-Mold Is Made.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The rich green mold which lovers of Roquefort cheese enjoy is called "Penicillum glaucum," and is made artificially. Roquefort is made from sheep's milk, and the interesting vegetation is secured by making bread of wheat, barley flour and vinegar, allowing it to get moldy and sprinkling a few of the moldiest crumbs in the curd that is to become cheese. In the apartments in which Roquefort is prepared "the phenomenon"—i. e., the fungus—is introduced as far as possible. It is in such things as this that the effete civilization of the Old World leads us. The man who has not learned to appreciate good Roquefort has not fully lived.

Food Fraud in France.

[Chicago Journal.]

A new case of fraud with preserved food has been disclosed by F. Sarles in The Paris Journal de Pharmacie et de Chemie. A sample of preserved tomatoes, when examined, differed from a normal specimen by containing much less dry extract, potassium bitartrate, and total phosphoric acid. The inference is that the sample in question contained but little tomato, and was chiefly composed of carrots and pumpkins, the whole being colored with some aniline dye.

The First Book in Congo.

[Chicago Herald.]

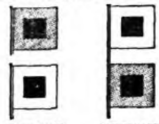
A Swedish missionary, who has been laboring for many years in equatorial Africa, has recently translated the Gospel of St. John into the Congo language, and has had it printed for the use of the natives. Sweden thus gains the honor of printing the first book in Congo.

The New Weather Signals.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The United States signal service has recently adopted a system of weather signals which are just now being used at a few stations as an experiment, with the purpose of flying them at every display station in the country in case they are proven of value, and congress shows its approval of the scheme by an appropriation.

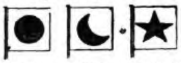
The signals displayed on the flag staffs of the service have heretofore been cautionary or storm signals, as below.



CAUTIONARY. COLD WAVE.　　CAUTIONARY "OFF SHORE."

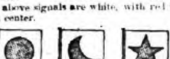
The cautionary signal—a red flag with a black square in the center by day and a red light by night—displayed at the office of the observer, and at other prominent places throughout any city, signifies the probability of stormy or dangerous weather for the port or place at which the cautionary signal is displayed or in that vicinity. The white flag alone, when seen flying on a signal station, indicates that a "cold wave" is expected, and will reach the locality where the signal is displayed within twenty-four or thirty-six hours. This cold wave signal, introduced last year, has saved many cargoes of fruit in the port of New York which might have been unloaded and destroyed on the docks but for the cold wave warning.

When a white flag with a square black center is shown above a red flag with a square black center by day, or a white light shown above a red light by night, this signal is known as the "cautionary off-shore signal," and indicates, when shown, that the storm disturbance is considered at the office of the chief signal officer (at Washington), as not yet passed for the port or place at which the signal is displayed, and the winds may yet be high, and there may be danger, the winds are expected to blow from a northern or western direction, or "off shore," at or near the port or place where the signal may be.



HIGHER TEMPERATURE.　　LOWER TEMPERATURE.　　STATIONARY TEMPERATURE.

The above signals are white, with red figure in center.



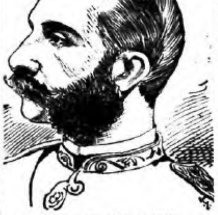
GENERAL RAIN OR SNOW.　　CLEAR OR FAIR WEATHER.　　LOCAL RAIN OR SNOW.

These last signals are white, with the central figure blue.

By using several of these signals on the same staff almost any variety of "forecast" may be indicated. Flags are to be hoisted at 7:30 a. m., and flying from the numerous stations along the coast will enable the passing seaman, through the aid of a glass, to learn the weather predictions as printed in the morning newspapers or displayed from any station even by private individuals. "Those who run may read" the prognostications of "Old Prob." After the announcement of this new code of signals Gen. Hazen's office was burdened with letters of inquiry in relation to them. Finding them to be of so much general interest prompted your correspondent to explain them as above.

S. H. HOWARD.

Trembling on His Throne.



ALFONSO XII, KING OF SPAIN.

Alfonso Francesco de Assisi de la Concepcion Gregorio, etc., is the eldest son of ex-Queen Isabella II, born Nov. 28, 1857. Few young men but a Spanish king of 28 years would have had so much turmoil crowded into their lives since. While he was a child, Spain, under his mother's reign, rose to take rank among the great powers of Europe. Just as the internal progress of the country was making the most rapid strides, like a flash a great revolution broke out in 1868, which dethroned the queen, causing her to flee with her little family of five children across to France. In Paris and Vienna Alfonso's studies were prosecuted until 1874, when he entered a military academy in England. In 1870 his mother formally abdicated the throne in his favor. The republican form of government set up at Madrid under Prim, Serrano and others proved unsatisfactory to the people, so on Dec. 29, 1874, Gen. Campos proclaimed Alfonso king of Spain. The young king was just then in Paris, paying his mother a Christmas holiday visit. He immediately laid aside his school books and prepared to return to Spain. He arrived in Madrid Jan. 14, 1875, and was most enthusiastically received. One year later he took command of the troops operating against the Carlists, and subdued the insurrection within a month. He was now received with so much favor that his mother thought it safe to return to Spain, but in less than six months she left for Paris in a pout because her son was about to marry against her wishes—the old story. In 1878 Alfonso married his cousin, the Princess Mercedes, but she died five months later. After seventeen months as a widower, he again married, this time Maria Christina, daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand, of Austria, by whom he has had two daughters, which would have pleased him more had they been sons. Some time ago the queen packed up her trunks and started for her mother's home in Austria, and the gossips had it that it was owing to the gayness of her husband. At any rate he overtook her before she had crossed the border into France, a reconciliation was effected, resulting in Alfonso being more domesticated since.

SELECTED.

In the deep night a little bird
Wakens, or dreams he is awake;
Cheerily clear one phrase is heard,
And you almost feel the morning break.

In the deep dark of loss and wrong
One face like a lovely dawn will thrill;
And all night long at my heart a song
Suddenly stirs, and then is still.
—[Andrew Hedbrook.

He knew the calls of whip-poor-will and quail;
He wades across the tall wet meadow grass
To reach the brook where tiger lilies burn;
He coveteth the oriole's gay nest
That, like a cobweb on the drooping branch
Of elm or willow bobs beyond his reach;
Strange names he gives to animal or bird;
His scheme of nature's not disclosed in books.
A quilt of truths, half truths, absurdities—
A guess audacious going bail for fact.
—["Paul Hermes."

On the banks o' Deer Crick, there's the place for me!—
Worter slidin' past you, jes' as clear as it can be—
See yer shadder in it, and the shadder of the sky,
And the shadder of the buzzard as he goes a-lazin' by;
Shadder of the pizin-vines, and shadder of the trees,
And I purt' nigh said the shadder of the sunshine and the breeze!—
Well, I never seed the ocean, ner I never seed the sea,
But on the banks o' Deer Crick is grand enough for me!
—[James W. Riley.

A FAMOUS PETITION.

How the Salvation Army Stormed the House of Commons.

[Pall Mall Budget.]

The monster petition of the Salvation Army in favor of raising the age of protection for girls, conveyed recently from the congress hall at Clapton to Westminster, was about four or five feet in diameter, and was placed on a wagon drawn by four horses, accompanied by the band and a special detachment—the Life Guards—of the Salvation Army, wearing white helmets. Several mounted guards were in the van and rear of the procession. On each gable of the covering for the wagon were the words: "In the name of God and the people, and the Queen Mother and the nation, the Salvation Army demands that this iniquity shall cease." On the sides appeared the words, "Salvation Army petition for the protection of young girls," and a notification that the monster petition contained 393,000 signatures, an enumeration which the officer in charge of the procession stated was under the mark. Most of the signatures were obtained in London. On each corner of the wagon were banners with the word "Beware."

The procession was dispersed by the police at the point where it entered the Embankment, at the foot of Northumberland avenue. Only the wagon with its guard was allowed to pass along the Embankment, and the conveyance itself was stopped when it got within 500 yards of the house of parliament. Thence the petition was carried, with the aid of long handles attached to the winch like arrangement around which it was wound, towards the house of commons, a large crowd accompanying it. When the bearers of the petition reached the St. Stephen's entrance of the house, a few minutes after 3 o'clock, cheers were raised on all hands, and as it passed into the hall (into which only a few selected persons were permitted to follow) a Hallelujah lass exclaimed: "Hallelujah! The devil's defeated! Victory!"

What succeeded may justly be described as a historical incident. Three dozen red-guernseyed and white-helmeted "Life Guards," with "Salvation Army" stamped on their breasts and backs, and "He can save to the uttermost" embroidered upon their garments like a shield, passed up the hall, headed by "Col." Nicol, under the direction of Superintendent Denning, and surrounded by a select crowd. As the half-dozen red-coated bearers of the petition and their comrades supporting them made their way into the outer lobby, thence into the sacred inner lobby, and finally into the house itself, a striking spectacle was presented, and when the place, the people and the cause were all considered in conjunction the scene became deeply impressive and significant.

A Finland Bath House.

[Sophus Tromholt.]

In crossing the country I noticed that near every farm or settlement there was a small log hut with openings all darkened by smoke, and on asking what it was always received an answer that it was the savna.

The savna is in fact the common bathroom of the farm and sometimes of the neighborhood. Every Saturday the savna is used by the whole family, the servants of the farm, and any guest that may be desirous of participating. A huge log fire is lit on a hearth in the room, and when the bricks or stones are red hot cold water is poured on them, which soon fills the room with steam. When all is ready the bathers gather, of both sexes and all ages, simply in the state in which we are told our first progenitors disported themselves, and this even if the mercury is frozen to a lump in the bulb.

When the room is full fresh water is poured on the stones, and the bathers begin to belabor each other with birch twigs, an operation which has about the same effect as rubbing down the nude form by a hard brush and a powerful hostler would have. When the bath is over, and a profuse perspiration has been caused by the whipping and the steam, the whole company adjourn to the snow outside, in which another bath takes place. This over, the bathers adjourn to various directions in the same clothing they came. I had many opportunities of witnessing this spectacle on my lengthy journey into the heart of Finland.

Sad-Faced Humorists.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

A glance at Bill Arp's melancholy face the other day suggested the query: Why are all humorists gloomy? The greatest English wits and humorists lived lives of work and pain. Artemus Ward always seemed to be on the verge of tears. M. Quad, who comes down this way nearly every winter, is the most disconsolate and uncomfortable looking tourist ever seen in this section. Josh Billings has the air of a man who has just seated himself on a tack. Petroleum V. Nasby looks fighting mad all the time. Mark Twain wears the injured look of a bad boy who has been pulled out of bed to see uncongenial company. Sut Lovingood, who knocked about Atlanta a little at the beginning of the war, was a grum and saturnine looking man. They are all alike. They don't seem to enjoy life. Why is it?

A Suggestion for Fishermen.

[Palatka (Fla.) Herald.]

We have some of the laziest negroes in the world right here in Palatka, and in summer they live on catfish and melons. We saw one of these lazy creatures the other day. He had his fishing line tied to his dog's hind leg, and when a fish would bite he would give his dog a kick.

The meaning of the poet Swinburne's name is Pig's brook; from "Swin," pig, and "burne," brook.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,

And all the New Novelties in Decorations.

PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON.　　J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

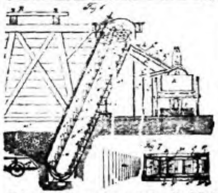
THE PLAINFIELD Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40 WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake, Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 66 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL.
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street, Plainfield, New Jersey.　6-12-12

R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building.　Plainfield, N. J
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work.　　Low Price

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.



This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING and CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O. BOX 1307.

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

2,500 BOOKS.
GREAT BOOK SALE
AT
EDSALL'S.
COMMENCING
Monday, September 7.
Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.
If you want books at **Extremely Low Prices** you will find this a rare opportunity. This special sale will continue for a short time only.
EDSALL'S

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
and Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations,
ICE CREAM
For Weddings, Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant in
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone No. 30　　6-10-12

"CANDEE"
Rubber BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.

"CANDEE" RUBBER BOOTS GIVE DOUBLE WEAR ON THE BOTTOM
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE IN RUBBER BOOTS.
TWO YEARS TEST.
A COMMON SENSE IDEA
DOUBLE THICK BALL.

FOR SALE BY
A. WILLET,
NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

A FINE LINE
OF
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS' Ready Made CLOTHING
A large variety of Gents'
Neck and Underwear.
300 Different patterns of cloths to be made to order for the Fall and Winter season can be had at the lowest prices at
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7½ E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
A Reduction of 10 per cent on Summer Goods.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

Business Cards.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset street,
Grocer and Seedman,
Specialties—Fine Butter, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees and Produce. Good assortment, Rockingham Stone and Earthenware, Flower Pot and Hanging Baskets.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1307

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J.　Estimates Furnished

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 342.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
14 North avenue.
Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc., in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies and Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 11 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 350.
Carpenter and Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns

TenEyck's **Meat Market.**
Fruits and Vegetables in season, 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent and Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, **Driven Wells,**
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years' feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 14 East Front.　1-26-11

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery,
and Music, 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner and Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Doane of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells and Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters and Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals, Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue.
Shaving and Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demeza's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street.　6-24-11

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 301
Cesspools, Wells and Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield.

A. I. Smalley, North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co., of N. Y. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM,
All Flavors.
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 and 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners and Practical Plumbers

Heater Work a Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

H. S. BARNES.
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S
Furniture Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and used) Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells.
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1366, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol 4. No. 83 PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING. First-class Dress and Cloak Making by Anna Carsen, late from Paris. Corner of Madison avenue and Third street.

APARTMENTS TO LET. 4 West Third street.

BOARD. Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 615. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange. A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield; lot 50x feet, finely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12m

A RESPECTABLE colored woman wants to sew by the day or week. Reference given. Address E. W. R., EVENING NEWS office. 18-2

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue. Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-16tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 50x150 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees, Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 9-10-6o

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 154. 8-20 3m

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 1 6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requiring from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1307, Plainfield. 5-10-f

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred; with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors, having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1611. 7-13-10

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 5-10-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homœopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George P. Suydam, Stillman.

DR. ROBT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 38 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-25-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS. HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 28.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1000.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

W. H. NEIDLINGER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to devote two days each week to teaching piano, organ or harmony in Plainfield. Refers to Mr. Dudley Buck of Brooklyn, and Rev. Robert Lowery and Mr A. Vanderbeck of Plainfield. Anyone wishing particulars please call on either of the above named gentlemen and Mr Neidlinger will call upon them in the course of a few days. 18-6

J. P. Laire & Co.
(Successors to Berry and Thorn)
FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE.,
Offer to the Public
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
Stoves & Ranges.
Also Harness Blankets, Whips, etc.

SLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	61	6 a. m.	50
9 a. m.	68	9 a. m.	58
12 m	76	12 m.	65
3 p m.	82	3 p. m	71

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 45 a. m	Sunrise	5 45 a. m
Sun Sets	6 01 p. m.	Sun Sets	6 01 p. m.
Moon Rises	1.11 p. m.	Moon Rises	p. m.

Chronological Events.

President Garfield died 1831.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be slightly cooler and cloudy, followed, perhaps, by slight rains.

JOTTINGS.

—The Grand Division Sons of Temperance of New Jersey will meet in this city on October 28th.

—The lack of room in the primary school limits a number of the pupils to a half day's session.

—The residents of Roselle seem to be wise in time, and are considering the advisability of having a steam fire engine for the protection of their property.

—To-morrow will usher in the centennial anniversary of Temperance, and sermons bearing on the subject will be preached by the pastors of the city.

—The Prohibitionists of Union county propose to hold a convention in Rahway during the first week in October. A candidate for the Assembly will be proposed from Rahway.

—Miss Francis E. Willard, President of National W. C. T. U., will make the address at the eighth anniversary of the W. C. T. U. at Reform Hall, on Friday evening, Oct. 9th.

—Asa R. Dilts, jr., who has been called to the pastorate of the Park Avenue Baptist church in this city, will be ordained to the ministry next Thursday evening in the First Baptist church at Somerville.

—The Neilson Cornet Band last evening about eleven o'clock serenaded Mr Canfield at his residence on Liberty street. After the serenade the members were invited into the house and served with a collation.

—At the last regular quarterly examination of teachers in Somerset county there were 41 applicants, 25 ladies and 16 gentlemen. There were 32 certificates granted—19 ladies and 13 gentlemen; 1 first grade, 16 second grade and 15 third grade.

—While passing the City Hotel yesterday afternoon Maurice Daly discovered the door in the front basement opened. He immediately sought the proper person and ordered it closed, and said that he would hold him responsible for any thing that was missing.

—Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., will conduct a Vesper Service in the Methodist Episcopal church to-morrow evening at 7.45 p. m. All the members of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle are particularly invited and all others are welcome.

—At the meeting of the State League in Reform Hall last Thursday, the $5 which were heretofore charged each club in the League as the yearly dues, was abolished, ex-Mayor Maxson stating that the present officers intended to offer their services gratuitously.

—The entertainment for the benefit of the New Market Seventh Day Baptist church last Wednesday evening proved to be a profitable one, the sum of $40 being netted. Recitations were given by Miss Ada Lewis, and Miss Titsworth, both of this city. Instrumental music, song and choice refreshments added greatly to the pleasures of the occasion.

—The residents of West Third street, in the vicinity of Liberty, were treated to a free concert last evening for about four hours in the shape of a traveling umbrella mender, singing Harrigan and Hart's latest songs. He was simply immense, and when offered an engagement to appear upon the stage, flatly refused, saying there was not enough money in it.

—The great day of atonement, Yom Kippur, began last evening at sundown, and in the synagogues prayers of repentance for the misdeeds of the past year were offered up. Abstinence from food and drink of any kind will last for twenty-four hours, closing at sundown this evening. Throughout to-day the service will be of a most impressive character.

Fell From His Bicycle.

Daniel Adams of Craig Place fell from his bicycle while racing with two friends on Seventh street, Thursday, sustaining painful injuries about the head and face. One of his arms was also badly injured. He had been painting in a dark room that day and when he was riding his bicycle the sun dazzled his eyes, causing a dizziness. He turned around to see how far his friends were behind him, and fell off.

Shooting Matches.

Two shooting matches have been arranged to take place on Friday, September 25th, at Campbell's Club House. One at eleven o'clock between Harry Campbell and Conductor Day, for $50, each to shoot at fifteen pigeons at twenty-three yards rise. The second one, at one o'clock, is between Emory Robinson, for $50, under the same conditions.

Outrage by Elizabeth Policemen.

Two brothers named Dean, of Rahway, spent Thursday at the Waverly State Fair and boarded the train at Waverly due in Rahway at 7:27 p. m. A friend of theirs was with them. The conductor of the train came along and asked for their tickets; they were handed out and he called the attention of one of them to the fact that one of the tickets read from Rahway to Waverly instead of from Waverly to Rahway. Mr. Dean explained that he had bought an excursion ticket in the morning and that if there was anything wrong, it must have been caused by the conductor of the morning train. But the conductor would not accept this excuse and demanded the fare to Rahway. This was refused. The conductor left the party, and at the next station sent word to the police at Elizabeth. When the train stopped at the station four or five policemen entered the car and being directed to the party from Rahway, ordered the one who held the disputed ticket to pay his fare to Rahway. He refused to do so and also refused to leave the train, whereupon without further provocation the officer struck him a stunning blow on the head with his long night club and began to drag him from the seat. His friends came to his aid. Then the policemen began using their clubs unmercifully until the three men were clubbed into insensibility, dragged from the train and locked up. H. Rosenbaum, of Rosenbaum and Stein, the large shirt makers of Rahway, saw the affair and states that he never witnessed a more brutal outrage, and that he is prepared to appear at any time or place as a witness against the officers. The case will be tried to-day at Elizabeth before Justice Dabb.

The Experts Exonerate Him.

William McMurtry and Edward Y. Robertson, expert bookkeepers of the City of Newark, who in the interest of Andrew Albright have been examining the books of account and vouchers of Mr. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, finished their task last night, and completely exonerated Mr. Woodruff from all charges of irregularity in his business affairs.

"Every dollar received," said Mr. McMurtry, "has been honestly and legitimately disbursed in the business of the hotel. There is no doubt whatever of the entire honesty of Mr. Woodruff. He has accounted for every dollar he has received. I don't believe there is a more honest man anywhere than Mr. Woodruff. For himself and family he has drawn comparatively nothing."

This opinion is fully concurred in by Mr. Robertson, the expert bookkeeper. The guests of the hotel predicted as much and are glad to have their predictions confirmed, as are Mr. Woodruff's friends who suspended judgment pending the investigation. These have determined to show their renewal confidence in a practical way.

Mr. McMurtry has read and endorsed the above, and remarked that "it is correct in every particular."

The New School Building.

The work on the new school building on Sixth street, between Richmond street and Franklin Place, is progressing rapidly. The walls are now above the first story and the second tier of beams for the floors are in place. The building is of brick, ornamented with terra cotta and stone. There will be nine class rooms when completed, each capable of containing fifty or more pupils. The building is to be ready for occupation by February 1, or the contractor, Mr. I. W. Pangborn, has agreed to forfeit $10 for every day thereafter that the work remains undone. When completed this building will make one of the handsomest structures in that part of the city. The ventilation has been so arranged as to admit 1,000 cubic feet of air per scholar per hour. When completed, it is estimated that the building will cost, including the furniture $25,000.

The Board of Freeholders.

At the last meeting of the Board of Somerset County Freeholders Mr. M. W. Scully presented a bill of $100 for damages to himself and horses near B. T. Everett's on Aug. 1, in Hillsborough township. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hoagland, Skillman and Hardgrove, to investigate the matter of damages claimed.

A claim for $1,500 was presented by Daniel Mead, colored, for injuries received Aug. 25th, by reason of the falling of the bridge over the South Branch at Neshanic Station. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Honnell and Conkling, to investigate the case and consult counsel, and report at next meeting.

The committee appointed to rebuild or repair bridge near Sebring's Mills were instructed to consult counsel of board respecting the same.

Base Ball.

A game of base ball was played at Evona this morning, between a North Plainfield nine and an Evona nine, which resulted in a victory for the North Plainfielders by a score of 54 to 19. Frank Searle umpired the game and gave general satisfaction. The players on the North Plainfield nine are as follows: W. Westerfield, c; W. Wann, p; C. Wilson, 1st b; W. Murphy 2d b; D. Bodine, 3d b; Smith, s. s; McLaughlin, l. f; B. Bodine, c. f; L. Townley, r. f.

Released from the Distress Warrant.

About a month ago Maurice Daly was served with a distress warrant by the counsellor for William Moore, on account of the non-payment of the rent of the City Hotel. The warrant action has been pending ever since; but yesterday Attorney Miller released Mr. Daly from the distress warrant on the horses and carriages. The goods released were those that were in the late fire of the City Hotel stables.

The Runaway Pony Found.

The Spanish pony which ran away from Mr. Munoz at Cranford on Monday night, and which was advertised in our Special Notices Wednesday, as last seen going up the track, and later seen racing with a coal train, has been found in the vicinity of Fanwood and returned to the owner by Mr. Bartis, a livery stable proprietor of Westfield, who was rewarded for his trouble.

Somerset County Courts.

The Fall term of the County Courts will open next Tuesday morning (Sept. 22). The following is the list of causes notified for trial:

SUPREME COURT.

1. Cornelius S. Hoffman v. Patrick Rohill. case. R. V. Lindabury; W. P. Douglas.
2. Jno. R. Sutphen v. Cornelius VanSyckle. Trespass. Gaston & Bergen; John Schomp.
3. Peter S. Van Duyn v. Cornelius Bergen. Case. James L. Griggs; Woodbridge Strong & Son.
4. Sanford & Covel v. Davenport, Johnson & Co. In Assumpsit. H. F. Galpin; Wallis & Edwards.
5. The Sargent Card Clothing Co. v. Davenport & Johnson. In Assumpsit. H. F. Galpin; Wallace & Edwards.
6. The Fall River Spool and Bobbin Co. v. Davenport & Johnson. In Assumpsit. H. F. Galpin; Wallis & Edwards.
7. The Hardy Machine Co. v. Davenport & Johnson. In Assumpsit. H. F. Galpin; Wallis & Edwards.
8. Henry M. Bowers v. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. A. A. Clark; Bedle, Muirhead & McGee.
9. Abraham A. Cortelyou v. Peter G. Hoagland. Impleaded, etc. Case. A. A. Clark; Gaston & Bergen.
10. Mathias V. D. Cruser v. Jacob Wert and John S. Cruser. In Ejectment. J. V. Demott; George O. Vanderbilt.

CIRCUIT COURT.

1. Joseph Reed v. Solomon Bauer. In Covenant. James L. Griggs; John A. Frech.
2. Ada Y. Voorhees, by her next friend, Isaac Voorhees, v. The Somerset County Agricultural Society. In Case. James L. Griggs; A. A. Clark.
3. Jacob A. Welsh v. John M. Todd. In Case. James L. Griggs; A. A. Clark.
4. Joseph Schlingerman v. Solomon Bauer. In Case. R. V. Lindabury; John A. Frech.
5. Tunis C. Hall v. Caleb D. Gildersleeve. Replevin. John Scomp; Gaston & Bergen.

The Daft Motor.

Concerning the electrical motor of Leo Daft of this city, the New York Herald of this morning has the following:

The Manhattan company furnished four cars for the use of the Daft motor last evening, and they were coupled to the "engine" as a test of the drawing power of the little electric giant.

Electrical wiseacres and motor skeptics have declared of late that the nine ton weight of the Ben Franklin would not be sufficient to start the train of four cars. But they were mistaken.

At the command of the inventor, who stood at the "wheel," the brakes were loosened, Electrician Mansfield turned an invisible crank, the motive power was applied, and after one brilliant flash of light from the friction wheel the long train began to move. There was no "slipping" of the wheels, no uncomfortable jar, and without hitch the train glided up the track.

The inventor, confident in the working of his prodigy, says that gradients are no impediment to his machine and that actual experiment has shown it capable of ascending a vertical plane if necessary. "I can go up the side of a house if I want to," he said, laughingly, "so I am not bothered by grades."

Advertised Letters.

Advertised letters in the post-office here Sept. 19, 1885. When called for say advertised:

Allion, Mary
Anthony, Lucy
Boylen, Pat
Chamberlin Mrs. M.
Church, Mrs.
Conway, Winnie
Conover, Susie B.
Crawford, Mrs. Wm.
Farman, Mrs. E. A.
Galzwarder, Charles
Goodwan, Mr.
Gregory, Mary
Jones, Israel
Morewood, Mrs. A.

Norton, Miss Jule Lind
Randolph, Mrs. Sadie
Richards, Dr., J. F.
Smith, Nellie
Taylor, Miss M. L.
Thompson, Mrs. Joel
Thearing, Henry
Trowbridle, Jas. A.
Underhill, Miss Saddie
Warwick, Mrs. S.
Wetherell, Geo.
White, Miss Rosa
Wyckoff, Miss Emma
Williams, Geo.

Wilson, Samuel.

E. R. POPE, P. M.

Church Services.

Speakers for Sunday evening at the Reform Club are Rev. Mr. Rodman, W. J. Leonard, John Cuthbert, and Mr. Andrews.

Prof. R. S. Holmes of Chautauqua Institute will occupy the pulpit of the Park Avenue Baptist church to-morrow morning. No evening service.

Trinity Reformed church having undergone a thorough cleaning and repairing will be open for Divine service to-morrow morning at 10.30, and in the evening at 7.45.

The semi-annual meeting of the New Jersey State homœopathic medical society, will be held in New Brunswick, on Wednesday, October 7.

The mayor of Beverly has directed the closing of all barber shops there on Sundays hereafter.

PERSONAL.

Two children of policeman McCue are very ill with the dysentery.

Miss Mary Galbraith of West Fourth street is visiting friends in New York.

Miss Emma Wilson of East Second street is spending a few days at Atlantic city.

Sheriff Stiles' father-in-law, Mr. Nathan M. Winans of Elizabeth, who has been down with sickness for several months past, is gradually improving.

George C. Mahon of Plainfield took first prize at the New Jersey State Fair at Waverly this week for Wyandotte chicks six months old. He will exhibit at the Pennsylvania State Fair at Philadelphia which will be held on Oct. 5 next.

About nineteen years ago John W. Moore of Brooklyn removed to this vicinity to improve the health of his wife, Mary A. Moore. She had inherited consumption, and was thought to be in a dying condition at that time, but rallied on removal to this place. Ten years ago they took up their residence at 43 Grove street, in North Plainfield, but meanwhile made a short trip to California, with the hope of finding even a better climate. Mrs. Moore succumbed to the disease this morning, having passed away at 8.02 o'clock. Deceased was a member of the Crescent Avenue Church since its organization. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had but one child, Harry H. Moore. Mr. Moore and his son are together in the produce business in New York. The funeral will take place next Wednesday.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Observations, on the Differences in People.

(By a Plainfield Tourist.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—This is a busy world, Mr. Editor, and the more one travels in it, the more he becomes interested in it; and in fact he gains more satisfactory knowledge in this way than any other. While there is a family resemblance among mankind the world over, what a wonderful difference there is in character, ambitions, and desires. Nearly all of us are hoping for something better in the future, either in this world or the world to come, or both. Some are easily satisfied, while others are never satisfied.

As we pass over the Pennsylvania mountains, we observe men, women, and children gathering huckleberries and bringing them to the railroad and selling them for three to five cents per quart; the miners come forth from their dark abode, and sing by the way as they go to their little cabins and families, as happy and contented with their lot and wages as the men in Wall street who gamble for the thousands which they make or loose, while their families may live in fine mansions, and are liable to be sold out every day. Some people cannot be satisfied with small things, but have a desire to become rich, or make a big show in the world, even if they have to resort to wicked sources; rob their creditors, become bankrupt once a year, paying 20 cents on the dollar, and are perfectly satisfied and really seem unhappy not to do and live in that way. Again, others are not satisfied without swindling their neighbors once in a while, while others still would be unhappy if they should wrong their neighbors out of one cent. The odds is the difference in people.

Some people have a wonderful desire to put on airs, dress, and attract attention. They will do it even at the expense of the merchant or his creditors. There is a wonderful amount of shoddy in the world. A person cannot be judged by the clothes he wears, or the jewelry about his person; neither is all gold that glitters. If a person desires to study character, let him travel around in the world, stopping at watering places, cities and towns. Go to the Thousand Island Park for instance. It is considered an aristocratic resort. In the warm season thousands of people promenade the walks and streets of an evening or during the day. You usually find about two women to one man at such places. No one seems to know what they are there for. Many are dressed out to kill (as the saying is), and appear out in as many different dresses per day and evening as a Saratoga trunk can hold. If they succeed in getting some gentleman to promenade with them, all is well; but if not, they strike out by twos of their own sex. Riding Kentucky saddle horses with colored grooms by their side, is quite an aristocratic idea with many of them; but the appearance they often present is enough to twist a darkey out of his saddle. Some take on the resemblance of the rainbow without its tints; while others compare well to a sack of salt on a horse's back. By the way, there are but few women who do appear well on horseback. Colored servants are few in Canada. Two, who attended lady equestrians in a park, is all that I discovered in my journeyings in Canada. I have been told that there were but four negroes in Quebec. They inhabit upper Canada, however, and are sometimes used as waiters there. The French Canadians dislike the negro; but in some localities mix quite largely with the Indians. Men's tastes differ much according to locality and education. I forgot to mention two large industries in Syracuse, N. Y., salt manufacturing and lager beer and malt. Salt saves, while lager destroys life. The lager-beer establishment near Syracuse is probably the largest in the United States, and I judge that Syracuse uses more than any other city of its size in our country. The proprietor of the lager manufacturing establishment was asked how much it would take to purchase his establishment and trade. His reply was, "Two million dollars." The American conscience is very elastic, and a man can stretch his conscience to enter into almost any kind of trade that pays, though it may ruin thousands.

I think that the French people in Canada are not as much ashamed of their business as men in the States, for I never discovered screens to shield grog-shops in the Dominion. Neither do I think that there are as many drunkards in the Canadas in proportion to the population as there are in the States. The United States is a sort of "Abraham's bosom" to all nationalities; and if they can pay their fare across the great gulf (or Ocean) they soon become Americans. In a free country and free to all kinds of religion, or no religion at all, they go into any or all kinds of business that they can make pay best, whether it kills or cures. Thousands of men seem happy and satisfied to resort to any kind of device, however wicked, providing they can avoid being caught at it. Some will lie and steal without seeming necessity. There is room enough for all to get an honest living in America if they will. "Uncle Sam" is rich enough to give all a farm, but the half do not like to work for honest toil, so one-half are compelled to support and feed the other half. It seems strange to think what strategy, ingenuity and cunning men will resort to, to get a living without honest toil; and women too, when they make up their minds to drop out their womanhood; for some of them can bluff off man, and defy the ablest vigilance for a time in the meanest of crimes. The Maine law prohibits the manufacturing and sale of all intoxicating drinks in the State; all suspicious places are liable to search and seizure, and if found exposed under the law. There is a story told of a woman living in Portland: "She kept a sort of public house; people could be seen going in and coming out of the house for liquor; search was made but no liquor found. But after a time it turned out the old women had had a sort of rubber vessel made and fitted around her body that would hold one to two gallons of liquor, with a faucet to it. She kept her liquors away entirely from her residence, in an ice department building. She would go there, fill her holy flask, and then draw off to suit her customers." This shows to what extremes people in America will resort to in order to violate law and to do their own will. Really, there is a difference in people. Is there not?

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manufacturer,
Le Roy N. Y.

MUSIC HALL
Monday, September 21, 1885.
Shook & Collier's
Union Square Combination
In Robert Buchanan's great Drama
Storm Beaten
Edmund Collier in the Caste.—Twenty four characters. Six acts. Magnificent Scenery. SYNOPSIS—Prologue—Sworn on the book. Act I.—Kate's confession and fight. Act II.—Christian's prayer "Keep his life for me." Act III.—On board the Miles Standish. The ship afire. Act IV.—Hemmed in by icebergs. Christian's prayer fulfilled. Act V.—The Island of Desolation. Rescue of Christian. Act VI.—Man proposes God disposes.
Sale of seats begin Friday, Sept. 18, at Shaw's and Reynolds'.

☞ DO NOT Wait to be solicited.
THE PLAINFIELD
District Telegraph
AND
Fire Alarm Co.,
Will open on or before Oct. 1 their
CENTRAL OFFICE
5 EAST FRONT STREET.
Now being fitted up.
The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once.
P. O. Box 530.
W. H. PAGE, General Manager.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK,
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-20-3m

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
PURE Candies,
Manufactured on the Premises.
Old Fashioned Molasses Candy
a specialty.

Business Cards.

H. N. Spencer, 60 Somerset street, Grocer & Seedman, Specialties—Fine Butter, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees and Produce. Good assortment, Rockingham Stone and Earthenware, Flower Pot and Hanging Baskets.

M. Powers, Kindling Wood, 12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1307.

Naylor and Smalley, Carpenters and Builders, Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished.

Emmons Bros., Masons and Builders, Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 342.

P. P. VanArsdale, Pianos and Organs For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter, 14 North avenue. Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc. in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. East Front street.

William Claassen, Shaving and Hair Cutting No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 150. Carpenter & Builder, 20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones, Borden's Condensed Milk, P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room 22 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a Perfect Fitting Lining Cut and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market. Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street. Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House, Permanent & Transient Board, at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells, Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of sixteen years feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 5 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 24 East Front. 1-26 1m

T. E. Morgans, Newsdealer, Books, Stationery, and Music. 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 3 Somerset St., Practical Watchmaker & Jeweler, Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J. Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mile. Donne of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front. Boarding, Permanent or Transient Stabling for horses by day, week or month Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington, P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with Clear Spring Water Ice, Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice. Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults, thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue. Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for Adamant Letters & Numerals, For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals, Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield. Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish Mouldings Sashes Doors, Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. (Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue, Shaving & Hair Cutting Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of Kindling Wood for One Dollar, At George Demens's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street. 6-24-12

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 390 Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor, Blatz's Hotel, Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (From Paris) Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy, Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily, Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield.

A. I. Smalley North avenue, Meat Market, Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

ITEMS of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contingnous points, furnished for publication, will be published provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

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Lock Box I. Plainfield, N. J.

Job Printing in all its branches at reasonable rates.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 27 a. m.	4 30 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m.
5 42 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 14 "
5 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 29 "
7 51 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 37 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 19 "
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	11 59 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 16 "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 00 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
12 15 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	4 34 "
1 21 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
2 15 "	3 00 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 12 "
5 30 "	6 00 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 30 "	7 55 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 38 "
7 32 "	8 50 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 00 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
[illegible] "	12 30 a. m.	9 30 "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 22 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 1 27, 8 50, 8 41, 10 33, 11 07 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30, 7 07, 7 35, 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27 a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 1 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 25, 10 45, 11 10 a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 30, 8 15, 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 8 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 27, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 59 a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays 1 27, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 1 00 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

* Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1885

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

In the case of Pennington vs. Western Union Telegraph Company decided by the Iowa Supreme Court, it appeared that the plaintiff's agent telegraphed him an offer to buy apples at $2 per barrel, but by the negligence of the agents of the telegraph company the telegram was not properly copied. Plaintiff took no notice of it and afterward the price of apples advanced, and in purchasing he was obliged to pay the advance price. Thereupon he brought suit against the telegraph company for his loss. The court held that he could only recover the amount paid for the telegram. The court cited the opinion of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in another case against the Western Union Telegraph Company to the effect that "profits on a contract never made are quite too remote and uncertain to be taken into consideration, and said: In the case at bar the plaintiff merely lost an offer, and if we were to apply the rule above mentioned, it would be clear that the plaintiff could not recover more than the cost of the telegram. But we need not go so far as to hold the above rule applicable. In no event could the plaintiff recover more than the value of the offer, and that could not be greater than the value of the contract would have been, in case the offer had been accepted. Now, the value of a contract for the purchase of property, where nothing is paid, is the difference between the amount agreed to be paid, and such greater amount if any, as the property may be worth in the market, and where damages are allowed for a breach of the contract they are to be estimated as of the time of the breach. * * * * The offer in this case, which the defendant was asked to transmit, was of a carload of apples, at two dollars, which it is said meant two dollars a barrel, and would have been so understood by the plaintiff. Now the loss of the offer was not greater than the difference between the price of a carload of apples at two dollars a barrel, and such greater amount if any, as a carload was worth in the market at the time the defendant's liability accrued. No rise or fall in the price of apples after that could change the defendant's liability. But the offer contained in the telegram is not an offer of specific apples at two dollars, nor of a given kind or quality, nor is there any evidence tending to show that apples of any kind or quality in the Vicksburg, Michigan, market were worth more than two dollars a barrel at the time of the defendant's failure to properly transmit the telegram delivered to it. Such being the fact, we were unable to see how the plaintiff has proven any damage beyond the cost of the telegram.

The eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association will be held at Atlantic City September 30. The law passed at the last session of the Legislature relating to the incorporating of local Firemen's Relief Associations upon a general basis, will, it is expected, come in for a large share of explanation as to its application.

Three indictments have been found by the Grand Jury of Middlesex County against Mrs. Elizabeth Hendricks, of New Brunswick, who so cruelly beat Emma Belmont, an eight year old girl, in May last.

AN ADVENTURER'S LIFE

HE WANTS THE GOVERNMENT TO GET $750,000 FROM ENGLAND.

Steinberger's Career in the Southern Pacific—Going to the Samoan Islands in a Quasi-Official Capacity—How Missionaries Grow Rich.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A firm of New York attorneys is pressing the claim of Steinberger, the South Pacific adventurer, before the state department for its consideration and enforcement. It amounts to $750,000. This noted adventurer is now a resident of the city of New York, and is said to be in very poor circumstances. This pioneer in the South Pacific was born in California. His father was Count Steinberger, a descendant of a noted German family. He went to the Samoan islands during Grant's administration. He did not go out upon his cruise of adventure without some sort of indorsement from our government. Hamilton Fish encouraged him and gave him a semi-official indorsement. Steinberger claims, and may be able to prove, that the state department officially indorsed him and sent him out as a secret agent of this government, to gain a footing for us, if possible, in the South Pacific. Steinberger was well received in Samoa. He became very soon identified with the Samoan government, or rather a government which he helped the Samoan authorities to establish. Steinberger would have got along all right if he had not incurred the enmity of the missionaries. The missionaries sent out by the various Bible societies of the world have built up powerful rings in the Oriental and semi-civilized countries where they are sent. The missionary business has become one of the most profitable pursuits. The industrious missionary who goes out to save the souls of the heathen has splendid opportunities for getting rich. The principal agents for the secret distribution of opium in China are the missionaries. Some of them have made large sums of money in this trade. Peter Barker, one of the richest men in Washington, and who lives in one of the finest houses on Lafayette square, is an old missionary. He made all of his fortune *skirmishing among the heathen.*

Steinberger underrated the power of the missionaries in the Samoan islands, and instead of working with them worked to overthrow them. They found him a very dangerous man and resolved to break him up before he could gain strength enough to destroy them. The missionaries combined with the English authorities and gave the latter to understand that Steinberger was a dangerous man; that he was seeking to establish the authority of the United States in the Samoan islands, and that if the English did not act promptly they would lose a chance to control one of the most important stations in the South Pacific. Steinberger at this time had just begun to accumulate some property. He had invested what capital he had brought with him from California in property on the island. He was suddenly arrested one day by the English authorities and carried on board one of their ships without any opportunity to save a dollar of his fortune or a stick of his property. He was carried to Australia and was landed there penniless. He had to go to work as a day laborer to earn enough money to take care of himself and to procure passage home. He landed in Paris about six months afterward without a cent. He hunted up a few friends there and was enabled to borrow passage money to New York.

He has been there since the close of Grant's administration in 1877. He first asked to have his claim presented by Mr. Evarts when he was secretary of state under Hayes. Steinberger claimed that he was an American citizen, and that he was robbed and cruelly treated by the English authorities, and that this government should back him up in reclaiming heavy damages. His claim has been the subject of some correspondence. It has been held that Mr. Steinberger lost all all the advantage of being an American citizen when he accepted office under a foreign government, and that his remedy is against the Samoan government instead of the English on account of its failure to protect him. Steinberger ingeniously sets up that he was really in the service of this government, and that although he accepted a nominal service under the Samoan government, it was in accordance with his instructions and for the purpose of further pushing the interests of this country.

A Nap in the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In the ante-room at the White House there was an elderly, bald-headed, smooth-faced gentleman, neatly dressed and very fleshy, awaiting a reply from his card to the president for a few minutes' interview. There was a luxurious looking sofa between the two north windows and the tired pilgrim dropped down upon the sofa and took things easy for a while. There was some delay in the return of the messenger, and the applicant thought he would take a nap. It did not take him long to fall asleep, and he assumed quite a rakish air as he lay with his hat tipped on one side and both legs extended under a neighboring table. No one was permitted to disturb him. There was an air of peace and contentment about his face as he awaited the president's summons. But it came not, and when the fat man awoke, at about 3:30 p. m., it was found that while he slept the president had gone out and the messengers were waiting to close the White House for the day. It is not likely that he will repeat his experiment for some time, for shortly after his departure an order was issued against sleepers, which will be strictly enforced in the future.

A Stage Struck Heiress.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 19.—During the week several young dudes in this city have been raving over the remarkable beauty of one of the chorus girls in the Corinne Merrie-Makers company, playing an engagement at a museum here. The young lady, however, seemed to keep as much out of sight as possible when off the stage. Her history has leaked out.

She is Miss Allie Veazie, who disappeared four weeks ago from her home in Bangor, Me. She is a daughter of the late Col. Veazie, who died soon after the girl disappeared. For the past year she has been stage-struck, but she met with such strong opposition from her father that she pretended to give up her ambition for histrionic fame, but at the first opportunity she slipped away and joined the Corinne company. Her relatives have had no news of her whereabouts. She is heiress to about $100,000, and speaks three languages fluently. She now earns about $15 a week. Congressman Boutelle, of Bangor, is her uncle.

Union Men at Confederate Graves.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Sept. 19.—The New England Veterans excursionists, 200 strong, arrived here and were met by a committee of citizens and Confederate veterans and citizen soldiery. Mayor Bryan delivered the speech of welcome and was responded to by Gen. E. H. Rhodes, of Rhode Island. A beautiful feature of the visit was that witnessed when the Union veterans marched to the cemetery and decorated the graves of the Confederate dead.

"I DO WHAT I PLEASE."

So Says the President—The Newspapers Do as They Please.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—It is expected here that the action of Collector Hedden in appointing Mr. Sterling will be reversed. It is probable, however, that the authorities here will take some steps to show good reasons for making the change. Whether these reasons will be satisfactory to the public or not remains to be seen. A correspondent called upon the president to ask him if he intended to take any notice of the case. Mr. Cleveland was found in his library surrounded by callers. He had little time, but talked plainly upon the subject when it was presented to him. He was asked if he thought it was a case of enough importance to attract his personal attention. It was suggested to him that nearly all of the newspapers of New York, the majority of which were friendly to his administration, condemned the appointment. The president said with a smile:

"Oh! the newspapers. They generally do what they please, and I in my turn do what I please." The president then went on to say he had no official communications upon the subject, and learned of the case only when he read of it in the newspapers.

"What do you intend to do in the matter?" was asked.

"I intend to do my duty, you may rest assured of that. You could hardly expect me to do anything about it right now, could you? I shall look into the case, and whatever is right to be done shall be done." With this the president abruptly closed the conversation on the subject.

MONTREAL WAKING UP.

Her Municipal Authorities Show Some Desire to Stamp Out the Plague.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—A largely attended meeting of the board of health was held, at which members of the citizens' committee accused the health authorities of wasting, not only time, but sacrificing valuable lives by their dilly-dallying action. The provincial board of health notified the mayor of Ste. Cunegonde, an adjoining municipality, where there are upward of 100 cases of smallpox in a population less than 10,000, that unless action was taken within twenty-four hours to compel vaccination and perfect isolation of patients it would be done by the provincial authorities at the cost of the municipality. The mayor sent a short answer, saying he had no authority to meet the demand of the board, and that the citizens, who are French Canadians, would not submit to such arbitrary regulations from any source. Dr. Hingston, chairman of the board, at once appointed a force of detectives under Cinquars, of Pinkerton's staff, to visit the village and buy or build a smallpox hospital, and gave them full power to carry out the regulations imposed. The same action has been taken with St. Jean Baptiste village.

Smallpox is rapidly on the increase. The cases number 102 and the deaths were 38; deaths for the week, 138, against 129 deaths for the last week, an increase of 62 over the week preceding.

Cadets Punished for Hazing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In the case of the hazing of Cadet Driggs at the naval academy, Secretary Whitney has issued an order for the punishment of Cadet Wiley, in accordance with the finding of the court-martial, which recommended his dismissal from the service. The other nine cadets implicated, who were to be punished by being deprived of the month's leave of absence usually accorded to the cadets, have had the remainder of the penalty remitted by the secretary, who does not believe in that mode of discipline, and says that he is satisfied that there should be no punishment inflicted upon cadets which would deprive them of the opportunity of a vacation, or of going home once a year.

The New Year at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 19.—The class of freshmen at Yale, which will begin next week, will number between 160 and 170. At the June examination 170 tried for admission, and thirty-one were rejected. The reasons adduced for the small class last year are that it was an off year, and Yale's athletic failures are also given as a reason. The requirement of the ancient languages, notably Greek, the younger members of the college faculty say, is a fatal error if the college expects an increase in admission. Harvard is more liberal in that respect, and the further maintenance of Greek and Latin as a requirement, it is said by members of the faculty, will be a death blow to Yale's advancement and usefulness as an educational institution.

Shoe Manufacturers Combine.

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—A private meeting of boot and shoe manufacturers was held here for the purpose, it is said, of forming a union for mutual protection. The project contemplates the formation of a committee of manufacturers with whom the "board of arbitration," so called, could confer on all questions between masters and men and settle them upon principles of justice. Every member is to put himself under bonds to obey the decisions of the committee.

A Medal for His Heroism.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Augustus L. Heckler, publisher of The Dramatic News, who saved a Baltimore couple from drowning at Asbury Park on Aug. 11 has been presented with a gold medal by the Life Saving Benevolent association of New York. Mr. Heckler had already distinguished himself by rescuing a lady from drowning at Long Branch a few years ago.

Denies There was any Bargain.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—H. Clay Bascom publishes a complete denial of the reported conference between himself, Neal Dow, ex-Governor St. John and a Republican leader at which a bargain between the Prohibition and Republican parties was alleged to have been made.

Killed by an Exploding Boiler.

GREENSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 19.—The boilers of the large saw and planing mill owned by Nathan C. McGill, of this village, exploded with terrific force. Mr. McGill was instantly killed, and the mill, valued at several thousand dollars, was totally destroyed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Dr. George M. Sternberg, major, U. S. A., has been ordered to Italy as a representative of this government at the international sanitary conference at Rome.

Maj. James B. Lindsey, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed property clerk of the patent office.

Secretary Lamar sent a letter to Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, instructing that officer to see that the section of the statutes relating to the prosecution of claims before the department by ex-employes be enforced. No ex-official or employe, the secretary says, can engage in prosecuting claims whose appointment was subsequent to July 1, 1872, and who has not been out of government service two years.

Indian Commissioner Atkins says that the report that the government will lose its per cent. on the purchase of cows by the omission of a saving clause in recent beef contracts is incorrect.

ACCUSING A JUDGE.

EXCITEMENT AT THE TRIAL OF THE MARQUIS DE MORES.

The Prosecuting Attorney Charges the Judge with Favoring the Defendant and is Committed for Contempt of Court—Confusion Follows.

BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 19.—In the De Mores trial, Irvine Kinley and Frank Pecket testified to having heard Luffsey and his companions threaten De Mores' life, and Justice Mark Bateman testified concerning the examination in his court and the acquittal of De Mores, on the ground that Luffsey was killed in self-defense and when resisting arrest. Howard Eaton testified that he was sent by De Mores to meet Sheriff Harmon and warn him that the Luffsey party would resist arrest and advise him that De Mores and party would prevent their leaving town. Thomas Carruther, who was with the De Mores party, but some distance away from the place where the firing began, testified that he saw smoke from the first shots and they were fired by Luffsey and companions.

Martin Waisworth testified regarding O'Donnell's quarrel with De Mores. This witness had been dismissed, when Prosecuting Attorney Long, of Mandan, called him to his side and privately asked him if he was the Wadsworth who had accompanied Wannegan to visit De Mores in court in jail. Being answered yes, Long then asked to be permitted to place Wadsworth again on the stand, but objection was made and the court ruled that the witness could not be placed on the stand again unless he was called as a witness for the prosecution. Long undertook to state what he intended to prove and was ordered to take his seat, but continued speaking, when the judge vigorously used his gavel and threatened to commit him for contempt. In the course of his remarks Attorney Long advanced close to the judge and, gesturing with his right hand near to the judge's face, said he came here unwillingly to perform official duty. He had no feeling in the case. He only desired to see a fair and impartial trial; he appeared as a subordinate officer of the court, and was here to assist in the enforcement of substantial justice; that instead of the court extending to him the aid and support to which he was entitled under the law to expect, the court had uniformly during the whole trial sought to tie the hands of the prosecution and openly aided the defense; that the court had shown by its action in this case that it had determined to aid in the acquittal of the defendant, and the court would not leave a stone unturned in the accomplishment of such acquittal.

Judge Francis endeavored to silence him by use of the gavel and by threats to commit him for contempt, but Long dared the judge to commit him and talked himself out. The judge ordered him in custody, and he was taken to the jail building. During the recess dinner was sent to Long from the Sheridan house, with a message to the effect that an apology for his conduct would be accepted, and it need not be abject, but he must expect the court to preserve its dignity at all hazards. In jail Long said he had nothing to regret, and would stay in jail until ordered out and would make no apology. When the court opened at 2 p. m. Long was brought in and refused to apologize. The court then took a recess to enable Long's associate to procure assistance. Long was out on parole in the afternoon, helping to arrange for carrying on the prosecution of De Mores.

Anxious to Get Hold of Brainerd.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—A St. Albans, Vt., special to The Record says Lawrence Brainerd's bondsmen and their attorney discredit the report that he is in Hamilton, Canada. They seem to have suspicions as to his actual whereabouts, but say they do not know with certainty where he is. Every move is being made to apprehend him. All the correspondence in regard to it is conducted in cipher, and all movements are kept as secret as possible. The bondsman's attorney said that they were bound to get Brainerd and would have him sure at last. He disagreed entirely with Senator Edmunds' opinion in regard to the right of the bondsmen to take Brainerd out of Canada. He said the senator's view was given as if the action had been by the government. The right of a bondsman to take his bail was clear. This was the ground that the bondsmen would take if the question was brought to law. It is evident that the bondsmen have some knowledge of Brainerd which they are unwilling to divulge.

A Mormon Bishop Recants His Faith.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 19.—Bishop John Sharp, one of the wealthiest and most prominent and influential man in the Mormon church, went into court and pleaded guilty to an indictment for unlawful cohabitation. He promised to obey the law in the future and to advise others to do so, whereupon the judge imposed only a fine without imprisonment.

Some months ago two unimportant Mormons pursued this course, for which they were denounced in severe terms by the church newspaper and orthodox churchmen. Bishop Sharp's conduct causes much comment on the streets. The dyed-in-the-wool Mormons condemn him as a coward whose faith was frightened out of him by threatened imprisonment. But the progressive party in the church commend his course as opening the way for others to escape, as he will certainly have followers soon.

To Prevent the Importation of Smallpox.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Some days ago Governor Robinson wrote to Secretary Manning asking that some provision be made from the $100,000 epidemic fund in the national treasury to guard against the importation of smallpox from Canada into Massachusetts. The secretary replied, and at his instance Surgeon General Hamilton wrote Surgeon Austin, of the marine service, who is stationed at Chelsea, directing him to act with the state board of health. Surgeon Austin, having communicated with the state board and with the superintendents of the railroads extending hence to Canada, has decided to recommend the appointment of United States inspectors to examine incomers at the frontier and enforce vaccination whenever necessary.

How Riel Took His Respite.

REGINA, N. W. T., Sept. 19.—Sheriff Chapleau has officially notified Riel that he was respited until Oct. 15. Mass had been celebrated in his cell for two or three days previous, as the prisoner expected death. He had prepared a manifesto for publication after death. He expressed resignation therein and asked forgiveness if he had done wrong. He persists in the belief that he is a prophet, and expressed the wish that after the next election the country would be ruled by neither Conservatives nor Liberals.

Fatal Boating Accident.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 19.—A boat containing Frank G. McLaughlin and another young man named McElrath, capsized in the Hudson near here. The men clung to the boat and drifted until near Fishkill. McLaughlin has since died from exhaustion, and McElrath is thought to be dying.

GEN. DURBIN WARD ASSAULTED.

He Has an Altercation With Lot Wright and is Struck by Him

LEBANON, O., Sept. 19.—As the evening train from Cincinnati to Lebanon passed Norwood, Gen. Durbin Ward and former United States Marshal Lot Wright, both of Lebanon, who were sitting together in the car, got into a discussion about Wright's action in election affairs last fall. It is alleged that the general used very abusive language toward his companion, whereupon Wright hit him a stunning blow over the left eye, putting that optic in mourning, and causing the blood to flow copiously. They were separated by friends, and the general's wound was dressed.

Gen. Ward, in his speech, referred to Lot Wright and others as follows:

"Was it right to import negroes from Kentucky and outlaws from all parts of the Union and arm them with bulldog pistols to dominate and overawe the polls? If Mulleu arrested illegal voters without warrants of law, did not Lot Wright import and arm foreign bummers and thugs, in defiance of the Federal statute?"

The language used by Gen. Ward was not nearly so severe as has been said of Wright on many occasions by others, but what transpired between the two men while on the train is not known yet, save that Ward was furiously assaulted by Wright.

Gen. Ward is well advanced in years, and has a lifeless arm hanging at his side, the effect of a wound received during the war. Lot Wright has only one finger and thumb on his left hand, the others having been shot off in battle. The affray is greatly deplored here, where both men reside, and most of our people censure Wright severely for striking the veteran general in the face.

SPORTING NEWS.

Sports on Land and Water—The Turf, Gun and Diamond.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Brighton Beach association had five events on their programme. The attendance was good and the track in fair condition.

First race—Two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Grand Duke first, Biscuit second, Bessie B. third. Time, 1:17¾. Mutuals paid $95.

Second race—Selling allowances, mile and an eighth. Ligan first, Leman second, Bonnie S. third. Time, 1:56¾. Mutuals paid $16.45.

Third race—All ages, one mile. Avalon first, Pericles second, Tom Martin third. Time, 1:43. Mutuals paid $12.00.

Fourth race—A handicap for all ages, mile and a quarter. Ten Strike first, Leroy second, Mollie Watson, third. Time, 2:12. Mutuals paid $35.25.

Fifth race—Four-year-olds and upwards, seven-eighths of a mile. Patapsco first, Leonard second, Kisber third. Time, 1:33. Mutuals paid $31.95.

Crack Shots Competing.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 19.—Fifty of the best shots in New England met at the Manchester Shooting club range and participated in a sweepstakes match. The winners of first prices in the several events were: First event, Eagen and White; second event, Eagen; third event, Tidesbarry, Darragh and Holden; fourth event, Linker; fifth event, Eagen and Allen; sixth event, Eagen and Reed; seventh event, Lovejoy.

The chief feature of the meeting was a match between W. R. Perry, of Worcester, and C. M. Stark, of Dunbarton, N. H., for $250 a side. Stark was the challenging party. The conditions were 50 single clay pigeons and 25 pairs double birds each. Stark broke 44 singles and 35 doubles, Perry 43 singles and 40 doubles, winning by a score of 83 to 79.

Courtney Tries to Lower His Record.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 19.—In the rowing races at Ontario Beach, Sexton, of Charlotte, won the three-mile contest in 20:27½, with Dabinette, of Auburn, second, and Supple, of Buffalo, third.

Courtney endeavored to beat his own record and rowed over a three-mile course. The official time given was 18:15, but the time as taken by several stop watches was 20:20.

The canoe race was won by Andrews, of Rochester. The attendance was small.

Baseball.

At New York—Metropolitan, 9; Pittsburg, 8.

At Washington—National, 18; Trenton, 2.

At St. Louis—Providence, 3; St. Louis, 7.

At Baltimore—(Exhibition game) Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

Higher Coal Prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Regarding the advance of 20 cents per ton in the price of stove coal, and 15 cents for egg coal, announced by the Delaware and Hudson company, an officer of the Reading company said the trade had assumed a much brighter aspect during the past three days, and they were having all they could do to fill orders for all goods except pea coal. This is the time of year when people begin to lay in a winter's stock, and there has been a great deal of inquiry concerning prices. Said this officer: "The action of the Delaware and Hudson company will greatly strengthen prices, and enable us in the near future to make an advance. The circular that this company sent out when it lowered its rates last summer had a demoralizing effect on trade, and this restoration of rates will largely tend to overcome this depression. The outlook for the next two months is very hopeful."

He Took His Last Drink.

PEORIA, Ills., Sept. 19.—Mr. John Yates, while engaged in digging gravel near the pottery in this city unearthed an Indian skeleton in a good state of preservation and an old jug, without a handle, lying alongside of the skull, as if Mr. Lo had taken his last drink and, seeing no prospects for more, gave up the ghost. The glass has the name of Joseph Haynes, New York, 1736, blown in the side in the shape of a tag.

A Very Disastrous Fire.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The Smith American Organ company's works at No. 513 Tremont street, took fire at 7 o'clock and burned fiercely for three hours before the flames were gotten under control. The roof was destroyed, together with the fourth and third floors, containing the polishing, action, and reed-board rooms. The loss on the building is $20,000, and on stock $100,000. Fully insured.

Dissatisfied Telegraph Operators.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 19.—The Western Union Telegraph operators of this city and Superintendent McMichael held a conference regarding extra pay for extra work. Mr. McMichael refused to accede to the demands of the men. The operators will hold a meeting to-morrow, when some action will be taken as to what they shall do.

St. John Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Ex-Governor St. John, the Prohibition candidate for president in the last national election, called on the president, and was also at the postoffice department. It is understood that he wants the removal of some postmasters in Kansas, who have been "offensive partisans," against the cause which he represents.

WARCLOUDS DISPERSED

SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY OFFICIALS.

The Transatlantic Liners, Engaged for Cruisers, Returned to the Companies. Mr. Gladstone's Election Manifesto Regarded as a Disappointment.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Orders have just been issued by both the war and admiralty offices which thoroughly confirm the reported settlement of the Afghan dispute between England and Russia. The war office has ordered the disbandment of the militia embodied last spring and the lords of the admiralty have decided not to renew the charters of the ocean steamers which were engaged six months ago to serve as armed cruisers. This action of the admiralty office is regarded as a misfortune by most of the steamship owners who are affected by it. The government took their vessels at a time of great depression in the ocean carrying trade and has been paying handsomely for the nominal use of ships which would otherwise have been tied up to their wharves, earning nothing and steadily deteriorating in value. Now all these vessels are thrown back upon the hands of their owners and ocean freights are still phenomenally dull. The only line that seems likely to benefit by the change is that of the Cunard company. The action of the admiralty releases the Oregon and the Umbria of that line and those vessels will be restored to the New York station. With the Etruria and the Aurania they will make a fleet of the fastest vessels that ever plied between Liverpool and New York. The Cunard company proposes to maintain a weekly service with these four greyhounds of the ocean, while all the other lines will be compelled to run at least five steamers to accomplish the same result.

The Liberals are terribly chagrined over Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Midlothian, which has to be accepted as the Liberal manifesto for the electoral campaign. Instead of a clarion call to arms it is a weak and querulous defense of past errors and a half-hearted approval of some of the points made by Mr. Chamberlain. The large and powerful section of the Liberal party which sustains Mr. Bradlaugh is furious over the ex-premier's studious avoidance of the question of the right of a parliamentary member-elect to make affirmation instead of taking an oath. Mr. Gladstone has repeatedly declared in the house of commons that this was one of the greatest constitutional questions of this generation, but when he comes to formulate a platform upon which his party is to seek the suffrages of the country he is dumb concerning it. Many other sins of omission, all of which are significant and most of which are cowardly, are charged against the address. The almost universal opinion is that the issuance of this milk-and-water manifesto puts Lord Hartington out of the running for the leadership of the Liberal party and immensely increases Mr. Chamberlain's chances. The latter is now spoken of as the only one of the Liberal leaders who knows his own mind and has the courage of his convictions sufficiently to say what he wants. Mr. Gladstone's address also confirms the general belief that his only remaining political ambition is to lead his party once more to victory, and then to permanently retire from public life.

United States Minister Phelps is the guest of the Duke of Argyll, at Inverary castle, Scotland.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 19.—There were seven deaths from cholera in Marseilles. Intense excitement has been caused here by the arrival of a transport ship from Tonquin, fourteen of whose passengers and crew died from cholera during the voyage and two since arriving. Many of those on board are prostrated with the disease. Strict quarantine rules are being enforced against the vessel.

DUBLIN, Sept. 19.—Mr. Gladstone's manifesto to the electors of Midlothian was received here with a general feeling of disappointment. Some claim that the ex-premier has taken sides with Mr. Chamberlain, while others hope for more definite information concerning his ideas of local government for Ireland in his future utterances.

Once a Respected Citizen.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—John Filz is a highly educated German, and was popular and highly respected among his fellow countrymen. He was always regarded as a good husband and father. Mr. Filz is married to a lady whose father resides in Bayreuth, Bavaria. Last July Mrs. Filz paid a visit to her native land. On Sept. 9 she returned to Baltimore from Germany, and to her dismay and grief found that her husband had gone, whither she knows not. He left no message to indicate where he was going or what were his intentions. It is thought Filz has eloped with a daughter of sunny Italy, and carried away various sums of money he held in trust. Until two weeks ago he was employed as a collector for Bauernschmidt's brewery, and it is alleged that he appropriated several hundred dollars of its collections to his own use. Mr. Bauernschmidt declines to say anything about Mr. Filz's accounts, but significantly states that he does not wish to push him down any lower than he has already fallen. Filz had also been collector for the Baltimore Liederkranz, and it is rumored that his accounts with the society were also short. If this be true, the members evince a disposition to shield him. Filz leaves five children behind him.

A Little Taste of Canadian Justice.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 19.—Bernard Strickner, alias Louis Brown, the Chicago jewelry thief, arrested here a few weeks ago, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for having pleaded guilty to the charge of bringing stolen property into Canada.

Medals for the Canadian Troops.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—An Ottawa special says that the British government has intimated the intention of conferring an imperial silver medal on the troops who recently served in the northwest.

CONDENSED NEWS.

An earthquake of eight seconds' duration occurred Thursday, at Naples.

At Hagersville, Ont., a child was fatally burned by falling into a bonfire.

The tobacco crop in Virginia and North Carolina is reported seriously damaged by drought.

The Denver authorities have captured two men who have been implicated in recent attempts to wreck Denver and Rio Grande trains by exploding giant powder on the track.

First Comptroller Durham wants to be the next governor of Kentucky.

The twentieth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in San Francisco.

Archdeacon Farrar has accepted an invitation to a temperance reception in New York on Oct. 29, which will be given by the National Temperance society.

A verdict of guilty in all the ten counts in the indictment for fraud and conspiracy has been found against President Adam Brabender, of the wrecked Erie bank.

SIR RICHARD WINS A CUP.

He Easily Runs Away from His Competitors in a Moderate Breeze.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The yacht race over the triangular outside course for the cups presented by Commodore James Gordon Bennett, for schooners, and Vice-Commodore Douglas, for sloops, did not attract many excursion boats to Sandy Hook. The entries were the keel schooners Dauntless, Gitana and Fortuna, the centerboard schooner Grayling, the English cutters Genesta, Stranger and Clara, the American cutters Bedouin, Ileen and Isis, and the sloops Gracie, Athlon and Daphne.

The starters crossed the line as follows: Genesta, 11:09; Ileen, 11:09:30; Isis, 11:09:31; Fortuna, 11:09:40; Grayling, 11:09:50; Athlon, 11:11:05; Gracie, 11:11:23; Dauntless, 11:12:45; Daphne, 11:13:01; Clara, 11:15:40.

All the yachts had their spinnakers set to starboard and went along at a clipping gait under the seven-mile breeze. At 11:15:10 the schooner Fortuna led the way, and the Genesta was being overhauled by two of the sloops. At 12:15 the Grayling had drawn ahead about half a mile. The Ileen ran by the Genesta and was second. The Fortuna and Gracie both were closing up on the Genesta. At 12:20 the Genesta took in her square header, and three minutes later set her club topsail. She now began gaining rapidly on the Ileen and at 12:32 passed her. The Genesta turned the first stake boat at 12:50 half a mile ahead of the Grayling, and was not again headed during the race. She crossed the finishing line at 3:28:58, winning the Douglas cup. The Grayling won the Bennett cup, finishing at 3:51:18, the Fortuna a minute later.

THE AERONAUT ALL RIGHT.

He Didn't Risk His Life in an Unsafe Balloon.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 19.—The balloon which descended at Monmouth, Ills., empty and created such a sensation, was one in which an aeronaut was to make an ascent from the fair grounds. Everything was ready for an ascent at an early hour and the aeronaut was waiting for a bridal party who were advertised to be married in the basket. A strong wind was blowing and the balloon in swaying had become rent and the gas was rapidly escaping. As the bride and groom objected to taking passage in the unsafe balloon, Professor Williams essayed to make the ascent alone. However, it was found that the escape of gas had been so great that the basket was detached. The balloon would not go up with the professor, and descended about twenty yards from the starting point.

At this moment a man named George Pfenning, who has made several ascents, came up and exchanged places with the professor. The balloon slowly rose and drifted off to the north, but came down twelve miles above the city and Pfenning alighted.

The balloon, freed from the weight, again rose, and in doing so a portion of Pfenning's shirt, caught by the anchor was torn off and thus created the impression that the aeronaut had been killed. The balloon after rising floated off and finally alighted on the Catholic church steeple at Monmouth. Pfenning returned to the city.

The Grant Monument.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—A New York special to The Record says that Gen. Sherman has written the secretary of the Grant monument fund explaining that Gen. Burdette's recent order to the Grand Army regarding the monument to be erected to Grant's memory by that body was not inimical to the national monument in New York. "We must count," adds the general, "on there being several monuments."

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Speaking of Senator Chaffee's idea of moving the remains of Gen. Grant from Riverside park to Washington, the secretary of the Grant monument association says: "The proposition is simply absurd. Such an outrage upon prevailing public sentiment could never be tolerated. Gen. Grant's remains have been deposited in the place selected by the family and generously donated by the city of New York, and they never will be moved to Washington or any other place."

New York's Big Tunnel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—There is a prospect that work will soon be resumed on the Hudson river tunnel, through which trains may run from the west directly into New York city without transfer of freight or passengers at Jersey City. Mr. Frederick B. Jennings, secretary of the company that began the work, says that arrangements are being made to carry out the project. Work was suspended on the excavations from each shore July 26, 1883 soon after the accident occurred by which several lives were lost. Over $1,500,000 has been expended in the enterprise, and it will probably require $3,000,000 more, but as a prominent civil engineer said: "It is bound to be an accomplished fact some time, and it will be a thousand times more important to New York than the Brooklyn bridge."

Held for Murder.

OTTAWA, Sept. 19.—Advices from British Columbia state that a man named Proctor has been arrested for the murder of Capt. Burgh, master and owner of the schooner Fleetwing. Burgh, Proctor and a man named Crane, started on an expedition up the Skeena river. Proctor and Crane subsequently returned with the vessel to Victoria, where they sold her for $500. They explained that Burgh had left them and had gone into the interior of the country, but several suspicious circumstances occurred in connection with the sale of the vessel and Proctor was arrested. Indians report the finding of a body answering the description of Burgh. Crane escaped across the sound to Washington territory. When arrested Proctor was wearing a ring identified as belonging to Burgh.

A War Among Whisky Men.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—The whisky men are again in a turmoil. Peoria dealers sold in over 300 barrels of goods, which were put on the market at $1.03, when the market price is $1.06. In addition to this the Mill Creek Distillery company gave notice that it would not pull with the local dealers any longer, but would go it alone henceforth, and the remaining dealers were in a stew over the matter. An informal meeting and talk was had on 'change to-day, and it was agreed to hold a formal meeting to-morrow and decide on a course of action. Two large distilleries have now withdrawn from the local combination and are going it alone, and this has complicated matters a great deal.

An Echo of the Grant Funeral.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the board of aldermen the committee on obsequies of Gen. Grant reported the following expenses incurred by the city in connection with the funeral: Flowers, $200; gloves and crepe, $195; engraving and printing, $60; postage stamps and engrossing, $3. Total, $458.

Work of Incendiaries.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 19.—Two incendiary fires were started in the business part of the village of Geneva within a few moments of one another. Two barns were burned. Prompt work by firemen prevented heavy losses.

THE BREAD WE EAT.

A GOOD ARTICLE PRODUCED ONLY FROM A GOOD FLOUR.

Inadequacy of White Bread to Sustain Life—Bread Made from the Entire Wheat More Nutritious—Concerning Stale Bread.

[Dr. T. M. Coan in Harper's Weekly.]

What is good bread? As to its composition, it will be made from flour that is rich in gluten, in phosphates and in starch; as to its making and baking, that is too large a subject for this paper. The proportions of the constituents I have named vary much with different grains, and much even between different varieties of the same grain. The so-called "strength" of wheat, the quality which gives it lightness, is caused by the gluten; in winter wheat this varies from 8 to 14 or 15 per cent. The flours that are rich in starch, known as "pastry flours," do not easily make light bread. Lastly, the nutritive salts of wheat, the phosphates, are the same as that found in meat, namely, compounds of phosphoric acid with lime, potassa, iron and magnesia. These constituents make up the peeled wheat grain, and these, with due addition of water and of salt, and with no subtraction from them, as in the ordinary process of milling, make good bread.

From what are we to make the bread? Not from coarse, unbolted flour; not from bolted flour mixed with bran, such as is often palmed off on the consumer as "Graham flour." Such bread is fit only for the stomachs of herbiverous animals. A good bread can only be produced from a good flour. A good flour must contain all the nutriment and none of the inert silicious coverings of the grain. The best flour then, is made from a peeled wheat, i. e., wheat from which the outer bran coats have been removed before pulverizing it.

But such flour will not be white. And why? Because it contains the gluten and the phosphates which form the exterior shell of the grain. The gluten and phosphates are essentials of the most nutritious bread.

Now what do we get in the fine white flour which is the popular thing with most consumers? We get a good food, but one which has been plundered of part of the phosphates and the gluten, and one which is therefore less nutritious and less strengthening than that made of the whole grain, less the silex coating, the peeled wheat flour. The whitest bread is mainly composed of starch, and starch, while a valuable food, is not one which is sufficient in itself to furnish the ideal bread. Magendie proved, once for all, that bread made from the entire wheat was more nutritious than that made from refined flour. He fed dogs upon white bread, and they died; he fed other dogs upon bread made from the whole grain, and they lived in good health.

The peasants of all Europe habitually eat brown bread—that is, bread made from the whole wheat grain—and the use of this bread has extended to a great number of the middle classes, especially in France, where they have a quick sense of what is good to eat. During a recent visit to that country I was struck by the great prevalence of brown bread and the absence of white in all places outside of Paris. France is one of the great wheat producing countries, producing in 1882 nearly three-fourths as much as we did, and the economy of food in using the whole grain is very considerable.

With us a number of such flours are in the market. The "W. W. W. W. Entire Wheat" is such a flour; the flour marked "120" in Professor W. H. Brewer's census report is another; the "Peeled Wheat Flour" is another; the "Steam Cooked Hulled A. B. C. White Wheat" is another. The shredded oats and maize, the wheat germ, the wheat flakes and oat flakes of various makers, the steam cooked "A. B. C. Barley Food" are also excellent preparations, because they are *not starch, and are scientifically prepared.*

A certain education of the eye is required to reconcile those who have been brought up on white bread to take kindly to the dark. But entire wheat bread may be made just as light as any other, and it has a flavor which will be preferred to any other by a delicate palate. Some of the cereal foods I have mentioned are partly cooked by steam heat during the process of manufacture, and are so much the more convenient for the housekeeper; this is the case with some of the breakfast dishes, as the shredded oats and maize. Oats have great nutritive value; and any of the preparations named represent nearly the whole value of the grain. The peeled wheat flour is an article which one could use all his life, and need no other breadstuff except for variety's sake.

The more especially delicate breads, such as the Vienna Semmel-Brod, famous the world over, are not produced in perfection here, the Austrian grain, the climate, the baking processes, are not the same as ours. "A rich, reddish-brown crust, a delicately shaded, yellowish white crumb, always light, evenly porous, free from acidity in taste or aroma, faintly sweet, without the addition of saccharine matter, slightly and pleasantly fragrant, and never cloying upon the appetite"—who that has been to Vienna will forget the "Kaiser-Semmel" thus accurately and invitingly described. In it the necessity and the luxury of cereal food are combined. Nothing can be more delicious than those rolls; they are worth a journey to Vienna. And yet the peeled wheat flour makes a bread which is better, because a completer food. I may add that with such well glutenized flour no night work is needed. The dough, or sponge, must be set *immediately after breakfast;* the flour is very thick, and the baking should be done by the middle of the afternoon.

What is stale bread? "The stale crumb," says Professor Horsford, who has experimented upon this matter, "may be regarded as a framework of gluten, coated with glassy, dried starch, not readily dissolved by the saliva; but by heating, the watery hydration of the gluten is driven out, the starch is moistened, and the whole crumb, recovering the elasticity of fresh bread, is palatable. On cooling, the water is withdrawn from the starch, and restored to the gluten, and the bread becomes stale." Now, as stale bread is the most digestible, it deserves to be restored to palatability, and this is easily done by reheating it, as we have seen. It should be done in a covered dish, so as to prevent undue loss of moisture. Thus reheated, it renews its youth, but does not resume the qualities that make fresh bread indigestible. It is thus possible to combine the taste of fresh bread with the virtues of stale bread, and the experiment is one that should be familiar in every house where cereal foods continue to be the staff of life.

The Guard at the Graves.

[Chicago Times.]

A good deal of pity has been expressed for the regulars who have been stationed on guard at the graves of two of the ex-presidents. A curious stranger lately asked a soldier who was trudging placidly through the mud in front of Garfield's tomb if the task wasn't a severe one. He answered that the hours of duty were few and far between. It was pleasanter than barrack life, and the men rather liked it.

THE VANDERBILTS ON THE ROAD.

A Race Which Took Place in the Commodore's Day—A Surprise.

["Manhattan" in Chicago Journal.]

Mr. Vanderbilt was passing a group of brokers one afternoon, when one of them asked him if his horses were here yet. "No" he said; "they are not here—I'll have a good team here to-morrow. I'm lonely without them." He passed on, and the broker turned to his friends and said: "I rode with him once when for a second he wished he had either better horses or no horses at all. It was while the commodore was alive. He *had invited me to ride, and we were sliding* up St. Nicholas avenue in fine style. A little black box on wheels, you know, with two great, plunging bays, hitched far apart and pounding on the hard road as if it were a drum. Mr. Vanderbilt in a linen duster, was humped up on the seat with the loop of a line in each hand, letting the horses go as they pleased—perfectly happy; too happy to break his delight by talking.

Suddenly we heard the clatter, clatter of a team behind us. Vanderbilt was all attention. It actually grew nearer and nearer. Vanderbilt braced himself, chirped once to his flyers and let them out. They just bounded forward and the millionaire chuckled as he thought of the surprise of the man who had been presuming to catch up to him. But thump, thump, thump came the sound of horses behind us. It was hard to believe, but there seemed no doubt that they were drawing nearer. The smile fled from Mr. Vanderbilt's face, he chirped loudly again and again to his bays, tightening the reins on them as they shot ahead. Then he settled back and grinned. But thump, thump, pound, pound, sounded the flying fleet behind us, and we knew they had quickened their measure and were gaining on us.

Mr. Vanderbilt sat bolt upright like a poker, and, grabbing the whip somewhat petulently, began to flip little bits of fur off the ears of his bays. Ginger! how it scared them. They probably did not feel a whip twice a year and never as hard as the biting little flicks of the lash were touching them now. The little black box grew uncomfortable. I clutched its side with one hand and my hat with the other. "Get," said Mr. Vanderbilt, chirping and flicking his whip as the horses shot ahead.

But clatter, clatter, thumpety-thumpety-thump came the team behind us. By Jove, we saw the heads of the racers beside us. It was painful to see how it hurt Vanderbilt to be pushed by, as he was; but *fate is resistless*, and we saw the heels of the rival horses—then the whiffletrees behind the heels. When the carriage came abreast of ours, Vanderbilt peeped out of the corners of his little eyes at the successful driver. Instantly his face lighted up.

"'Why, it's father,' said he.

"'Good horses,' said the old commodore, looking critically at his son's beasts, 'but not fast enough. William.'"

Frank James a Physical Wreck.

[Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

It was easy to understand that Frank James yielded more possibly to the demands of his wrecked constitution when he surrendered himself than to the demands of law and order. He is in very poor health, and there seems from his appearance some foundation for the physician's statement that he is dying with consumption. He has not been well for several years. Lately he visited his mother in Clay county, and got back home complaining greatly of the physical torture he was enduring. His hair is thinning on the top of his head, his face is sallow and the bones show, his long nose is almost of the same hue with his yellowish mustache, and his hands and finger are almost like those of a skeleton. The veins that are seen in the hands are frail threads of blue.

It is not easy to believe that these hands for twenty years kept close companionship with deadly revolvers, and that the swift movements of their forefingers have cost probably 100 men their lives. It is not easy to think that this fading head with its thin silken crop of hair is the one for which the state three years ago kept open a standing offer of $20,000; nor that his frame, now so shrunk that the clothes almost flap against the limbs, has seen the bitterest hardships and faced the fiercest dangers. If it were not for the unmistakably "bad eye" and the unusual development of the lower facial features, one might easily mistake Frank James for a preacher suffering from a heavy dose of malaria; but the cold glitter of the desperado's eye is still there, the slow, measured speech and the defiant, set expression of the countenance which belongs to men accustomed to value others' lives lightly as they value their own.

He looks no longer like the "wraith of slaughter" that he has been described. He says he is only 42, but his appearance makes him as old as 60. He is a sick and dying man, and he needs just such rest as he finds under the cedar trees around the Ralston dwelling, with the comforting hand of his faithful, loving young wife, who was often with him in the saddle, to soothe his closing hours, and the bright face and glowing eyes of his little 7-year-old boy to cheer and lighten the dark moments that are gathering over him.

Some Valuable Newspaper Property.

[New York Mail and Express.]

Millions of dollars have been sunk in newspapers in this city, and there is no easier way to waste money than in newspaper ventures; but it is nevertheless true that there is also no surer or swifter method of accumulating wealth than in a judicious investment of capital in the production of a daily newspaper. The most profitable newspaper *in the world, The London Times,* is valued at $25,000,000, and the most profitable in France, The Petit Journal, earns $600,000 a year net, although a dozen years ago it was insolvent. The London Standard is valued at $10,000,000, The Daily News at $6,000,000, and $5,000,000 would not buy The Telegraph, it is said. It may be questioned whether New York has any $5,000,000 newspapers, perhaps, but it has several which it would take $1,000,000 or more to buy. Mr. North, of The Utica Herald, reported in his volume of statistics of the newspaper press, issued from the government press a year ago, that the gross products of newspaper establishments in the United States amounts to $87,431,132, and the statement affords a basis of speculation as to the aggregate amount of capital represented by the newspapers of this country.

A Host of Ancestors.

[Chicago Herald.]

During eight centuries one's direct ancestors amount to a greater number than would at at first be contemplated. Three generations to a century, one has father and mother (2), grandparents (4), great-grandparents (8). At the end of the second century the number of ancestors springs to 64. Following the calculation, you will find that the end of eight centuries one is descended from no less than 16,000,000 ancestors. Intermarriage, of course, would reduce this estimate, and there is no doubt it must have largely prevailed. But the figures are so enormous that, in spite of all, a writer ventures to suggest that the words, "All ye are brethren," are literally true.

THE MUSQUITO.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF MAN'S FLEET-WINGED TORMENTOR.

Its First Appearance Made in the Water—How It Sheds Its Primitive Shell and Starts on Its Blood-Sucking Career.

[Baltimore Herald.]

As a matter of fact, the musquito is a very wonderful creature, and the history of its brief life reads like a fairy tale. It has the adroitness of a fox, the malice of an old maid, the courage of a bulldog, the appetite of a buzzard—is absolutely tireless on the wing—has a high opinion of its musical talents, scents its prey like a bloodhound, fights with the desperation of a Turk, is as far-sighted as a Yankee skipper, has the digestion of an ostrich, and has more wives than Solomon and more children than Brigham Young.

It belongs to the gnat family, and is known in certain learned circles as the "culex pipiens"—two Latin words expressing a great deal of meaning. Strictly speaking, it does not begin life as a musquito, but as a larva. It is born in the water, and during its infancy is about as ambiguous an object as a dude in a bathing suit, and is as little like its after self as the weather prophesied from the signal office. The most favorite breeding place for the parent musquitoes is some secluded pool in the marsh, or in some honest farmer's rain barrel. The breeding in these latitudes is carried on from early in May until winter actually sets in, and it is not unusual to find the larva in the water as late as the middle of October. Its body looks like half a dozen miniature kegs joined end to end and tapering to the tail, and from the sides sprout tiny bristles. A hollow pipe extends out from the tail, and there is also another smaller tube.

The supply of vital organs is singularly scanty. Whenever the musquito that-is-to-be desires to embellish its interior with victuals, it swishes the water with its bristles or tufts, thus creating a gentle current that carries along with it microscopic insects and particles of vegetable and earthy matter. Then the sagacious creature turns over, head downward, and proceeds to feed itself through its tail. *It breaths in the same* manner through its long pipe attached to the tail, which it lifts above the surface of the water whenever it wants air. In this somewhat unsatisfactory state of existence, the larva spends the first three weeks of its life, changing its skin three times during that period.

Finally throwing off its covering for the fourth time, it ceases to be a larva and becomes a pupa. It has now jumped, hyperbolically speaking, from the frying-pan into the fire, and is even worse off than it was before. Its body is now stretched, rounded and bent, and when it is in repose—buried in thought—contemplating the gilded future—its long, lean tail is bent around until the end of it rests against the underneath part of the head, so that it has somewhat the appearance of an animated loop. It propels itself along through the water by alternately bending and straightening its body. The pupa is literally an animal without a stomach. It has no digestive organs, and, therefore, can not eat. It no doubt, however, does a tremendous amount of thinking, as it is nearly always in motion, sculling around at a lively rate and hobnobbing with the other pupa in the vicinity. *It breathes through its ears,* which are long, like those of a mule, and shaped like a milk-trumpet at the outer ends. It has lost the two tubes that previously formed a doubtful adornment to its tail, which latter is now shaped somewhat like a kite. After remaining in this state for varying periods it gets ready to emerge.

When about to perform this highly creditable tableau, it lies on the surface of the water, straightening the hind part of the *body, and extending itself along the surface* above which its windpipe is raised. There is a sudden cracking of the skin, and it splits between the ears. This is the crisis of its existence. If it were to suffer its head and that portion of its body which is above the surface to fall back into the water it would be drowned. No one appreciates this disagreeable contingency more vividly than the musquito itself. It raises itself with the greatest caution, like an acrobat balancing him-*elf* on his head, while he divests himself of his trousers, and when it has got its head and thorax entirely free by a series of gentle wiggles and contractions, it pulls out its body and wings. Then, with marvelous dexterity, it sits on its tail and expands its wings, and skims along to the friendly shore or to the leaf of a water-lily, the wind filling the fairy sails and the trusty tail serving the dual capacity of a cushion and a rudder. Or, if the Lilliputian mariner is hungry or in a hurry, he does not wait to reach a dry spot, but boldly plants his feet on the surface of the water, spreads his wings and flies away.

Its after career is a matter of too much unpleasant notoriety to be long dwelt upon. Gentlemen of wisdom who have carefully observed it through a microscope describe it as having a long, thin trunk and a sucker provided with six bristles. Its wings are crossed in repose. The latter are covered with scales shaped like oblong plates and finely straited longitudinally. The eyes are large and expressive, and there are not nearly so many of them as some people imagine. The case or sting is cylindrical and is covered with scales and terminates in a small, suspicious-looking knob. It is split from end to end so that it will fly open in the twinkling of an eye, and it *contains a blood-curdling case of murderous* instruments. The sting itself is composed of six parts, and the poison is as clear as water, and sometimes exudes from the trunk.

The lancets used by the musquito in boring into the skin of his victim are three in number, and they would bring tears of joy into the eyes of a surgeon. One of them is long and curved like a Damascus blade, and is jagged at the end like a saw; another has a spear-head, and the third ends in a very sharp point, sharper than that of the most delicate cambric needle. Thus equipped, it is no wonder that the musquito is a source of terror to the neighborhood in which he lives.

One Way of Spreading It.

[British Medical Journal.]

The next few months will see several thousand packages of fruit exported every week from the southern and western coasts of Spain—notably nuts from Barcelona, lemons from Valencia, and grapes from Almeria. These last are packed in barrels, filled up with cork dust; and the attention of the authorities is called to the importance of this fact, in view of the great epidemic of cholera in Spain. This is the more important, inasmuch as cholera contagion is believed to be frequently conveyed by food.

A Cruel Custom.

Sawing horns from cattle is extensively practiced in Ireland. The number thus treated annually there if estimated at 60,000 head of all ages. The horns are cut close to the head, and must cause much suffering among the animals thus treated.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

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We are offering bargains in underwear as follows:

Gents' Heavy Coarse Shirts	25	cents.
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Good Heavy Merino Shirts 3 for $1.
Ladies' Misses' and Children's underwear in great variety.
SPECIAL — 18 yards of Heavy Canton Flannel for $1. At
Boehm's,
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Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
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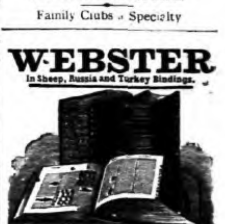

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CINCINNATI VIEWS.

RICH AND CONSERVATIVE, SHE SITS UNDER THE HILLS AND SMOKES.

Her Public-spirited Citizens—Beautiful Suburbs and London Fogs—Art, Music, Coffins and Beer—Politics and Prohibition.

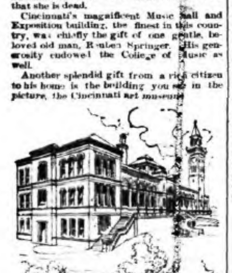
[Special Correspondence.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Northern Ohio claims to be the brains of the state. From that section sprang Garfield, Ben Wade, John Sherman and "The Broad Winners." Slow, but southern Ohio is the stomach of the October state, the northern natives say. Cincinnati, for instance, is rich and conservative. There is more wealth in proportion to the population here than in New York city, it is claimed. The people may be slow, except when it comes to riots, but one thing is certain: There is not a large city in the Union whose rich citizens are so public spirited as those of Cincinnati. It is so customary for her men of wealth to bestow some benefaction on their town that a genuine moral odium attaches to him who does not do so. I have heard this remark many a time of one who seemed, like Barkis, "a little near": "There he is, blame him, rolling in his millions, and what has he ever done for Cincinnati?"

The Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Goulds and the Worrish efers of New York might well take a lesson from the city on the Ohio in this respect. In that great howling camp of nearly 1,500,000 people I recall only one citizen, besides Peter Cooper, whose name is worthy to be put alongside a half-dozen or more Cincinnatians who have helped their city munificently. That New York citizen was a woman, Anna Ottendorfer, foreign born at that. Her honored husband continues her benefactions now that she is dead.

Cincinnati's magnificent Music hall and Exposition building, the finest in this country, was chiefly the gift of one gentle, beloved old man, Reuben Springer. His generosity endowed the College of Music as well.

Another splendid gift from a rich citizen to his home is the building you see in the picture, the Cincinnati art museum.

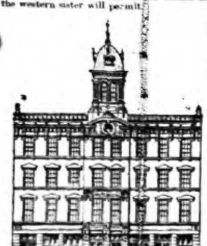


CINCINNATI ART MUSEUM.

It is situated upon the highest point in Eden park, overlooking a beautiful vista of country. Eden park is a great tract of hillside and knoll. The lake, which forms the reservoir of the water works, is placed in a depression of the hills in Eden park, like a tear in the corner of beauty's eye. Off beyond, to the south and east, the glistening river winds in and out among the eternal green hills. All this the art pupil takes in with his eye every time he glances out the window of his studio in the Cincinnati art museum. Let us hope he takes it in with his soul, too.

The art museum is upon the top of a hill some 300 feet high. Central Park, New York, with all the money that has been spent on it, can offer no such picturesque natural views as Eden park does. Its chief beauty is this state of naturalness in which it has been left. The "art which doth mend nature" has been skillfully employed here, it is true, but not to the extent that one forgets for a moment the greater fact that the art itself is nature.

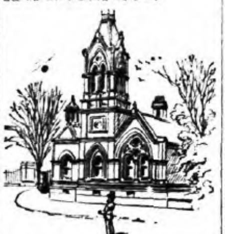
The museum building was the gift of C. W. West, Esq. That is to say, there was a condition attached. The same condition goes with most of the gifts bestowed on Cincinnati by citizens, and it is a wise one. It is that the inhabitants in general shall supplement the donation by a sum raised by subscription, making in all the amount necessary to complete the work in hand. So the beautiful Tyler Davidson fountain, the pride of the city, was finished. The single dollars of the mechanics and the dimes of the school children went to the finishing of Music hall. The front of the grand organ within was carved by the hands of the ladies of Cincinnati. It was a labor of love by the pupils of that art school which is now transferred to that beautiful hill in Eden park. The museum itself is planned on the pattern of the South Kensington, in London. Its president is Mr. A. T. Goshorn, another of Cincinnati's public-spirited citizens. He was director general of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. He is, likewise, the friend of Sir Peter Cunliffe Owen, superintendent of the South Kensington. When purchases are made for the London collection they are duplicated for the Cincinnati one, as far as the means of the western sister will permit.



CINCINNATI UNION BETHEL.

This building is not beautiful, but it is good. I place it here [illegible] because it is the gift of an [illegible] Cincinnati, David Sinton. Years ago, in the palmy days of the river trade, a little house and reading room for "friendless river men" was established by some charitable people. It grew till it [illegible] included a home for newsboys. From that to a Sunday school and chapel was the next step. A regular church was organized under the auspices of the [illegible] Episcopal denomination. Now a long time Union Bethel takes in [illegible] the poor of all classes. It is in one of the lowly quarters of the city, in the heart of the haunts of the wretched. The church has an immense membership. The Sunday school has a regular attendance of 2,800. It is the largest Sunday school in America. Clothing is furnished to the worthy destitute of the whole [illegible].

People always take their stranger friends to visit the graveyard—first thing. It isn't a very jolly way of entertaining them, and in questionable taste. Don't do it. But Spring Grove is not like an ordinary burial place. It is of the kind called a park cemetery. The designer of the grounds, the late Adolph Strauch, advocated the leveling down of burial mounds even with the top of the ground. This was sodded over and made one smooth turf. He permitted no fencing off of lots, no planting of flowers upon a grave where he could help it. He even thought a spreading royal tree at the head of a grave a grander, more lasting monument than the stateliest marble. An oak tree will live fourteen centuries.



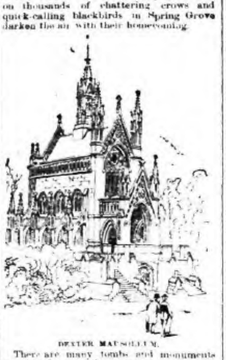
GATEWAY TO SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

Mr. Strauch's unconventional ideas were carried out to a great extent, consequently Spring Grove cemetery is unique among burying grounds. It has been the subject of interest and attention in Europe. It includes some 400 acres. These are covered with a rich level turf, as with an emerald carpet, far as the eye can see. Noble forest trees sway softly in rythmic motion to the winds and snowy columns glisten in the blue air. Cincinnati is dirty without end; it has unpleasant riots and the worst streets in America, but at least it has Spring Grove cemetery. Here is peace; here all is pure, restful and artistic.

Adolph Strauch had another hobby. He was the protector and fosterer of bird life. In the lake in the grounds swans white and black,

"Float double, swan and shadow."

Even as on the still St. Mary's lake of Wordsworth. And at evening thousands on thousands of chattering crows and quick-calling blackbirds in Spring Grove darken the air with their homecoming.

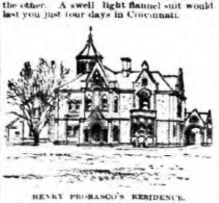


DEXTER MAUSOLEUM.

There are many tombs and monuments worthy of note in the cemetery.

Names of families distinguished in the early history of Ohio are sprinkled plentifully through the inscriptions. We have only space to give a picture of the tomb of the Dexters. They are an influential family of the town. Cincinnati is not yet a hundred years old, yet she is as proud of her fine old families as if she was a morganatic mother-in-law. The Dexters, too, by the way, belong to those brave citizens who have worked for the good of Cincinnati.

With all that has been done for her, she ought to be the best and handsomest of cities. But she is not. Heaven help her, she is a long way enough from it. She is as wicked a city as there is in the Union. I have done some "slumming" in New York in my time, and think I can recognize at sight members even of the desperate and bloody "gangs" that infest the water fronts of the metropolis. I may say I have walked alone through the Seven Dials of London after nightfall. But I have never yet seen as desperate and dirty faces as those worn by the corner loafers on Vine street, Cincinnati. I think it's the dirt that makes them so ill-looking—the coal smoke, you know. A New York gentleman came here for a few days in the summer, and wore one of those light, almost cream-colored plaid suits common enough east. He got off alive, to be sure, with his cream-colored suit, but it never recovered from the effects of the journey. And when the man appeared outside here, tall white hat and all, he was stared at from one end of Fourth street to the other. A swell light flannel suit would last you just four days in Cincinnati.

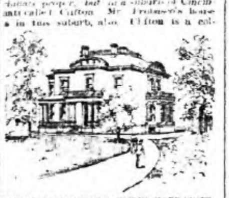


HENRY PROBASCO'S RESIDENCE.

Many of the private houses of the Queen City are unsurpassed in beauty of situation and of architecture. The handsomest ones are built of the rare blue lime-stone of the neighborhood. I verily believe it is the handsomest building stone on earth. A house of this with the Virginia creeper climbing over it, built upon a hill overlooking the water is my dream of an earthly paradise. It is a picture and poem in one. I wonder if I shall ever realize the dream?

The most noted private dwelling about Cincinnati is the home of Henry Probasco. It is modeled on the plan of an old Norman castle and is upon a hill overlooking Spring Grove cemetery and Mill creek valley. This noble mansion contains a world of art treasures that would make many an old world connoisseur turn green with envy. People who have seen it wonder whether the owner will will this superb possession at his death to the art museum, and thus do something for Cincinnati. He has done much already. The Tyler Davidson fountain was bestowed through his generosity and taste.

Herewith is the residence of another one of Cincinnati's distinguished citizens, Hon. Richard Smith, of The Commercial Gazette. His house is blue limestone, at a corner where two roads meet, one of which is named Dixmyth avenue. Mr. Smith's house, however, is not in the limits of Cincinnati proper, but in a suburb of Cincinnati called Clifton. Mr. Probasco's house is in this suburb, also. Clifton is a collection of magnificent mansions, and swell drives, over which no horse is allowed to be driven faster than a mournful trot. If a steed whisks his tail in an ungentlemanly manner he is "yanked" before the mayor and fined. Law and order must be preserved in Clifton. No drinking dens are allowed to live in that virtuous and high-toned village. There is one poor little beer saloon down in a corner under the hill as you approach the precincts of the common school population, but it looks weakly and does not appear to be patronized in daylight, but yet—it's an inexplicable mystery to me—but some of the bloomingest noses I know of adorn exactly the countenances of one or two of those Clifton nabobs. Can it be—but, no, it can't. I give it up.



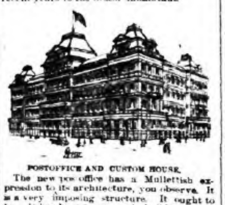
THE RESIDENCE OF DEACON RICHARD SMITH.

One peculiarity of this city is that it is not fit to live in. It boasts some of the loveliest homes in the country, but they are out upon the hilltops. Not the Hudson Palisades themselves surpass in picturesqueness these fertile green hills along the Ohio. They are not so high and steep as the bluffs along the Hudson, but then, neither are they so bleak and desolate-looking. Upon these hills the people of Cincinnati settle as fast as they get rich. The valley town, where the stores and factories are, is girdled with hills. The smoke of their torment settles down upon the city like a pall, and remains there for ever and ever. No brisk wind can drive it away, even for a little while. The circling hills prevent that. The inhabitants have learned to "flip" flakes of soot off their noses by an upward movement of the breath as dexterously as a magician can spin a plate upon his chin. A true Cincinnatian never touches his face with his hands unless they have just been washed. A lady cannot lean gracefully upon a window-sill and look pensively into the beyond. Her lily-white hand and silken sleeve will be coated with smudge. You must clean your windows every day if you expect to see through them readily. A new suit of clothes will keep fresh looking and respectable about a month.

The much tormented people see no way out of this smoke, either. It becomes denser with the population, and the increase of mills and factories. Since the river trade has gone down her manufacturing interests are Cincinnati's strong hold. These are enlarging in numbers and importance. Cincinnati makes more coffins and more glycerine than any other place in Christendom, for one thing. Her beer is world famous. I remember the other day a friend pointed out to me in New York city what he supposed was a gigantic brewery, a very thundering great brewery, in short.

"Do you call that large?" I couldn't help asking. "That's no brewery at all; its the merest parrot cage. You should see some of those in Cincinnati."

But as her breweries and her coffin factories and her carriage shops increase the poor city grows blacker and blacker, and Cincinnati-under-the-hill more and more undesirable as a place of residence. What the end of it will be none can tell. The citizens have certainly tried every smoke-consuming device obtainable, without avail. Her prosperity becomes her torment. The bituminous coal so valuable for manufacturing is richer in oils than the London soft coal, whose smoke and soot have been successfully conquered. What has cleared up London, therefore, will not clear up Cincinnati. Let us hope something will be found to cope with the soot in time. It is the Queen City's only serious drawback. There is another curious fact noted here of late years. Cincinnati is beginning to have veritable London fogs, days when gas must be lighted, when carriages run into one another, and you can't see clearly across the street. It is perhaps a combination of ordinary fog with the coal smoke under peculiar atmospheric conditions. But certain it is the like has not been known until recent years to the oldest inhabitant.



POSTOFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

The new post office has a Mullettish expression to its architecture, you observe. It is a very imposing structure. It ought to be. It has been ten years in building, more or less. Its cross-beams were like to rust out before its roof was on, and its woodwork promised to rot away under the winter storms before it got any paint. Southern Ohio is a leetle slow. However, the custom house is near to being finished now, and will be one more building to which Cincinnati will point with pride.

There was another structure to which she pointed with pride up to a year and a half ago. She does not any more. The building was the beautiful court house, with its law library, the most valuable west of the Alleghenies. But the court house went down under the Cincinnati method of justice early in '84. The Cincinnati method was effectual, but it was expensive. It will be some years before the taxation necessary to rebuild the hall of justice will cease to be felt.

Society here would seem painfully conservative to a New Yorker. The people probably make up for their horrid Sunday breweing by the extreme cast-iron primness of their social propriety. The flat or apartment system of living, which has revolutionized social relations in New York city, has not penetrated here very far as yet. It has always puzzled me to account for the extreme of prim propriety and violent wickedness in Cincinnati. Perhaps first society is so almighty goody-good that it cannot reach down and touch t'other fellows.

Politics is seething just now. The Prohibitionists are an unknown quantity in the state election. Local Mugwumps have been cracking their brains to determine which set of the county candidates is the poorest, Republican or Democratic. They are unable to decide up to date.

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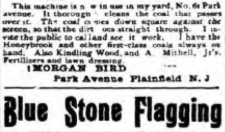

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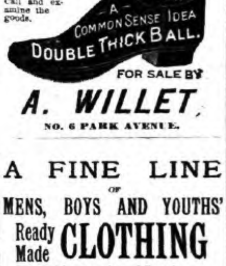

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Electric Thermostat to connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—bet Liberty Street New York, and P. O. Box 1568, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol 4. No 86 PLAINFIELD, N. J., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable girls for general housework; can cook, wash and iron. Call for two days at No. 2 Cottage Place.

LOST—A post office key attached to a piece of wood. The finder will please leave at the post office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an intelligent, temperate American; understands gardening, care of horses and driving, and care of cows and milking, and generally useful. No objections to country. Address, I. B., P. O. Box 1404.

LOST—Gold bracelet. Finder please return same to Reynolds' drug store and receive reward.

BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 615. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange—A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 50x150 feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12

A RESPECTABLE colored woman wants to sew by the day or week. Reference given. Address E. W. R., Evening News office. 18-2

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue. Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-1-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

$500 REWARD. The subscriber, William Moore, offers to give the above reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the stables in the rear of City Hotel, on Saturday night, the 5th inst.
9-6 Wm. Moore.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees. Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 9-10-60

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which cut holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254. 6-20 3m

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21 6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1302, Plainfield. 6-10-f

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 9-11-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING. First-class Dress and Cloak Making by Anna Classen, late from Paris. Corner of Madison avenue and Third street.

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 2-17-10

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. 8-10-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homoeopathist and Electrician. Corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST. 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till [illegible] 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anaesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-10

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homoeopathic Physician, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 78.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Albe[illegible], P. O. Box [illegible].

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own home or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 19 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

W. H. NEIDLINGER of Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to devote two days each week to teaching piano, organ or harmony in Plainfield. Refers to Mr. Dudley Buck of Brooklyn, and Rev. Robert Lowry and Mr. A. Vandebeck of Plainfield. Anyone wishing particulars please call on either of the above named gentlemen and Mr. Neidlinger will call upon them in the course of a few days. 18-6

PARK HOUSE.

Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,

Plainfield, N. J.

Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water, is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.

We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.

Wm. L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jno. L. Plummer H. McGilligan,
Leon Floreston Hugh Hastings.

A. HOPKINS Prop.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	50	6 a. m.	47
9 a. m.	61	9 a. m.	55
12 m	70	12 m.	64
3 p m.	72	3 p. m	72

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise......5.47 a.m.	Sunrise......5.47 a.m.
Sun Sets....5 58 p.m.	Sun Sets....5 58 p.m.
Moon Rises 3. 1 a.m.	Moon Rises.. p.m.

Chronological Events.

Walter Scott died 1832.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather to-morrow promises to be warm and fair, with nearly stationary temperature and light, variable winds.

JOTTINGS.

—"Storm Beaten" to-night at Music Hall.

—The Common Council will hold an adjourned meeting in the Council Chamber at eight o'clock this evening.

—*The Republican County Convention for* Middlesex County will be held in New Brunswick on October 7, at 11 a. m.

—The thirteenth annual fair of the Hunterdon County Agricultural Society commences at Flemington to-morrow, and will continue three days.

—A slight disturbance on West Third street aroused the residents of that vicinity from their peaceful slumber Saturday evening. No arrests were made.

—Go and hear the Rev. Edward Everett Hall at the Park Avenue Baptist Church to-morrow evening in aid of the Children's Home, and help a good cause.

—Mr. J. S. Burdett, the popular humorist of New York, will render a delightful program of recitals and sketches to-morrow evening at the *Hotel Netherwood*.

—At the Prohibition Convention held in Metuchen on Friday last, C. L. Parker of Perth Amboy was nominated for Governor and a member of Assembly for each district.

—Next Thursday the Feast of Tabernacles will be celebrated by our Hebrew brethren. The feast commemorates the forty days' wanderings of the tribes of Israel in the wilderness.

—Elston French, Coriell Boice, Sarah Mackey, Lillie Bird and Emma Cory, graduates last year at the North Plainfield Public School, are continuing their studies in the school this year.

—A special car in which the scenery for the show this evening is carried arrived at the depot in this city this morning. It is handsomely painted, and pictures of two of the scenes in the play are set on the sides of the car.

—A number of the best seats still remain unsold for the excellent performance of Shook & Collier's No 1 "Storm Beaten" company at Music Hall to-night. All should see this charming play, its great cast and beautiful scenery.

—Mrs. Sarah Warren was arrested about twelve o'clock last night by Officer Grant *for being drunk and disorderly. This morning* Judge Ulrich gave her the choice between paying a fine of $10 or being committed to the county jail for thirty days. She took the latter.

—William O. E. Bourne, long a resident of Westfield, and manager of the Importers' and Grocers' Exchange of New York, fell dead on the floor of the Exchange about half-past eight o'clock last Saturday morning. The cause of his death was heart-disease. He was 62 years old and leaves a family. He was a part proprietor of the Shipping List. His body arrived in Westfield Saturday night.

—Justices of the Peace are now required to report on the first of every month to the County Collector the amount of fines imposed and received by them during the preceding thirty days and immediately pay over all such fines, except those the disposition of which is otherwise provided for by law. Neglect of this duty render them liable to a fine of not exceeding $500, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year. A squib in THE NEWS some time ago was the means of bringing all this about.

—The hearing in the case of the Rahway men charged with creating a riot on a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Elizabeth Thursday, took place Saturday at Elizabeth before Justice Dahl. The men accused are Thomas Jardine, marble-yard owner, worth $100,000, his brother Freeland, senior member of the paper factory of Jardine & Co., and Thomas Robinson ex-Chief of the Rahway Fire Department. Both sides agreed to waive examination and let the case go to the Grand Jury.

—A new question has been raised touching Prohibition by the brewers, distillers and liquor dealers of Iowa. They complain that they are deprived under the prohibitory liquor laws of trial by jury, and that these laws therefore, are in violation of the Constitution of the United States. They say that the State of Iowa invited them to settle in its territory and erect breweries, and now the legislature passes a law which practically confiscates their property and prevents them from defending their rights before a jury. They claim pecuniary compensation, and so sharp a fight has been made that in Dubuque the cases have been certified to the Federal Court on the ground that the U. S. Constitution and laws are involved.—Elizabeth Herald.

Force's Hotel Trouble.

About three years ago James H. Force leased what is now known as Force's Hotel. It was understood that he was to have the rent for the first year free, in lieu of his having the necessary repairs made. The late firm of Berry & Thorn was engaged to make the repairs, and a balance of about $700 claimed to have been due at the time of Mr. Berry's death, has been sued for by the executor, Levi D. Hetfield, who obtained judgment by default, but when an attempt was made recently to levy on property of Mr. Force, a chattel mortgage to John Cameron for $2,000 was presented as a barrier. This had been given but a few days before the judgment was entered, and was claimed to cover all Mr. Force's property. With a view of testing the validity of the mortgage, Walter L. Hetfield, as counsel for the executor, secured an order from the Court to take testimony before Mr. R. V. Lindabury of Elizabeth as Commissioner, in supplementary proceedings. It is alleged that the defendant declared himself to be a bankrupt, and the only property owned by him, it was claimed, was set forth in the mortgage to Mr. Cameron, alleged to have been given to secure a gambling debt incurred in New York. The case has been in progress for several days, and it was thought would be concluded to-day as far as the Commissioner is concerned. The evidence will then be submitted to the court. If it should not be proved that the mortgage was given by collusion and to defraud the executor, the question will arise whether a mortgage given to secure an obligation incurred in the doing of an unlawful act, with the full knowledge and consent of all the parties thereto cannot be set aside if presented as a barrier to prevent interested third parties recovering for lawful obligations of prior date.

At Reform Hall.

The speakers announced for the meeting in Reform Hall last evening were present. The President of the club, John H. French, presided, and called upon the Rev. W. E. Honeyman to conduct the religious portion of the services. Mr. Honeyman read the first psalm and prayed for a blessing on the meeting and the work they were engaged in. *The choir being absent,* Mr. Vanderbeek acted as precentor, and led the singing.

The first speaker was Rev. E. M. Rodman, who spoke quite extendedly, and handled the temperance question in his usual able and convincing manner. He was followed by Editor Leonard, John Cuthbert and Amos Andrews. President French made the final address, which was a spirited one, a collection was taken up, a hymn sung, and the benediction by Rev. W. E. Honeyman dismissed the meeting.

Name the Town!

In a manufacturing town an employer paid his workmen $700 in crisp, new bills, that had been secretly marked. On Monday $410 of these identified bills were deposited in the bank by the saloon-keepers. When the fact was made known the workmen were so startled by it that they helped to make the place a no-license town. And not before it was time, one would think.—Bound Brook Chronicle.

PERSONAL.

Abraham King and family of Chatham street are visiting friends at Sterling.

Hermann Schwed, of the firm of Schwed Bros., has returned from his trip to Europe.

Charles Behlen of Denver, Col., is visiting his friend Charles Meyers of Plainfield avenue.

Rev. P. E. Smyth, pastor of St. Mary's R. C. Church, is off on a short vacation in New York State.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Codington of Towns, Ga., formerly of this city, are visiting Mrs. R. M. Gilleu on Duer street.

Mr. F. M. Derby and family of East Second street have returned from the Highlands of Navesink, where they spent an enjoyable week.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., by invitation of the Plainfield High School, has consented to deliver an address on Gen. Grant to-morrow morning at the chapel exercises.

*Mrs. Ryno and Mrs. Slater of North Plain*field started Saturday for Boston to remain a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Diele of that place, who had been their guests for several weeks.

Mr. W. E. Miner of Netherwood is the auditor of freight receipts of the N. Y., O & W. R. R. Co., and of the Walkill Valley R. R. Co., whose offices are at 42nd street, New York.

Mrs. Newman and grandson of Garfield, N. J., have lately returned home from a visit to friends in North Plainfield. It was the first time Mrs. Newman had been in Plainfield in seventeen years.

Manning Jennings of Madison avenue and Front street, lies seriously ill, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. Mr. Jennings is an old resident of this city and has reached the alloted four-score years.

Miss Maggie Morrow and Miss Boyce of New York, who have been visiting Mrs. Hughes at the Somerset, House North Plainfield, *for several weeks,* returned to their homes in that city last Friday.

Mr. L. M. French, the well known carriage builder of Somerset street, was among the exhibitors at the Waverly Fair, which closed last week, and was the recipient of two premiums for two vehicles which he had on exhibition there. That's just like Plainfielders, always ahead.

"A *faithful* pious old soul," was Miss Margaret Furey, who has been in Plainfield for the last half century, and a domestic in the family of Mr. Cora Meeker for many years past. She died at his residence yesterday morning at the age of seventy years. She was a native of Ireland, and is spoken very highly of as a woman of unusual intelligence. She has a surviving nephew and niece, who reside in New York, and to them she has bequeathed a snug sum, the savings from her half century of industry and thrift.

A Stormy Voyage.

Among the passengers on the Red Star steamer "Waesland," whose arrival in port last Friday morning brought the intelligence of an exceedingly stormy experience, was Mrs. Warren Marsh of this city, mother of Corporation Counsel Marsh. The steamer left Antwerp on Sept. 5th and had a voyage which was not without incident. During a severe storm in mid-ocean on Friday, the 11th, one of the lady passengers, who was seated in her steamer chair on the main deck next to Mrs. Marsh, was struck by a wave, which swept over the ship, and thrown to the deck bleeding and insensible. She recovered sufficiently, however, before arriving in port, to leave the steamer unaided. The entire passage was stormy, but the climax *of excitement and discomfort* on the part of the passengers was reached last Sunday morning when a fire broke out in the engine room. It was at 5:30 o'clock, and the passengers, who were not aroused by the ship's men, were awakened by the stopping of the engines. The saloon was found to be full of smoke, and the saloon passengers, as well as emigrants, hurried on deck, many stopping only to put on a portion of their clothing. The officers were able to prevent a panic, and no serious consequence ensued except in the case of a woman who was made ill by the fright. Afterward, it was learned that a box which stood in the engine room and had probably become well-seasoned by the heat, had been set on fire by the electricity conducted into it by a number of wires that passed through it. Entire composure was restored by 10:30 o'clock, when religious services were held as usual. It might be added that the Red Star steamers are among the safest vessels which cross the ocean—having never lost a life since its line has been established.

Justice Nash's Court.

The case of Patrick Dowd vs. Maurice Daly, for assault and battery, came up for trial before Justice Nash at two o'clock Saturday afternoon. After hearing the testimony in the case the Justice discharged the defendant for want of evidence. Ex-Mayor Maxson appeared for plaintiff and ex Judge Suydam for defendant.

The case of Campbell vs. Randolph and Bundy came up for trial before Justice Nash Thursday, and the defendants were held in $75 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Judgment was decided in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Emily Butts vs. Cornelia Churchill.

Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff in the two cases, A. M. Griffen vs. S. V. Woodruff, Saturday, one for $152.92, debt, and $2.92 costs, and the other for $101.75 debt and $2.22 costs.

The case of Woolston & Buckle vs. Holmes, to recover the amount of a bill for painting, was settled Saturday, by the defendant paying the amount claimed.

The case of Christian Kuzenberger vs. Patrick Day, an action to recover $42 for goods furnished, is set down for to-morrow at two o'clock.

Vesper Service at the M. E. Church.

At the Methodist Church last evening the services was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Vincent, Rev. *Dr. Hurlbut and the pastor,* Rev. A. H. Tuttle. The usual opening services were followed by responsive readings and selected hymns and a short discourse by Rev. Dr. Vincent upon Chautauqua interests and ideas, touching also on religion. The Rev. Dr. Hurlbut next spoke, comparing the Chautauqua system to an arch, one side representing Christianity and the other Culture. Each side when alone were weak and could easily be shattered, whereas when the keystone was laid, thus joining the two sides together, the arch would be strong enough to hold the world *itself.* The services were exceedingly interesting. The music by the choir was particularly fine.

The Seventh Day Baptist

denomination of America will hold its seventy-first annual conference in connection with the anniversaries of its different societies at Alfred Center, Allegbany Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week, the 23d of Sept. inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., and closing the following second day of the week. It is expected that it will be one of the largest gatherings ever held by a denomination in this country. Messrs. J. F. Hubbard and wife, Joseph A. Hubbard and wife, E. R. Pope and wife, E. Lanphear and wife, C. Potter, wife and daughters, G. H. Babcock and wife, Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis and wife, Oscar Green, and several others of this city expect to attend.

Bitten by a Dog.

Thomas Dowd, Jr., a small boy living on Plainfield avenue, was bitten last Wednesday by a dog said to be owned by Thomas Conway. The father of the boy obtained an order from the Judge and served it upon the owner, who had the dog shot Saturday morning. "Jim" was referred to in THE NEWS a few months ago in connection with a shad which had been prepared for supper and which he had stolen while the members of the family were absent.

—*The Morris Jerseyman is responsible for* the following: Sterling is all agog with excitement. A leading Paterson silk manufacturer has purchased the factory and all the property connected with it, comprising nearly all the place. The present factory building will be put in operation as soon as the necessary machinery can be transported and put in place. This will give employment to about 200 persons immediately. Other and more decided improvements are promised in the near future. A new factory is to be built, new houses erected to accommodate the host of workers, and the whole business is to be transferred to this place. It will then give employment to 1,000 hands. All of which is to be accomplished within a year.

The oyster planters of the Shrewsbury River say they will send more oysters to market this year than for several years past, all of the beds being unusually full.

He Sold The Horse.

On Saturday a man named Charles Ramsburg hired a horse and buggy from the livery stable of Frank Day for the purpose of going to Westfield. He smashed the buggy and then took the horse to Hotel Netherwood and sold him to Charles Van Forte, one of the French cooks, for $20. Mr. Van Forte took the horse to the Netherwood Hotel stables to have it taken care of. Richard Day, who keeps the Netherwood stables, is a brother to Frank, and recognized the horse as one belonging to his brother, and asked Mr. VanForte, where he obtained him. When told, he immediately telephoned to Frank the circumstances, who upon receipt of the message, immediately hitched up another rig, and accompanied by Chief of Police Dodd went to Netherwood and arrested the man and brought him to this city and lodged him in the station house.

Charles was employed at French Bro.'s Mills for about *four months* and always bore a good reputation heretofore, and people who know him are surprised that he should be guilty of such an act.

He returned the money he received for the horse and gave Mr. Day security for the fixing of his buggy and no complaint was lodged against him. He says that he was *drunk and did not know what he was doing.*

Mr. Moore to Keep Possession.

On an application to the Vice-Chancellor this morning by the attorney of Ellen McCarthy for a receiver of the goods distrained by William Moore, as the property of Ellen McCarthy and Dennis J. Daly, the court decided that the property should remain in the possession of William Moore.

Craig A. Marsh appeared as counsel for Miss. McCarthy, ex-Mayor Maxson and R. V. *Lindabury* appeared for Mr. Moore.

STATE NOTES.

Newark is to have five sub-postal stations.

Bridgeton complains of the Salvation Army as a nuisance.

A new life saving station is to be established at Key East.

Thatcher Trimmer has been appointed Postmaster at Quakertown.

A fatal cattle disease prevails at different points in Hunterdon county.

Gov. Abbett and family will remain at Long Branch until late in this month.

Rev. M. Long of Kentucky has accepted a call from the High Bridge Reformed Church.

Miss Ann Blakely died in her pew at church at Blackwood recently. She was 78 years old.

Dr. R. H. Parsons has been appointed surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mount Holly.

There are said to be *more quail* on the Atlantic county shore this season than for *many years past.*

Workmen in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops in Newark meadow are employed only eight hours a day.

Joseph Rice of Dutch Neck, Cumberland county, shows a cantaloupe raised by him that weighs twenty-four and one half pounds.

Capt. Charles Clark, the Atlantic City life guard, has during the Summer rescued one hundred and fifty persons from what might have been a watery grave.

Two boys while walking on the beach at Berkley Arms, a few days ago, picked up a *bottle which had been washed up from the* sea, containing $7 in greenbacks.

The peach crop in this State has not been so large for years. Hunterdon is the banner peach region. There will be nearly 200,000 baskets shipped from the stations at Flemington.

The Republicans named in Gloucester county as nominees for Assemblymen are George H. Hewitt of Clayton, Joseph B. Roe of Deptford, and Edward J. Lodge of West Deptford.

At the recent meeting of the Cranberry Growers' Association at Toms River, Statistician French's estimate of the crop in New Jersey this year was 175,000 bushels. New England, he thought, would raise 225,000 bushels. Wisconsin, 150,000, and the other States 10,000, giving a total crop of 560,000 bushels.

There is a tree on the farm of Elisha Alward, near Sergeantsville, that is 125 years old, 125 feet high and measures 17 feet in circumference. It is of the live-oak variety, and the limbs are from 75 to 100 feet in length, and the roots run into a cellar 100 feet away. There is a never-failing spring under the tree which holds about 10 barrels of water.

The following have been appointed fourth-class postmasters for New Jersey: At Bargaintown, Abner Price; Port Republic, Jos. Collins; Port Oram, Robert F. Oram; Ironia, Derastus L. Cory; Milton, Henry Misel; Whipany, Wm. H. Wilson; Littleton, Caleb Tuttle; Montville, Geo. W. Minard; Gillette, Wm. Phelan; Sterling, S. G. Cosim; Parsippany, Dewitt C. Quimby, Closter, J. B. Kepp; Flanders, Thomas E. Thorp; Butler, Eugene Bailey; New Vernon, Wm. H. Smith; Pompton Plains, G. P. Mandeville; Green Village, Henry B. Topping; Afton, Eugene C. Hopping; Saddle River, Garrett H. Winters; Wyckoff, Nathaniel Depew; Ramsey's, Geo. E. Ryerson; Chester, James Norman; Mahwah, Andrew J. Winters; Allendale, Richard V. Ackerman; Carlstadt, George Zimmerman; Nordhoff, Peter Spindler; Bakersville, John Burroughs; Linwood, Daniel E. Tilton; Jeffers, Martin V. B. Scull; Townsend Inlet, Isaac Swan, jr; English Creek, Joseph H. English; Oceanville, Lewis Somers; Leed's Point, L. A. Higbee; Pleasantville, Daniel L. Risley; Smith's Landing, Richard J. Risley; Somer's Point, Wm. Kates; Steelmanville, J. B. Steelman.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering *Kemp's Balsam* at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y

Deaths.

MOORE—On Saturday Sept. 19, of consumption, Mary A., wife of John W. Moore.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Sept. 23d, at half-past two, at her late residence, 41 Grove street. 21-2

WEBSTER—In Toledo, Ohio, ninth month, twentieth day, 1885, Sarah L. Webster, widow of the late Zachariah Webster, in the 84th year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of Catharine R. Webster, 45 East Second street, on fourth day, 23d, at half past three. Relatives and friends invited.

FUREY—In this city, on September 20, 1885, Margaret Furey, in the seventieth year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 22d inst. at 10 a. m. from St. Mary's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

MUSIC HALL
Monday, September 21, 1885.
Shook & Collier's
Union Square Combination
In Robert Buchanan's great Drama
Storm Beaten

Edmund Collier in the Caste.—Twenty four characters. Six acts. Magnificent Scenery. SYNOPSIS—Prologue—Swear on the book. Act I.—Kate's confession and fight. Act II.—Christian's prayer. "Keep his life for me." Act III.—On board the Miles Standish. The ship a fire. Act IV.—Hemmed in by icebergs. Christian's prayer fulfilled. Act V.—The Island of Desolation. Rescue of Christian. Act VI.—Man proposes God disposes.

Sale of seats begin Friday, Sept. 18, at Shaw's and Reynolds'.

Executor's Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE

T. J. Gillies, Auctioneer, will sell at Public Sale on **Thursday, Oct. 1st,** at four o'clock p. m., on the premises, No. 20 Duer street, adjoining corner of Emily street, North Plainfield. The well-built two story and attic house containing seven rooms and open attic with slate and pediment roof; cemented cellar under the whole house; a good yard, with carriage house and stable; the lot is 50 feet front and rear by 147 feet deep; sale positive; no postponement. The property of the late Sarah Staats, deceased.

Thomas Staats,
Wm. H. Shotwell } Executors.

Terms easy and made known on day of sale. 21-22-28-29

Auction Sale
OF
FURNITURE
ON
THURSDAY, SEPT. 24th,

at 2 o'clock p. m., on Union Street, between 8th and 9th streets. The entire household and kitchen furniture contained therein

TERMS CASH.

T. J. GILLIES, Auctioneer.

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Roller Skating
RINK
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 23,
MISS LINDA DA COSTA,
The Beautiful Child Soprano.

Rink open every day from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 10 30 p. m.
General Evening Admission 15 cents
" Afternoon " 10 "

Saturday Afternoon and Evening
SEPTEMBER 26,
The Plainfield Favorite
LITTLE TOT.

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District Telegraph
AND
Fire Alarm Co.,
Will open on or before Oct. 1, their
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5 EAST FRONT STREET.
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The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once. P. O. Box 580.
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ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
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B. T. BARNES,
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PURE Candies,
Manufactured on the Premises.
Old Fashioned Molasses Candy
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TO The Public!
On and after July 26th,
BUTLER'S
Drug store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,
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Paper
WINDOW SHADES
of all grades,
INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
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GEO. F. BROWN
P.O. Box 1004, Plainfield, N. J.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. T. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

I. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

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T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinsville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted.

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 30 a. m.
5 42 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 34 "
5 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	[illegible] "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	[illegible] "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	[illegible] "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	[illegible] "
8 02 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 25 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	[illegible] "
9 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	[illegible] "
9 57 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	[illegible] "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	[illegible] "
12 43 p. m.	1 37 p. m.	3 45 "	[illegible] "
1 21 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	[illegible] "
2 25 "	3 30 "	4 30 "	[illegible] "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	[illegible] "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	[illegible] "
3 30 "	5 40 "	5 30 "	[illegible] "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	[illegible] "
5 52 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	[illegible] "
6 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	[illegible] "
7 30 "	8 20 "	7 00 "	[illegible] "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	[illegible] "
9 46 "	11 20 "	8 15 "	[illegible] "
[illegible] "	12 30 a. m.	[illegible] "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	[illegible] "
		12 00 m.	[illegible] a. m.

SUNDAY—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8 00, 9 41, 10 33 a. m.; 1 27, 3 30, 5 30, 7 07, 7 30, 9 03 p. m.
Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except [illegible] a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 1 27, 7 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 15, 10 45, 11 30 a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 10, 8 15, 9 50, 11 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 30, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 9 45 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 5 25, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 59 a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 06*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 52, 5 10, 9 45 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45,* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

* Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1885.

A Lawyer's "Effects."

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

A celebrated lawyer had different "effects" for every kind of case he was engaged in. Thus in a trial for breach of promise, where he was counsel for the plaintiff, he used to wear a very elegant pair of lavender kid gloves, sewed with black, typifying, I used to think, that although the deceived one's sorrow was undoubted, still it was subdued and ready to be consoled or comforted, either by damages or by substitution of another and more faithful swain for the miscreant who had blighted her youthful affection.

When proposing damages, he had a habit of taking off his right hand glove and displaying a handsome diamond ring he wore and twirling it around his finger, alternately placing the plain side in front to look like a wedding ring, or flashing the diamond into the eyes of the foreman of the jury till it made them blink again. In divorce cases or murders black gloves were adopted, and in mercantile cases blue spectacles. Envy whispered that he was not good at figures, and hated investigating them, so a timely attack of ophthalmia made it necessary for his junior to propound them to the jury. He was certainly very great with the gentlemen of the jury.

The Turkey and the Grasshopper.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A Young and guileless Turkey was Walking in the Field one day in search of something to Fill his Stomach, when Luck brought him a fine, large Grasshopper. He was about to swallow the Insect, when the Hopper exclaimed:

"Hold on a Moment, my Friend! What's the use of picking up a small Insect like me when there are plenty of Hares in the Woods just ahead?"

"That's so, and how foolish I was!" answered the Turkey as he let the hopper go and set out to find Hares. At the end of half an hour he leaned up against a barbed wire fence, kicked himself fourteen successive times, and remarked:

"In the first place I couldn't catch a Hare and in the second I couldn't have eaten one if I had."

Moral—The Mechanic who runs after Politics will go hungry half his time.

Renewal of an Old Custom.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Many bells on shipboard have been tolled on the Potomac river opposite Mount Vernon since the death and burial of Gen. Grant. This is a renewal of an old custom, more honored in the observance than in the breach, that sprang up in this way. One afternoon long ago a merchant vessel manned by French admirers of Washington passed slowly down the stream, and when Mount Vernon came in sight the tricolor was put at half-mast, while minute by minute a deep tone bell on the deck tolled as if at a funeral. From that moment it seemed to the rivermen that the thing to do in going by the grave of Washington was to make some sign of respect. Nevertheless, the younger generation had almost forgotten to keep up the custom, until the burial of Gen. Grant served as a reminder of what their fathers did.

Moscow's New Cathedral.

[Exchange.]

Moscow has an enormous new cathedral, built in the Græco-Byzantine style, which covers 75,000 square feet, and has cost $12,000,000. It has five cupolas on which 900 pounds of gold were used as embellishment, and thirteen bells, the largest half as big again as the "Great Paul" in London. The largest door weighs thirteen tons, and cost $310,000. The marble in the building cost $1,500,000.

SANBORN'S DUAL LIFE.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER REVEALED BY HIS DEATH.

A Libertine in One Place—A Public Spirited Citizen, Patron of Education and Religion and Widely Respected in Another.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—There died in a brothel in this city on Friday, the 4th inst., Edward S. Sanborn, an old man who has been known to the police for many years as the proprietor of various houses of prostitution. There was buried in Kingston, N. H., three days later, Maj. Edward S. Sanborn, a conspicuous and public spirited citizen, who was widely known in his native state as a liberal patron of the cause of education and religion. The strange story of the dual life of this man—for the contrasted descriptions truthfully apply to the same individual—is revealed by a contest just begun over the settlement of his large estate. The litigation which is pending will doubtless develop the greatest social sensation New England has had for many a day.

Edward Sanborn came of good New Hampshire stock. He was born sixty-seven years ago in Kingston, as was his father before him. One of his sisters, the widow of the late Dr. Bartlett, grandson of Governor Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, still occupies one of the finest residences in the town. But Edward had in his composition a streak of grossness that with more aristocratic instincts made a strange combination. About thirty years ago he seems to have deliberately determined to live a double existence. In his own town he has led an upright life, has supported various public improvements, and, in turn, has been honored by his fellow townsmen, who, a few years ago, sent him to represent them in the legislature. But, although retaining his citizenship in Kingston, Mr. Sanborn has spent the greater portion of his time during these three decades in Boston. His record in this city has been that of a libertine and an unscrupulous money getter. His share of the estate of his father, who died about twenty-five years ago, was some $37,000. In company with various women he began keeping brothels at the West end. The places were not of the lowest sort, and he made money very rapidly. He increased his investments in the nefarious business, and continued to grow rich until he had accumulated fully $250,000. He lived a most miserly existence. No one enjoyed having business dealings with him, for he insisted on realizing more for his money than any one else could get. So parsimonious was he in his life in this city that even after he became feeble he would walk a mile and a half rather than pay a horse car fare. His last scheme in Boston was undertaken about five years ago, when he proposed to build the most gorgeous house of prostitution in the country. The building was erected, but before it could be devoted to the vile purpose proposed the owner was taken seriously ill, and he finally was compelled to sell it.

About seventeen years ago Mr. Sanborn met in this city Miss Julia A. Hilton, then a pretty girl from Maine, and only 19 years old. From that time until her death, in April last, the two have lived together. The most sincere affection seemed always to exist between them, but they never married. Miss Hilton was a partner in all the business schemes of her paramour, and during the last few years she has been the mistress of the house of ill repute, No. 20 Lyman street, which Mr. Sanborn owned, and where he made his home and finally died. She was as shrewd a business manager as he, and accumulated a property which has just been inventoried at over $80,000. After making a few trifling bequests, she bequeathed the most of this property to Mr. Sanborn. Her will has not yet been proved, and her relatives, of Wells, Me., will contest it on the ground of undue influence on the part of Sanborn. The trial of this case will bring out the same story that the contest of Sanborn's will will expose.

Mr. Sanborn began about two years ago to consider plans for the disposal of his wealth. A will which he made at that time bequeathed [illegible] to Dartmouth college, and named [illegible] and their children and a son of ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, ten in all, as residuary legatees. Governor Noyes, it should be said, was a schoolmate of Sanborn's in New Hampshire. Not long after this there was a breach in the relations between Mr. Sanborn and his heirs at law, caused by reports being brought to him to the effect that they had denounced him for his manner of life in Boston. He declared that he would strike all mention of them from his will. At the same time he said to friends that he did not feel satisfied to leave his property to Dartmouth, because the gift would be mentioned for a day and then would be forgotten. He wanted to do something for his own town, and at the same time to leave a lasting memorial of his name. He proposed also to immortalize the name of his mistress, for during the last years of his life he made no secret of his relations with her. He even provided in his will that she should be buried by his side if she or her friends desired it, and he had erected in the village cemetery an [illegible] white marble monument.

In 1880 Mr. Sanborn determined to found and endow an academy which should perpetuate the memory of himself and of his mistress. He bought a fine location of several acres near the center of the town of Kingston, and built an elegant brick and granite edifice for the purpose. It is a building probably better adapted to educational purposes than any in the state, and architecturally it is the finest structure within many miles. The building itself and two elaborately arched gateways are plainly inscribed:

SANBORN SEMINARY.

This building was finished about a year ago, and it is completely furnished and ready for occupancy. Its construction was carefully superintended by both the donors. Miss Hilton furnished the library, and in the room designed for it has been placed upon a pedestal a delicately cut Italian marble bust. It represents her as a woman of rare beauty. The features are classically delicate and refined. So perfect are the lines that a casual observer gets the impression that it is an ideal head, and the thought that it represents [illegible] is revolting [illegible]. In the hall between the main stairways is a niche containing a similar bust of Mr. Sanborn. He was a small man, with a narrow forehead, and his gray hair and long white beard gave him quite a patriarchal appearance. Beneath the bust is a tablet inscribed:

This seminary was founded and endowed, and this building erected by
EDWARD STEVENS SANBORN,
in token of his regard for his native town and his appreciation of the importance of education, A. D. 1883.
The library was presented by
JULIA ANN HILTON.

Mr. Sanborn appointed as trustees of the seminary John W. Sanborn, a distant relative; Amos C. Chase, of Kingston, Warren Webster, of Brooklyn; John P. Marshall, of Somerville, and William P. Moulton, of Exeter, N. H. The legislature gave these gentlemen a charter in 1883. The patron of the institution proposed to make it a nonsectarian school for the education of the youth of both sexes. In his will, which was made in April, 1883, and was modified by codicils in the following October and December, Mr. Sanborn makes the institution residuary legatee. He bequeaths $5,000 to the Congregational church of Kingston, $1,000 to Mrs. George W. Sanborn, $240 annually to Mary E. Brickett, of Haverhill, and the income of $2,000 to the poor women of Kingston, "whom the selectmen may adjudge best entitled to the benefit by their industry and virtue." The amount available for the seminary cannot be closely estimated. Mr. Sanborn has lost considerable property since he was worth $250,000 in 1884, but the bequest of $80,050 from his late mistress will also be available if her will is not broken.

The ground for contesting Mr. Sanborn's will is that he was of unsound mind when it was made in April, 1883. During the preceding winter he was very sick. It was said that he was suffering from softening of the brain, and his relatives proposed to have a guardian appointed and to have him committed to an asylum. Gen. Marston, one of the counsel in the case, opposed this, and advised his removal from the Lyman street resort to his country house in Malden. This was done, and he apparently recovered. If the will now on file is overthrown, that in favor of Dartmouth college and the heirs at law will become operative, and the seminary will remain without endowment, for it has no cash resources.

Since the character of Mr. Sanborn and the source of his wealth have been known by his townsmen there have been a great deal of discussion over the acceptance of his benefactions. On various occasions he had liberally aided the Congregational, Universalist and Methodist churches, and they have never hesitated in accepting the gifts. Mr. Sanborn, when in town, generally attended the Congregational church. He was practically an infidel, but he believed in churches. "They are necessary to keep the boys and girls out of deviltry," he would say in his blunt way. In spite of his own vices, he believed in calling things by their own names, and he often told his acquaintances in this city that he had kept a plain daily record of his licentiousness for thirty years, and that he proposed to bequeath it to his relatives. In answer to the comment the other day of a man who said that the seminary would never prosper upon such ill-gotten means, one of the trustees retorted:

"Did you never hear of good coming out of evil? Do you investigate the pedigree of every dollar that comes into your hands? If you do, you can't accept much. I don't believe you could receive it from any source but the mint."

The seminary will not be opened pending the result of the contest over the will, and, in view of the scandal which the trial involves, the institution will, in any event, start out under rather discouraging auspices. The hearing over Miss Hilton's will takes place in this city in about ten days. Mr. Sanborn's will comes up at Exeter, N. H., in a month.

ASKING HENDRICKS' RETIREMENT.

A Prominent Democratic Indiana Paper on the Vice-President.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 21.—The Daily Courier, the second largest Democratic paper in Indiana, edited by J. G. Franklin, ex-secretary of state, and one of the most prominent of the younger Democrats of the state, comes out in a leading editorial advocating the retirement of Hendricks, Voorhees and McDonald from the leadership of the Indiana Democracy. Beginning with the declaration that "the minority is not favorable to the development of great qualities of leadership," it sketches the career of the three Democratic state leaders and concludes as follows:

"We believe where merit exists and constant endeavor keeps pace with it the experience which comes from long acquaintance with affairs is too valuable to be ruthlessly set aside. But it is also true that nothing so checks sincere effort as the consciousness that reward will come without even the formality of invitation, nor can leadership that has gathered its laurels in the easy paths of an ineffective minority hope to be strong and successful when by change of the popular tide it finds itself riding on a victorious wave. This change has come after long years of waiting, and it is not strange, perhaps, that the leaders who were but yesterday in the minority should falter in the different conditions by which they find themselves surrounded.

"The minority is conservative and unexacting, inviting ease, and vindicated if its leadership is but respectable and dignified. Its habits become luxurious, it does its duty leisurely, growing petulant under scrutiny, and it takes on an injured air at the mere suggestion of criticism. Long association with the minority unfits a leader for the more stirring and always arduous leadership of the majority. The disadvantage under which the Democratic party of Indiana is laboring to-day lies in the fact that the three recognized leaders are all born into political life with silver spoons in their mouths. They know nothing of the hard, unceasing efforts through which the leader of the majority wins his honors, and alas, its too late for them to lay aside the luxurious purple and fine linen for the shield and buckler.

"When the floodgates of victory were opened they were not able to beat back the scum that had risen to the surface, and are to-day hopelessly explaining how it happened, unable to see as others do that it was through their own inefficiency. Hendricks alone has shown the qualities that, were he a younger man, might make him a successful leader of the majority. Voorhees and McDonald have dallied with the raff and have been captured. The former is secure in his seat for six years, and is so far fortunate. The latter asks fresh proofs of devotion at the hands of his party; it is too much. Let him remember the Imperial and refuse the crown before it is snatched from his brows. The disembodied Democracy, breathing a new atmosphere revived and triumphant, looking forward with better aspirations, must have new leaders if it would realize its destiny."

An Ice House Destroyed by Incendiaries.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 21.—Thomas Hettinger's ice house at Forge Village, ten miles distant, was burned, evidently by incendiaries. The roof seems to have been blown off with dynamite. The building was constructed three years ago at a cost of $25,000. It covered one and one-fourth acres and was the largest ice house in New England, having a capacity of 30,000 tons. The loss on ice cannot be ascertained. The Lowell fire department was conveyed to the scene of the conflagration by special train, and the men were provided with a substantial meal by the villagers. Had the wind been blowing in an opposite direction the Abbotts company's mills would have been destroyed, throwing 300 operatives out of work.

Death of Ex-Judge Selden.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 21.—Henry R. Selden, ex-judge of the court of appeals, and ex-lieutenant governor, died at his residence here this morning, in his 80th year.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES SLOWLY ARRIVING AT SARATOGA.

Speculation Indulged in Upon Who Will Receive the Nomination—Asking the New York City Delegates to Unite Upon a Candidate.

SARATOGA, Sept. 21.—Delegates to the state Republican convention are arriving very slowly. There are not more than 300 of them in town. No caucuses will be held before to-night, when it is expected all the delegates will be on the ground. Until that time but little can be said in the way of predicting who will be nominated for governor, and, of course, upon the head of the ticket to a great extent depends the selection of names for the minor offices.

It is said by delegates now here that never before in the history of New York politics have the Republicans been so slow in maturing their plans. There is absolutely no ground at this time upon which to form an opinion as to who will be nominated. The candidates who are known to be in the race are named by delegates in a sort of pay-your-money-and-take-your-choice manner, and there cannot be found in Saratoga a man who can give any proof to justify the conclusion that his candidate will be chosen. Among those known to be candidates are James D. Warren, of Buffalo, late chairman of the state committee; Jas. A. Drexel, late of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Judge Noah Davis, Ira Davenport, Wm. H. Seward, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Secretary of State Jos. B. Carr and several others who will not possibly receive more than complimentary votes. The delegates in some instances appear to be very wise, but the actual workers of the party do not hesitate to say there is not yet any programme, and that the probabilities are there will be none until all the delegates have arrived and conferences been held. All profess to be for harmony and the best possible candidates.

The upper county delegates appear to be relying on the city delegation to present a name upon which they can harmonize, and the city delegates say the nominee must be a New York man. It is believed that the wire-pulling will result in the selection of a candidate from New York city, although there are many here who think favorably of Seward.

Mr. Cornell spent some time at Mr. Drexel's cottage, and it is rumored that the visit was made for the purpose of forming a combination, but this cannot be verified.

Several informal conferences have been held, and an understanding reached that the New York city delegation will hold a meeting to-night with a view of uniting upon a candidate. Delegates from the upper counties say if the New York city men can agree upon a candidate they will support him. There has been a decided boom in Cornell stock, and friends of that gentleman are working it for all it is worth. The name of Cornelius N. Bliss has also sprung up with a boom, but the leaders say neither of these will make the connection.

Mr. George Bliss says that nothing can be done until to-night. He hopes that a man not yet prominently mentioned will be selected.

Senator Miller is at the United States, but is not yet disposed to make any predictions.

EVARTS OUT OF THE RACE.

He Believes Gen. Seward Will Receive the Nomination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Herald says: "I wish," said Senator Evarts, "The Herald would say distinctly and definitely that I have not been, that I am not, that I will not be a candidate for the governorship of the state of New York. I am quite content where I am."

"How does it look to you, senator?"

"Well, out of the multitude of names mentioned, it seems to me that the choice will reduce itself to a very few, prominent among which will be that of Gen. Seward, of Auburn."

"Is Gen. Seward much of a man?"

"He is a gentleman, and his father esteemed him very highly as a man of affairs. He is a quiet, unobtrusive man who attends to his own business and attends to it with profit."

"He has no political record, has he?"

"Well, he was shot at for four years. That's record enough."

"Well, I don't see that that is sufficient qualification to entitle a man to be named for the governor of New York."

"Why not? Don't our southern friends nominate all their fighting characters for office? Don't they select their most gallant soldiers for public honors, and if it is good policy for them why not for us? But, after all, the chief point I want to make is that I am not a candidate, don't intend to be and have never dreamed of such a thing. I am quite satisfied with the position to which my fellow citizens have assigned me, and there is one thing I intend to try to do, and that is to stop, if possible, a control of affairs by southern men."

"In other words, to wave the bloody shirt?"

"Not at all. I have no desire to wave the bloody shirt, but it looks very much as though we were to have a repetition of history. In other times the southern minority managed to control very emphatically the northern majority, and it looks now as though, without regard to the suffrage proportions, the control was to come from our southern brethren."

"Is there any probability, or possibility even, of your being in Saratoga?"

"Not of my own volition. I should not think of going there unless my friends assured me that it was a necessity. I hope and believe the best man will win, and think that whoever is nominated will be elected. Out of the many candidates presented by individuals, which is undoubtedly their right, it will be found that the choice will be narrowed down to a very few names, chief among whom it seems to me is that of Gen. Seward."

Did His Neighbors Hang Him?

HOLLISTER, Cal., Sept. 21.—Dr. A. W. Powers, an old and respected citizen of this section, was found hanging to a tree on the Bear Valley road. For some time he has had trouble with his neighbors, they accusing him of poisoning their stock which had trespassed on his grounds. Last week an incendiary fire destroyed considerable property belonging to John T. Prewitt, one of Powers' neighbors, and the latter was suspected of the act. It is stated that on Sunday last some residents held a secret meeting and determined on his death. The sheriff and coroner have gone to the scene of the hanging. The entire community is intensely excited. Dr. Powers was a native of Vermont, a widower, and 70 years of age. He is said to have a brother in Chicago who is a millionaire.

An Insane Man's Terrible Death.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Francis O'Donnell, formerly editor of The Roxbury Gazette, became insane, was taken to a physician to be examined, seized a dish on the table, smashed it, cut his throat with the fragments, tore the wound open with his hands and dropped dead.

MARRIED AT FOURTEEN.

Making Fun of a Very Serious Matter Ends in Trouble.

NEWPORT, Sept. 21.—The printed docket of the supreme court, which sits here this week, has been issued to the bar and others, and from it is gathered some particulars of one of the most extraordinary divorce cases ever filed here. In the latter part of 1881, and for a few days in 1882, Catherine Wildes and Arthur G. Merwin were in school together. The former was an orphan, her sister, Miss E. G. Wildes, who has a fine summer residence here, being her guardian. The latter is a son of Judge Elias Merwin, an eminent lawyer of Boston, where, in fact, all the parties reside. They were 14 and 16 years of age respectively. The young couple suddenly determined to get married, and married they were. The divorce petition states that the marriage took place Jan. 27, 1882. Being away at school nothing was known of the affair by the parents, but not long afterwards the young girl informed her sister, who by the way is the possessor of very large means, as is also Mr. Merwin the elder, who has a very handsome residence on Marlborough street, Boston.

Miss Wildes at once acquainted the Merwin family of what had been made known to her, and after a consultation it was determined that, as the young people had not married with any serious intent, but rather more for a lark than anything else, it was deemed prudent to have them go different ways in future. It is understood by friends of the Wildes that the young husband was sent to Chicago to pursue his studies. At all events, a mass of testimony has been filed here which was taken in Chicago and which is to be used against him. This testimony is under seal, but the indorsement indicates that it is the evidence of Edwin F. Watkins, Mrs. Richard H. Garland, Miss Minnie Watkins, W. H. Pursell and Fletcher Griffiths, of Chicago. Since the separation in 1882 the couple have not lived together, but it was undoubtedly hoped that if, as they grew older, they manifested any desire to live together, there could be no objection. But young Mrs. Merwin has filed a divorce petition alleging as its charges desertion and adultery. The petition papers were served upon the respondent at his residence, in Chicago, on June 10 last.

LETTERS FROM THE GRAVE.

A Supposed Dead Man Writes That He Will Visit His Relatives.

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—The Commercial Telegram publishes a singular story which, in substance, is that thirteen years ago Thomas Hubbell, a farmer, residing in Monecieva township, in this county, was supposed to have died and was buried. A few years ago his friends received a letter signed in the dead man's name, saying he was alive and would visit them. Recently a second letter of the same character was received. This caused an examination of the grave, and the casket was found to be empty. An explanation of the mystery is said to be that the grave was robbed and the body sent to a medical college in Michigan. It was then discovered that the man was not dead, but his mind being affected by disease he could give no information concerning his friends, and was placed in an asylum, where he subsequently recovered. A brother of the resurrected man has gone to Michigan to investigate the matter. The widow of Mr. Hubbell married again seven years ago.

The Blade gives the details of an interview with some of the relatives of Thomas Hubbell. They place no credence in the story that letters have been received from him or that he is alive. They state that Mr. Hubbell died of pneumonia, and that four days elapsed before burial took place. The grave has been opened and the remains have not been found, but with this exception the story is pronounced without foundation in fact.

Baseball.

Following is the record of the League clubs to date:

WESTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	EASTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	79	21	New York	78	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

Following is the record of American Association to date:

WESTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	EASTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	Athletic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Smallpox Horror.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—There were 52[illegible] cases of smallpox reported the past week and 225 deaths in the city alone. The deaths the week previous were 94. The suburbs are also hotbeds of the pest. As near as can be estimated there are 1,500 cases in the city and 800 in the outside municipalities. There were 124 new cases reported and 40 deaths. At Outremont a servant was found dead of the disease in the barn of a wealthy French-Canadian where he had been forced to go by his employer and remain until he either recovered or died.

Riel Doesn't Think He Will Hang.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 21.—White Cap, the famous Sioux chief, who was a member of Riel's council and who took active part in the rebellion, has been acquitted on the charge of treason. Riel is taciturn and morose since receiving notice of his respite. This reaction is supposed to have been set by his extraordinary condition. He says he does not think he will hang now, but says the result he wants to bring about will be accomplished better if the government goes far enough to hang him.

Drowned After Thirty Years' Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Ordinance Sergeant Richard Browne, in charge at Fort Mifflin, this city, was drowned by falling in the moat. The body was taken in charge by the coroner and will be buried with military honors in the National Soldiers' cemetery. Sergeant Browne had been in the United States service for over thirty years and was transferred from Fort Union, New Mexico, two years ago to succeed the veteran Sergeant Bramley at Fort Mifflin.

De Mores Acquitted.

BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 21.—The jury in the De Mores murder trial retired at 2:30 and in five minutes returned a verdict of not guilty. It is said that but one vote was taken in the jury room, and not a word was spoken. The jury was composed of leading business men of the city, and the verdict is regarded as just.

The Cholera in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 21.—During the past twenty-four hours there have been reported at Palermo 258 new cases of cholera and 144 deaths. King Humbert has intimated his intention of visiting Palermo and the neighboring cholera infected districts, and it is probable he will do so at an early day.

Mr. Thurman to Take the Field.

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman has consented to take part in the campaign on the stump, and arrangements have been made for him to open in this city on the evening of Oct. 1, at Wheeler's opera house.

ROUMELIA'S REBELLION

IT IS EXCITING THE ATTENTION OF EUROPEAN POLITICIANS.

Russian Intrigue Supposed to be Responsible for the Uprising—A Small Riot in Paris—Twelve People More or Less Injured.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The bloodless revolution in Roumelia is the sole topic of discussion in all English political and diplomatic circles. One of its immediate effects will be undoubtedly to impede or perhaps paralyze the negotiations of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff with the sultan of Turkey. The latter was never really friendly to the English proposals. His hesitation was partly the result of traditional policy and partly because of fear that the present British government will not survive the current year. Now it is almost certain that the sultan will either drag in the Roumelian revolution into the Anglo-Turkish negotiations or else cancel the whole business. In the former case he will insist upon having from Lord Salisbury a distinct guarantee of English support as against Russia and Austria in support of Turkey's suzerainty. It is hardly conceivable that the premier will fall into this trap, and, in the event of his refusal the sultan will declare that the English negotiations must be indefinitely postponed, alleging that such a serious question as the Roumelian rising demands the whole attention of the porte to the exclusion of all else. The Berlin papers unanimously attribute the Roumelian outbreak to Russian money and intrigue. This view is partially sustained by the attitude of Russian politicians of all shades of opinion who view the rising with calm serenity. The efforts of M. de Giers and M. Nelidoff have lately been devoted to hindering the negotiations between the English envoy and the porte, and it is quite possible that the Roumelian incident may have been planned to strengthen those efforts by showing the sultan how easily his empire may be dismembered by his powerful neighbors.

In the meantime the Spanish-German dispute over the Caroline islands is quietly subsiding into ancient history, and there is profound gratitude in Spanish government circles for the Oriental diversion.

Court circles in Rome are much exercised over King Humbert's announced intention to visit the cholera-stricken province of Palermo in the event of the plague increasing. Strong efforts are being made to induce him to remain at the capital, but he remembers the good effects that resulted from his visit to the infected districts last year, and he is determined to go to Sicily unless the plague is soon suppressed.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—A large meeting of Anarchists was held in the square in front of the bourse. The proceedings were of an extremely incendiary character, and finally broke up in a row. Revolvers and knives were freely used, and many of the rioters were wounded.

Twelve persons were wounded by pistol shots and knife thrusts during the rioting, which the police quelled with difficulty. The mob was finally dispersed and the police relapsed into their normal passiveness.

A Religious Riot.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—For a week past there has been serious trouble among the members of the Polish St. Hedwig's congregation. A number of them objected to the organist and teacher hired by the priest, Father Rolowicz, and approved of by Archbishop Heiss. The bishop exhorted the congregation from the pulpit to keep the peace, but all in vain. A meeting was held at the priest's house to, if possible, reorganize the congregation, all of those present being adherents of the priest. Their antagonists, however, concluded to break up this meeting, and accordingly stormed the priest's house. Inside a wild fight ensued and most of the interior was completely demolished. Twenty officers were dispatched to the scene and they had hard work to clear the premises. The priest's house presents a sad spectacle. Blood can be found in all the rooms, which are in terrible confusion. Quite a number of the fighters were stabbed and otherwise wounded. Greater and more serious complications are apprehended.

An Engineer's Heroism.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 21.—A frightful wreck occurred on the Lake Shore road in the vicinity of Fairview. A freight train was thrown from the track and almost completely demolished. Engineer Michael Brown and Fireman C. Bentley, both of Collingwood, Ohio, were under the wreck and seriously injured. A tramp, William Sanford, who was stealing a ride on the train, was ground up in the wreck, and his identity was only established by letters in his pockets. Conductor Stiles, of Collingwood, is only slightly injured. As soon as Engineer Brown recovered consciousness he jumped to his feet, and, remembering that a passenger train was almost due, seized a lantern, and, hobbling up the track, flagged the passenger train as it came thundering within a few hundred feet of the wreck. The train was well filled with passengers. They were so grateful to the brave engineer that they made him up a purse of nearly $500 for his bravery and presence of mind.

Hurt Herself in a Religious Frenzy.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—A remarkable case of religious frenzy was witnessed a day or two ago at a meeting of colored Baptists in this city. A woman named Therese Anderson began leaping in the air and shouting and became so frantic that she was led from the church to the house of a member of the congregation, where her frenzy continued. Finally she broke from restraining hands and jumped through a window, falling to the ground several feet below, cutting herself in several places and otherwise injuring herself.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Grant Monument fund now amounts to nearly $80,000.

Senator Sherman is opposed to the Warner Silver bill. He holds it is an impracticable scheme.

It is reported in railroad circles that Jay Gould and the B. & O are to make terms by which the telegraph fight will stop and the latter will obtain possession of the Wabash.

Ex-First Assistant Postmaster General Malcolm Hay is seriously ill at his home, in Allegheny City.

A South Carolina girl married a man the day before he went to the penitentiary to serve a four years' sentence, the man having been found guilty of murdering the girl's uncle.

The Virginia tobacco crop is said to be a failure.

The Chinese miners are coming back to Rock Springs, W. T. They and the property of the Union Pacific are guarded by soldiers.

The New York Central Railroad company will sell round trip tickets to the Republican and Democratic conventions at Saratoga at $6.50 from New York. From points on the line of the road about a fare and a half. Return tickets will be good until Saturday, the 26th.

HE FELL FROM GRACE.

A Minister Has an Experience with Sharpers—Confessing to His Congregation.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Rev. W. P. Rulison, pastor of the First Methodist church, lost money at the county fair last week by betting on which package of three held up by a fakir contained a $5 bill. One of his parishioners was in the crowd and the minister's loss was soon known to all his congregation. Pastor Rulison went away for a few days, returning on Thursday, and at the prayer meeting that night he admitted that the story was true. It was at Fonda, he said.

"I joined the group and was singled out and asked to do the small favor of dropping a packet, in which the fellow had promised to wrap up a $10 bill, into a box which contained many others. I did as desired, inwardly saying, 'You think you have a victim but I guess not.' 'Now,' said the sharper, 'I will pick two and will you do me the kindness to pick a third?' I consented. 'Now,' said he, 'give me $5 for the three packets, and I will give you $5 for one.' I said, 'No, I have no $5 for you.' 'Give me $5,' said he. 'You take no responsibility.' I then gave him the $5. Then he said, 'Now, let me keep this $5 and you may keep the three packets or I will give you this back for one package.' Up to this moment I had no thought of yielding. I thought I knew the packet dropped in and I did. Voices in the rear said 'Keep it, keep it.' I yielded to the temptation and said yes.

"In an instant I had committed a sin that sunk my heart within me like lead, filled me with a remorse of a guilty conscience and gave me bitterness of soul until in profound repentance I sought forgiveness of God. I most deeply regret all, especially that my act must bring a reproach on the cause of Christ."

He was forgiven by the church.

Consecrating a Bishop in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Rev. Father Jeremiah O'Sullivan, pastor of St. Peter's church, of this city, was consecrated bishop of Mobile, Ala. The ceremonies attending the consecration, which were of an imposing and impressive character, attracted to St. Peter's church the most distinguished assemblage of Catholic clergy and laity that ever gathered together here. The church was not one-fourth large enough to hold the people who desired to witness the ceremonies, and fully 3,000 waited round the church during the services, which lasted three and a half hours.

The ceremonies began by a procession, which moved around the church, entering at the main door, and proceeding by way of the right aisle to the sanctuary. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore; Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Va.; Kaine, of Wheeling, W. Va.; and Northrop, of Charleston, S. C., were present. The venerable archbishop officiated as consecrator. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Bishop O'Sullivan was invested with the mitre, the bishop's hat was placed on his head, and the ceremonies attending the consecration of the first Catholic bishop that ever took place in Washington were concluded. The consecration sermon was preached by Bishop Kaine. The musical part of the ceremonies was elaborate and grand, eclipsing anything of the kind ever seen here.

Lot Wright's Assault on Gen. Ward.

LEBANON, O., Sept. 21.—Lot Wright said with respect to his assault on Gen. Durbin Ward, that while sitting in the smoking car with Gen. Ward, conversing in a friendly way, the general accused him of having committed frauds. He asked Gen. Ward not to repeat the remark, but it was repeated, and he (Wright) struck him. Wright says that Ward was about to attack him, but was prevented by others standing near. Wright is fully six feet high, raw boned, and is said to be somewhat ill tempered. Ward is much smaller and not able, physically, to cope with Wright. Gen. Ward was also interviewed, but declined to talk much. "It comes from my speech at Xenia on Thursday night and that is all," he said. The general carries a black eye, that is certain, although Wright says that he struck him with his open hand.

A Corner in Grandparents.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Mrs. James Andrews, of Berlin, Mass., recently gave birth to a son. The young man, unconsciously, has created a corner in grandmothers and grandfathers. He is probably the most grandparented urchin that exists upon this terrestrial sphere. He does not score much in sisters, cousins or aunts, but on grandparents he is a terror. He is claimed in part by no less than eleven grandparents, divided as follows: Grandparents—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Babcock and Mr. and Mrs. George Andrews. Great grandparents—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell Sawyer, Mrs. Rufus Howard and Mrs. Peris Andrews. Great-great-grandmother—Mrs. Samuel Kendall. Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. Andrews live in Boston, the other grandparents are Berliners.

War on the Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Representative Warner intends to make war upon the civil service commission, and expects to be able to bring about its reorganization. He is credited with saying the present commissioners arrogate to themselves all the power of the executive, and by enveloping themselves in a cloak of secrecy make it possible for them to manipulate appointments to suit themselves without the least danger of their methods becoming known. The commissioners, he says, must go, and men must be put in the places who will treat Democrats with fairness and put the proper construction upon the law. There is nothing in the law, he says, to preclude the head of a department from demanding a list of all the candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination, and selecting those he wants.

Outrageous Work of U. S. Soldiers.

STURGIS CITY, D. T., Sept. 21.—Several colored soldiers belonging to the twenty-fifth infantry, stationed at Fort Meade, a few miles from this city, attended a dance here. One of the soldiers becoming disorderly was ejected from the house. He proceeded to the fort and collected sixteen companions. Arming themselves, they went back to the dance house, drew up in line and, at the word of command, fired a volley of shot at the building. Richard Bell, a cowboy from Nebraska, was instantly killed. The dance house was completely riddled by shot. They then cut the telephone wire and returned to Fort Meade. Five arrests have been made and more are expected to follow.

A Clergyman's Appeal to Strikers.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 21.—Rev. Mr. McCabe made another powerful appeal to the striking rubber workers to return to work on the terms asked by themselves, which are the conceding of prices paid in the Malden Rubber works. He read a list of the prices, and said all strikers would be taken back, including those implicated in overt acts. He advised the appointment of a committee to see President Bannigan, when all would be made right. He condemned boycotting as unwise, unpatriotic, unjust and not in accordance with the golden rule.

THE MUSCOVITE.

A TRAVELER'S CLOSE STUDIES OF A VERY PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Superstition and Subserviency—Emancipation of the Serfs—A Copious and Grotesque Mythology—Dishonesty of the People—Cleanliness.

[Review of Hare's "Studies in Russia."]

In extraordinary contrast to the stories so generally told of the dangers from which the czar shrinks, and which we know to have basis of fact, is Mr. Hare's assertion of the stupefaction with which the people as a whole consider his person. "It is certain that no position of temptation can possibly be more terrible than that of the czar, who, nourished in self-idolatry, constantly bears his infallibility proclaimed by 82,000,000 of his subjects. And it is extraordinary that, in spite of such temptation, all the sovereigns since the time of *Peter the Great* and the empire have lived in various degrees according to the light for the good of their people. They have not, however, always continued the liberal policy of Peter, and under several of the sovereigns who succeeded Catherine II genius was always considered a sure passport for Siberia. It did not create surprise when one day at the council of censures a high official declared that 'every writer is a bear who ought to be kept in chains.' Under the Emperor Nicholas none, even of the books published under his predecessors, could be brought out again unless submitted to *changes, so vigilant was the censorship of* the press.

Men of letters were somewhat freer under Alexander II. The conservative Russia—the government which administered the country without the participation of the people—seemed to be passing away. The influence given by freedom to literature was speedily felt, and one of its direct consequences was the emancipation of the serfs. But it was due still more to the impulses of the emperor himself, and it was not apparently due at all to the serfs. They scarcely hailed it with enthusiasm. When they found that, although they had free land they had also to pay government taxes, they were not disposed to look upon emancipation as an unmixed boon. Mr. Hare affirms that a considerable proportion of the serfs still regret their freedom. In serfage they were provided for in old age, their doctor's bills were paid when sick, they had an hereditary interest in their proprietor and his belongings and he in them and if their load was too cruel they had a remedy. They assassinated him. "There is something very grand in the name of liberty," said the philanthropist. "But can it feed one?" asked the serf.

The superstitions of the people are largely paganish. The mythology is copious and grotesque, and the homage paid all heathenish deities is transferred, it is said, to the saints of the Russian church. So absurd is the belief in the supernatural that, for example, in one part of the country it is forbidden to break up the smoldering ruins of fagots with a poker; whoso commits such an act runs the risk of causing his nearest deceased relations to fall into hell. Their image worship has undergone no change during centuries. Every house has its shrines and its statues, and whenever the Russian enters a new dwelling for the first time he salutes first the statues, then the *company.*

The spirit of obedience to all in authority appears to be carried to excess. On one occasion, when a boat was upset on the Neva, the order was given to rescue especially the officers of the guards. "Are you officers of the guard?" cried out the rescuing party to individuals struggling in the river. Their mouths were too full of water to answer, and the poor fellows went down. On another occasion a detachment was sent to water the parade ground. A heavy shower suddenly fell, but the watering proceeded; "it was so ordered."

Whether the frightful punishments inflicted on disobedience have aught to do with this blind docility Mr. Hare does not pretend to ascertain. But he is certain that these punishments are not so appalling to the Russian who suffers them as they appear to us, from whose discipline barbarity is so rapidly disappearing. Flogging, which is still used in Russia and which used to be inflicted for religious as well as civil offenses, is said to be esteemed "only a little stronger than good brandy and pepper."

The Tartar punishment for debt seems somewhat worse than even northern Siberia can be. The unfortunate debtor is beaten in public daily by the public executioner upon the shin bone *for an hour at the time.* Why that particular bone was selected is not explained. Perhaps the locality of the torture was meant to stimulate the sufferer to greater zeal in finding the wherewith to cancel his obligation. But the frequent application of the remedy would in time render any effort impossible, and it is pleasing for once to learn that a Russian official can be bribed. The shin bone can escape something of the agony if the debtor pay the executioner for deftly inserting an iron plate where it will receive the worst of the blow.

So universal is the dishonesty of the people, according to the conviction of Mr. Hare and numerous others whom he quotes, that it is said popularly of the peasants by themselves: "The peasant may be stupid but he would make only one mouthful of God himself." Their superstitiousness is called on to detect crime, although it does not apparently repress stealing. When a house is robbed the mistress summons the suspected persons and a witch. The witch, or Babushka, takes a piece of bread and kneads it into as many little balls as there are persons present; then she places a vessel of water in front of her and makes all present stand around in a semi-circle. Taking one of the balls she looks fixedly at the first person and says: "Ivan Ivanovitch, if you are guilty your soul will fall into hell as this ball falls to the bottom." Ivan Ivanovitch, if guilty, knows that the ball will fall to the bottom; and rather than risk the implied consequences he generally owns up.

It is likely that the flood was the last general bath in Russia. Personal cleanliness is all but unknown. The food of the peasants comprises many things rejected as unclean or offensive to the rest of the world and their sanitary condition is one of hopelessness, whose effects in any climate but their own would be appalling. The temper of the people is very sad. They sing melancholy songs, drink much, talk little, and feel small concern about life.

Old Age in Florida.

[Chicago Herald.]

For a single county in Florida (Jefferson county) the census enumerator reports: Leah Rouse, 100 years; Nellie Kilpatrick, 100 years; Prince Washington, 100 years; Peggie Alston, 104 years; Prince Ash, 105 years; Joe Hill, 109 years; Silva Zeigler, 128 years.

At the Tomb of Dickens.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Joaquin Miller tells how he and Bret Harte stood at the tomb of Dickens. "His left hand sought mine in silence," says Miller, in describing the momentous occasion; "his eyes filled with tears. We had never been friends before."

STARVING MONGOLS.

WHAT THE SECRETARY OF THE SIX COMPANIES HAS TO SAY.

Why the Chinaman Goes to Sunday School—China a Fearfully Priest-Ridden Country—Chattering Servants and Their Funny Stories.

[San Francisco Cor. Sacramento Bee.]

Speaking of poverty, I understand that it is being felt by the Chinese population, that first great cause of its appearance among the whites. I was talking with the secretary of the Six Companies, and he told me that business was almost at a standstill among Chinese merchants, on account of their inability to find a market for their goods. He tells me that owing to the fact that there is no railroad work going on, and nothing doing on the levees that a great number of Chinese are out of employment, *and many of them actually starving.* This of course affects the business of the merchants very materially, and he predicts that unless some more railroad or other enterprises are started, there will be great distress among the coolies, and some serious failures among the business men in Chinatown.

I asked how he accounted for the continued influx of Chinese into the country, when there is no work for them to do, and he answered me that there were as many fools among his people as among mine, and distant hills seemed just as green to them. That the people in China heard of the high *wages paid here to Chinamen,* and they were wild to get here, but he could not see what they were going to do, as the country was now full of unemployed Mongols. My informant speaks English perfectly and fluently, and gave me much information about his race.

CHRISTIANIZING CHINAMEN.

He said that the idea of Christianizing them was an absurdity, as they had now a good deal more religion than was good for them, and that they are even more bigoted than the Christians, which he remarked was entirely unnecessary. He said it was true they attended Sunday schools to some extent but it was only to learn to speak English and get an insight into Christian modes of life. "You see," said he, "a Chinaman who understands English and is conversant with European modes of life can get more wages than an ignorant coolie, and why should he not be willing to be taught, when it does not cost anything, except a small libation to his particular God to placate his wrath at his servant for having associated with the 'foreign devils,' and taken part in their absurd religion. That was the way he put it.

He also remarked that it would be a perfect godsend to China if the Christian missionaries could convert his people to their belief. "Not," said he, "because I think it is any better than the religion of Buddha, or any other religion, for no one has been to the other side, and therefore no one knows who is right, but if the Chinese were Christians it would be the means of opening up a great field of labor in China."

CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

"You see there are good coal fields there, as also many valuable minerals, but the superstition of the people prevents them from being worked. The mountains in China are covered with graves, and should the dead be disturbed, there would be an insurrection, as the people believe that such an action would result in the damnation of the souls of their departed. Therefore, no matter how willing the government might be to allow these mines to be worked, they dare not *for fear of a rebellion.* I tell you," said he, "China is a fearfully priest-ridden *country. The priests are a lazy, selfish,* good-for-nothing set, and the men do not take much stock in them, but they have an awful strong hold on the minds of the women, and the wives there have just as much influence as they have here. The men don't care to have any trouble, so they let them have their own way."

I asked him if he thought the women in this country had as much influence as he said they had, and he answered, "Oh, yes, they don't vote, you know, but then the men have to vote as the women tell them. It is just the same thing." I asked him where he got his information about American women, and he said from the Chinese house servants. They told him how the wives and daughters bossed the men.

CHATTERING SERVANTS.

I said I had always thought that Chinamen were very close-mouthed about what went on in houses where they worked, but he said that was not so, that while they did not speak to Europeans about what went on, they had lots to say among themselves. "And," said he, "they'll tell some funny stories. I tell you if their employers heard some of the stories they tell, their hair would stand on end. I know lots about San Francisco life from hearing the *house servants* talk in Chinatown. The Americans look upon the Chinaman as a stupid pig, but he sees and understands a good deal more than they think. He sees a good deal more than an American in his position would for he is looked upon as a stupid animal, but there is very little that goes on that he does not observe, and retail among his friends, and they have lots of fun among themselves retailing their experiences."

Couldn't Work for a Chinaman.

[Portland Oregonian.]

The other day an advertisement appeared *in a city paper for a girl to do housework* in a small family. A girl applied for the situation, and after being informed as to the number of persons in the family, the work she would be expected to do, etc., expressed herself as satisfied with the situation and willing to go to work. "Perhaps," said the lady of the house, "you may not be satisfied with my husband." "Why, what is the matter with him?" "He is a Chinaman." was the reply. The girl did not stop to think twice over the matter, but left at once. She could not work for a Chinaman, even if he had a white wife, and the place was an easy one. She would have been disgraced with her associates. This seems hard on the servant girl, when lawyers and doctors work for Chinamen, and when any kind of business people are ready to serve Chinamen in their line with the same alacrity they do white people.

Striking Scene in Florida.

[Chicago Herald.]

Something akin to a mirage may often be seen at Lake Griffin, Fla. If one looks north across the lake, from the south, as a rainstorm is approaching from either north or south, he will see the timber and other objects at the north end stand out in bold relief as if they were in the middle of the lake, and half the distance they really are away. The change is striking and unaccountable.

The Unprofitable Sparrow.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

Continued investigation confirms the belief that the English sparrow destroys vegetation instead of protecting it from insects. One observer has reported to Miss E. A. Ormerod, the English entomologist, that the crops of fifty sparrows, killed in one summer, contained but two insects.

A TREMENDOUS STORM FORETOLD.

Predictions of a Noted Weather Prophet—A Coming Atlantic Tidal Wave.

[E. Stone Wiggins in Detroit Free Press.]

Our earth is much further from the solar orb now than she was at the glacial age, or when our visible satellite first appeared in the Silurian eras and Saturn is much more distant than when he carried but a single moon in his then smaller race-course around the sun. Then as the four great planets *just mentioned are so near to us their at*traction forces our satellite nearer our primary, thus increasing the attraction on our earth's surface, and as a result densifying our atmosphere.

It was for this reason I predicted in The New York Insurance Times three years ago that the winters and summers of 1884 and 1885 would be remarkable for their coldness, for the depth of snow in winter and the rainfall in summer, and how exactly this prediction has been fulfilled! As the same conditions will, to a certain degree, exist, it is impossible that the winter of 1885 can be otherwise than cold and stormy. This unusual atmospheric density is the primary cause of the cholera in Europe; for these noxious gases, consisting of the poisonous compounds of carbon, are more quickly generated, and rise to a higher atmospheric level than usual, especially in low countries and in cities badly drained and ventilated.

I have made no predictions as to storms or temperature excepting the following storms which I published in The New York Herald on May 10, 1884, viz.: Sept. 29 and 30, 1886; March 26-29, 1887, and Sept. 19, 1887. The last named will be the greatest storm at Halifax, Quebec and Boston that will occur for the remainder of the century. It is the great storm of *October, 1869,* known as the Saxby storm, which was attended by a tidal wave and committed such sad havoc on the eastern coast of North America. On the 17th and 18th perfect calm will prevail over the greater part of the continent, the aircurrent at Halifax, what little there may be, moving from the west.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th (September, 1887), it will suddenly shift from the southeast. No one unless told would imagine that this quiet shifting of the flag on the mast and the smoke from the chimney top indicates the beginning of a storm which in four hours will become one of the greatest storms of the century, and one that will be spoken of by other generations. The New York Maritime Register stated in 1881 that my prediction of the storm of Sept. 14, of that year—the one in which the Asia was lost on Lake Huron with 100 souls on board—saved $8,000,000 worth of United States shipping; but this will be a heavier one, and much more dangerous, on account of its Atlantic tidal wave.

Improvement of the Russian Peasantry.

[Moscow Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.]

I can see many signs of change and improvement since my previous visit to this *country in 1872. For centuries the Russian* peasant had scarcely any idea of personal liberty. He was liable to be worked to death, to be unlawfully and excessively taxed to be torn from his family and sent into the army, or to Siberia, and to see his children similarly treated. In 1766 a Russian serf-owner, a woman, was convicted of having done to death by inhuman tortures, during the course of ten years, no less than 100 of her serfs, among them several young girls of not over 12 years of age. Another female fiend pricked a boy to death with a pen-knife because he had neglected to feed her rabbit.

All this is now changed. The serfs have become independent of their lords, whose authority is replaced by communal self-government. The rural communes have gradually acquired the lands formerly held by the nobles, and have distributed them among the families which compose the communs with great impartiality and due regard to their several claims and abilities. The nobles have not failed to accommodate themselves to the change. Formerly they passed their lives in idleness, gambling and sensuality, despising commerce and finding their only career in the army. Since the emancipation many of them have become *practical farmers* and others have gone into business or into the legal profession, and helped swell the rising middle class.

The peasant has of late years fallen heir to new privileges and new duties. The administration of justice has greatly improved, and trial by jury has usurped the place of the noble's fiat. The peasants make very good jurymen. They are uneducated, but do not lack in shrewdness and common sense. Sharp dealing in trade, assaults and battery, and drunkenness they look upon as venial faults but burglary, arson, highway robbery, and the graver crimes are dealt with sternly and, upon the whole, very *fairly.*

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The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

New York, June 23, 1885.

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STORY OF A STRUGGLER.

BILL NYE WRITES A THRILLING HISTORY.

What a Poor and Plain Boy Suffers His Modesty—How He Became a Stage Robber—Pleasures of His Profession.

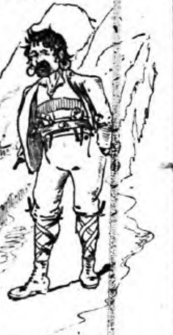
[Original.]

My name is Kaulbach. William J. Kaulbach is my name, and I am spending the summer in Canada. I may remain here during the winter also.

My parents are very poor. They had never been wealthy, and at the time of my birth they were even less wealthy than they had been before. As soon as I was born the poverty of my parents attracted my attention. I decided at once to relieve their distress. I intended to aid them from my own pocket, but found upon examination that I had no funds in my pocket; also no pocket; also no place to put a pocket if I had brought one with me. So my parents continued to be poor, and to put by a little poverty for a rainy day. I was sole heir to the poverty they had acquired in all these years.

Nature did not do much for me in the way of beauty, either. I was quite plain when born and may still be identified by that peculiarity. Plainness with me is not only a characteristic, but it is a passion. My whole being is wrapped up in it. My hair is a sort of neutral brindle, such as grows on the top of a retired hair trunk and my freckles are olive green, fading into a delicate, crushed bran color. They are very large and actually pain me at times.

My teacher tried to encourage me by telling me of other poor boys who had grown up to be president of the United States, and he tried to get me to consent to having my name used as a candidate; but I refrained from doing so. I knew that although I was deserving of the place I could not endure the bitterness of a campaign and that the illustrated papers would enlarge upon my personal appearance and bring out my freckles till you could hang your hat on them.

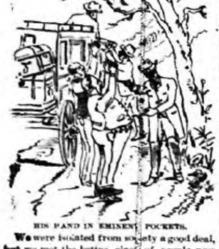


A GARROTING MAESTRO.

So I grew up to be a stage robber.

When I have my mask on my freckles do not show. I lectured on phrenology at first to get means to prosecute my studies as a stage robber, and when I had perfected myself as a burglar I went abroad to study the methods of the Italian banditti. I was two years under the teaching of the old masters, and acquired great fluency as a robber while there. I studied from nature all the time, and some of my best work was taken from life. I had an opportunity to observe all the methods of the most celebrated garroting maestro and stilletto virtuoso. He was an enthusiast and thoroughly devoted to his art. He had a large price on his head also. Aside from that he went bareheaded winter and summer.

Finally I returned to my own native land, poor but fired with a mighty ambition. I went west, and proceeded at once to *début*. I went west to hold up with the country. I was very successful indeed, and have had my hands in the pockets of our most eminent men.



HIS HAND IN EMINENT POCKETS.

We were isolated from society a good deal, but we met the better class of people now and then in the course of our business. I did not like so much night work, and sometimes we had to eat raw pork because we did not wish to build a fire that would attract mosquitoes and sheriffs. So we were liable more or less to trichina and insomnia, but still we were free from sewer gas and poll tax. We did not get our mail with much regularity, but we got a lick at some mighty fine scenery.

But all this is only incidental. What I desired to say was this: Fame and distinction come high, and when we have them in our grasp at last we find that they bring their resultant sorrows. I worked long and hard for fame and sat up nights and rode through alkali dust for thousands of miles that I might be known as the leading robber of the age in which I lived, only to find at last that my great fame was the source of my chief annoyance. It made me so widely known that I felt as Christine Nilsson says, "as though I lived in a glass case." Every one wanted to see me. Every one wanted my autograph. Every one wanted my skeleton to hang up in the library.

I could have traveled with a show and drawn a large salary, but I hated to wear a boiler iron overcoat all through the hot weather, after having lived so wild and free. But all this attention worried me so that I could not sleep, and many a night I would arise from the lava bed on which I had reclined, and putting on my dressing gown and slippers, I would wander about under the stars and wish that I could be an unknown boy again in my far away home. But I could not. I often wished that I could die a natural death, but that was out of the question.

Finally, it got so that I did not dare to take a chew of tobacco, unless I did so under an assumed name. I hardly dared let go of my six-shooter long enough to wipe my nose for fear that some one might get the drop on me.

That is the reason why I came to Canada. Here, among so many criminals, I do not attract attention, but I use a *nom de plume*, all the time, even here, and all these hot nights, while others take off all their clothing, I lie and swelter in my heavy winter *nom de plume*.

BILL NYE.

HUDSON, Wis., Sept. 15.

AN ESSENTIAL FEATURE.

The Surly Girl and the Snappish Young Man.

[Original.]

"Politeness is the grease of human life. Without it the hinge of daily intercourse turns heavily, and I would, if I were a teacher, impress the necessity of courtesy, of friendly demeanor, of respectful bearing just as thoroughly as any other essential feature of success in any line of life."

Mr. Joseph Howard makes this remark, in The Boston Herald, as the summing up of a dissertation on the surly girl in a telegraph office. His remarks on that capricious personage are exceedingly just and timely. An impolite person, of either sex, is a scourge upon society, a creature who deserves no success and will have none.

The surly girl in a store or telegraph office snubs everybody but her young man. At sight of him her face beams like a thousand-candle power electric light and her voice drops into tones as mellow as the notes of a fairy orchestra. The young man is flattered of course. It gratifies his vanity to know that she has smiles for none but him. He is not sufficiently clairvoyant to see her as she will be in the future, when the enchanting illusions of marriage have been scattered by the direful realities, sour, embittered and lavish with her frowns even to him. He doesn't know that an impolite person is always selfish. He will find it out later, and he will even wish that he were dead.

The snappish young man is quite as frequent in public places as the surly girl, and he is just as hateful. He browbeats timid women, snubs old people, and bullies everybody that he isn't afraid of. He has a fine time making people miserable. He has pleasant words only for his sweetheart and the girls of her set. There is a day of reckoning ahead for him, too—a day when he will be old, slouchy, chronically cross, hated by his wife and feared by his children.

When he dies everybody related to him will be relieved, and possibly rejoiced. His selfishness will fruit into an abundant crop of tyranny and terrorism. Love will desert him and Patience will have none of him. He will pass out of a world that his presence has cursed, hating everybody, himself worse than all. He will have had rich experiences in reaping whirlwinds from the wind that he has sown.

Politeness means kindness. It is the outward expression of thought for others. It consists not alone in hat-tipping and Turveydrop bows. It is sharing one another's burdens, respecting the misfortunes and sorrows of others; in short, unselfishness. Politeness comes from the heart, when it is the genuine article. It is the sum of all the virtues. Even a spurious, skin-deep politeness is to be commended. It helps make the earth less bitter.

As an investment for material returns, politeness pays. The reverse of it always entails a dead loss. If the snappish young man was accumulating desirable property by ill-treating the people he comes in contact with, there would be some excuse for his ugly conduct. But he is really impoverishing himself. Nobody ever grew rich, or great, or happy by snarling through life. What if the foolish and malicious and stupid do aggravate you. Crossness will not make them wise or sensible. Neither will it make the path of the dispenser thereof any easier to tread. The "soft answer" is a fortune in every man's pocket, or rather in his mouth, if he only knew it. "Short words" butter no parsnips.

It seems to be the law that we get what we give out in this world. If we give out rage, irritation, peevishness, we are dead sure to have it return to us, sometimes immediately, and sometimes after many days. Gentle speech is a great lubricator of the wheels of life. It falls upon the soul like dew upon the flower. It brings back sweet blossoms and good fruitage. No capital under the sun will earn such a large per centage as kindness. And then, it costs nothing. The more we give of it the more we have. The soil it grows upon is grateful, and yields abundantly when cultivated.

If men and women, young and old, only knew that every time they give expression to bad temper or irritability they are opening the way for a gang of little demons to drop into their souls and abide there, they would hesitate long before letting the first demon have his say. Every cross-grained speech has a procession of his kind behind it. They are all ready to walk out to the end of the tongue and jump off at the first opportunity. They are running wild in the brain, stirring up all the disagreeable emotions they can find there, and introducing several hundred of their own manufacture.

The impolite man is the unhappy man. He is a seething urn of ill-temper within and a bubbling torrent of wrath without. He does a great amount of what is called "standing in his own light." In fact, he does so much of it that he never sees his own light at all. He is living in darkness, the darkness of ignorance. He kills his own success by his curt speech, and then wonders why he never has any luck.

If the polite man hasn't a dollar in his pocket he is still rich. He has a fund of kindness within him, and it attracts kindness toward him. He can never be isolated, for he feels himself akin to the great family of humanity. He is, indeed, the righteous, who will never be forsaken.

Mr. Howard's advice is wise. Teach children, teach youth, yes, teach the untaught grown people if you can, the priceless value of courtesy, of self-control, of patience, in short, of politeness. Whatever scholarship may be lacking, let not politeness be omitted. Without it any man or woman goes through life like an Ishmael. Surly girl, you are lying up an endless store of unhappiness for yourself every day. Snappish young man, you will have some difficult harvesting to do later on.

MARIE ST. JOHN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

WINSOME JENNIE.

[Original.]

Jennie's head was proud and queenly
  With the curling gold it wore,
Like arachnidian threads in fineness,
  And her face was rippled o'er
With alternate smiles and blushes
  In the days that are no more.
In the well-remembered mornings
  Of the days that are no more.

We shall meet no more together
  When the stars are in the sky;
We shall rake no more the meadows
  When the morning sun is high;
Happy Jennie, darling Jennie,
  With the lustre in her eye;
Jennie singing with the thrushes
  In the merry days gone by.

Oh! the world was fair and gracious
  When our youthful hearts were bold;
Still the sunshine falls as sweetly,
  But these formal folk are cold;
Not the earnest, hearty people
  Of the sainted days of old;
Not the strong, unselfish people
  Of the ruder days of old.

Still the river wanders singing,
  And the children from the school
Bare their dimpled feet, as we did,
  Wading in the self-same pool;
But the master, the beloved
  Monarch of the gentle rule,
Lies upon the hillside sleeping,
  Calmly as he once did rule.

Oh, as Fancy's cunning fingers
  Touch the singing strings of gold,
And her harp repeats the measures
  Of the sunny days of old,
Jennie's self is in the music,
  Never formal, proud nor cold;
Gentle Jennie, winsome Jennie,
  Jennie with the heart of old.

In the orchards where the russets
  Hold within their golden rinds
Nectar fit for gods of Hellas,
  Voices low are on the winds;
On the haunted winds of evening,
  Prattle, such as youthful minds
Gather into speech; the flutter
  Of the wings of growing minds.

And these murmurs, falling faintly
  On the ear, like distant calls
Of the mellow, merry bugle,
  Or the laugh of waterfalls,
Echo from that happy castle,
  With Apollo-pictured walls;
From the fortress of our childhood,
  With its angel-guarded walls.

Voices long unused to singing
  Any song of doubt or woe,
Voices trained for heavenly uses
  By the seraphs long ago,
Mingle in the flowing measures,
  Softly glad and sweetly low;
But there's none exceedeth Jennie's—
  Jennie's voice so sweet and low.

Once again her slender fingers
  Lie within my nut-stained hand,
And we wander where the Autumn
  Pours her splendor on the land,
Wondering over Nature's problems
  That we cannot understand;
Guessing much at many matters
  That we do not understand.

Why the old leaves fade and perish
  That the new may grow,
Why the lovely flowers must wither,
  And give place to mud and snow,
Why do children die, and whither
  Do the pretty children go?
Now, as then, but echo answers,
  Where do pretty children go?

Never thought of love came to us,
  As we wandered side by side;
When we parted, heavy hearted,
  Sorrow flowing like a tide;
Still no stream of mortal passion
  Swept our souls, unsatisfied,
Into dreams of one sweet future
  Where they should be satisfied.

Yet in many a rural picture
  Do my willing eyes behold
Laughing Jennie, winsome Jennie,
  With her tresses like spun gold;
She, the sunniest smile of morning,
  In the budding days of old,
Jennie singing with the thrushes
  In the merry morns of old.

* * * * * * *

Jennie's hair is flecked with silver,
  And her girls are reigning now;
Jennie's throat is clasped with diamonds,
  There are wrinkles on her brow.
Does she dream, in silks and satins,
  Of the boy behind the plow,
Of the barefoot boy she cherished
  When he toiled behind the plow?

It was well for us we parted
  When the morn was on the shore;
It is well that we shall wander
  In that morning land no more!
Ours is but the same old story,
  Still repeated o'er and o'er,
Youth with forward gaze, and age that
  Sighs for days that are no more.

BENJ. S. PARKER.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., Sept. 14.

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Fall and Winter Underwear
We have just received several cases of Underwear. Which we will offer at
LOWEST PRICES
Ladies and Men's Goods in many grades White, Red and Gray.
Ladies extra-Heavy Merino 25c, 35c, 49c
Men's extra-Heavy Merino, 45c, 62c, 75c,
Ladies Scarlet 73c, Men's Scarlet 65c.
Children's shirt and drawers 16 inches at 12c, and rise Now is the time to buy from our LARGE ASSORTMENT.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.
Phenix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 15.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O Box 828

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER.
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
(AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

J. P. Laire & Co.
(Successors to Berry and Thorn)
FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE.,
Offer to the Public
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
Stoves and Ranges.
Also Harness Blankets, Whips, etc.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

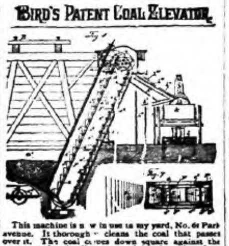
THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey 6-12-12.

R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building. Plainfield, N. J
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First class Work. Low Price

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.



This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING AND CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O BOX 1307.

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

2,500 BOOKS.
GREAT BOOK SALE
AT
EDSALL'S.
COMMENCING
Monday, September 7.
Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.
If you want books at Extremely Low Prices you will find this a rare opportunity. This special sale will continue for a short time only.
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RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
and Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations.
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-12

"CANDEE"
Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.

"CANDEE"
RUBBER BOOTS
GIVE
DOUBLE WEAR
ON THE BOTTOM
GREATEST
IMPROVEMENT
EVER MADE IN RUBBER BOOTS
TWO YEARS
TEST.
A
COMMON SENSE IDEA
DOUBLE THICK BALL.

FOR SALE BY
A. WILLET,
NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

A FINE LINE
OF
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Ready Made CLOTHING
A large variety of Gents'
Neck and Underwear.
300 Different patterns of cloths to be made to order for the Fall and Winter season can be had at the lowest prices at
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
A Reduction of 10 per cent on Summer Goods.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM.
All Flavors.
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners & Practical Plumbers

Heater Work a Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and tested) Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting.
Electric Front Door Bells. Electric Servants Call Bells.
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1968, Plainfield, N. J

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 97 PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

ONE LARGE ROOM to let with board, also room for a few more table boarders at Mrs. A. V. Searing's, Second street, corner of Central avenue. 22-4

EXPERIENCED COACHMAN wants employment. Is intelligent, temperate, understands the care of cows and milking, generally useful. No objections to the country. Address, J. F., P. O. Box 14'4.

WANTED—Middle-aged white woman, strong and amiable, to attend upon convalescent lady. Address P. O. Box 907. 22-2

FOR SALE—two jersey cows, good milkers and gentle. Great pets. Very cheap. Address, Mrs. Henry A. Armstrong, Clinton avenue, Evona. 22-6

SITUATION WANTED—By a girl of fifteen years to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Good worker. Apply to T. Carty at Rockfellow's.

BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 635. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange—A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 50x 150 feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-16tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

$500 REWARD. The subscriber, William Moore, offers to give the above reward for the information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the stables in the rear of City Hotel, on Saturday night, the 5th inst.

21-6 Wm. Moore.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS. Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees. Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denison's Nursery. 9-10-60

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254. 6-20 3m

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musicial Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 22-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1301, Plainfield. 6-10tf

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap, 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 2-13-10

WILLIAM B MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.

George P. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM. No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homoeopathic Physician, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 45.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

W. H. NEIDLINGER of Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to devote two days each week to teaching piano, organ or harmony in Plainfield. Refers to Mr. Dudly Buck of Brooklyn, and Rev. Robert Lowry and Mr. A. Vanderbeek of Plainfield. Anyone wishing particulars please call on either of the above named gentlemen and Mr. Neidlinger will call upon them in the course of a few days. 18-6

Deaths.

MOORE—On Saturday, Sept. 19, of consumption, Mary A., wife of John W. Moore. Funeral services on Wednesday, Sept. 23d, at half-past two, at her late residence, 43 Grove street 21-2

WEBSTER—In Toledo, Ohio, ninth month, twentieth day, 1885, Sarah L. Webster, widow of the late Zachariah Webster, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral from the residence of Catharine R. Webster, 45 East Second street, on fourth day, 23d, at half-past three. Relatives and friends invited.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 112

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	50	6 a. m.	47
9 a. m.	61	9 a. m.	55
12 m	65	12 m.	64
3 p m.	56	3 p. m	72

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.48 a.m	Sunrise	5.48 a.m
Sun Sets	5.56 p.m.	Sun Sets	5.56 p.m.
Moon Rises	4.0 p.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Autumn begins.

Signal Office Prediction.

Threatening weather and rains, light rise in temperature.

JOTTINGS.

—The Salvation Army has been starved out of Rahway.

—Yesterday there were 1,217 pupils registered in the Plainfield public schools.

—The Somerset county courts commenced the second week of their business to-day.

—A laboring man named Thomas Kenny of Westfield had two cows poisoned on Sunday last.

—Go and hear Rev. Edward Everett Hale at the *Park Avenue* Baptist Church this evening.

—A slight disturbance occurred in a Second street billiard saloon last evening. No arrests were made.

—A number of persons under the influence of liquor disturbed the peace and quietness of Madison avenue about eleven o'clock last evening.

—P. P. Good of New Providence was awarded the first premium of $25 at the late Waverly Fair for the best exhibit of manufactured silk goods.

—A special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners is called for next Thursday evening in the Council chamber. All the members are requested to be present.

—At the wedding of Miss May Currier, which took place at the residence of her father at Iselin, near Menlo Park, last Friday, the music was furnished by Mr. J. P. Fischer, whose card appears in our Special Notices.

—It is hoped that the Park Avenue Baptist Church will be filled by the friends of the Children's Home this evening. Those who attend will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing one of the ablest divines of the Hub and a warm advocate of everything pertaining to the happiness and comfort of the little folks.

—A gentleman of this city lost an order book containing some checks and papers *yesterday which was immediately returned* to him by an old Irish lady who resides on Fourth street. He offered to compensate her, but she refused the offer, although apparently a woman in indigent circumstances. "Honesty is the best policy."

—A carriage, the property of Mr. Raymond of Central avenue, was being driven up Ninth street yesterday by the coachman, and when turning into Park avenue, a wheel came off, throwing the driver out. He, however, held on to the reins, and checked the horse before going any distance. No damage was done save a few scratches to the vehicle.

—The second presentation of "Storm Beaten," attracted a surprisingly large audience at Stillman Music Hall last *evening*, probably the largest that has attended a repetition of a performance since the hall was opened. The play gave general satisfaction, and many who witnessed the first production of the piece were among the audience *again last evening*.

—When the Lehigh Valley Railroad was built through Bound Brook the late Asa Packer and many other of the officials of the road made Fisher's Hotel a sort of headquarters when they were in this vicinity. After the death of Landlord Fisher, when the property was sold by the heirs, some of the Lehigh Valley officials bought it, and a few days ago a deed for the property was given to the present keeper of the house, Miss Sarah L. Fisher. The gift is highly appreciated.—Bound Brook Chronicle.

Cut the Wires.

A few days ago the owner of the City Hotel, William Moore, gave notice through the columns of the News that unless the wires of the District Fire Alarm Company and Electric Light Company were removed from his property within twenty-four hours from date, they would be cut and cleared from the premises. The companies did not comply with the notice and Mr. Moore has had the wires cut and removed. Mr. Page had the wires placed there originally, he says, on the order of Mr. Daly, as a subscriber. The company is being more kindly treated in other parts of this vicinity, and receive encouragement generally.

The Casino Skating Rink in Court.

The Court of Chancery yesterday appointed Joseph B. Miller Receiver of the Casino Skating Rink property with power to manage the business. Craig A. Marsh for complainant, and E. S. Leary for defendants.

This is believed to be the only case on record in which a Court conducts a skating rink. The public will doubtless feel assured that order and decorum will be the rule at this rink.

COMMON COUNCIL.

An Adjourned Meeting.—Mr. Wann's Petition to Give an Exhibition of the Electric Light on Park Avenue Refused. —Other Business.

The Common Council held an adjourned meeting in the Council Chamber at eight o'clock last evening.

Present—President Coriell, and Councilmen Livingston, Marsh, Dumont, Gallup, Wadsworth, Beguelin and Whiton.

Absent—Councilmen Cutter, Simpson.

On motion the regular order of business was suspended for the evening.

Mr. Whiton offered a resolution that the Board of Registry meet in Vail's real estate office for the First ward; Nash's cigar store for the Second ward; Sharp's carriage factory for the Third ward; Laing's Hall for the Fourth ward: also that the Clerk give the customary notice of the date on which the Board of Registry are to meet; carried

Also a communication from the Assessor stating that he had furnished the Collector with a duplicate of the tax book; received and placed on file.

A communication from Spottiswood and O'Rourke agreeing to macadamize Seventh street with crushed stone as per resolution of the Council for 97 1-2 cents per running foot, was received and referred to the committee on streets.

Also a communication from John Wilson, agreeing to macadamize Seventh street as per resolution of the Council for 90 cents per running foot; referred to the committee on streets.

A communication from Chas. Wann asking permission to place electric lights at the intersection of Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth streets, for the purpose of giving an exhibition of the Thompson-Houston system, and that if the request was granted for permission to erect poles, not those known as telegraph poles, but sawed poles, the same as those that are used on Fifth avenue and City Hall Park, New York, the poles to be painted a dark green and to resemble a lamp post.

Mr. Goddard moved that the request be granted for sixty days.

Mr Dumont made an amendment to Mr. Goddard's motion, and moved that the communication be received and referred to the *Committee on Fire, Water and Lamps*.

Mr. Marsh offered as an amendment to Mr. Dumont's motion, that the words with power be added.

After considerable discussion Mr. Dumont's original motion was passed.

Mr. Wadsworth asked to be excused, and the request was granted.

The following bills were audited, ordered paid, and warrants ordered drawn.

J. A. Hubbard	$500.00
Geo. M. Angleman	110.00
Geo. Kyte	75.00
Geo. Angleman	235.00
W. L. Force and Bro	134.00
Times Printing and Publishing Co	122.80
Green & Co	9.50

A communication from the Plainfield District Telegraph and Fire Alarm Company, asking permission to erect a pole on Second street between Park avenue and Peace street, and also an iron post in front of their office on Front street on which to place a sign. *The communication stated that they had* obtained permission of the property owners. The request was granted.

President Coriell called upon Councilman Marsh for a report respecting the petition to have the PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS included in the list of official papers, it being of legal age. This matter was referred to the Law and Ordinance Committee at the meeting of July 7, on motion of Councilman Whiton, who said that there was some question as to whether the law required a paper to be published one year or two years. The law is one year. Mr. Marsh said he would report upon the matter at the next meeting.

Mr. Marsh moved that the Council go into a committee of the whole to examine the books of the Assessor; carried.

President Corriel appointed Mr. Marsh Chairman of said Committee.

After examining the books Mr. Marsh called the committee to order, and President Coriell offered a resolution that since the books had been examined and found to be correct moved that the books be referred back to the Council.

Mr. Whiton said that he was not prepared to vote upon the matter until he had thoroughly examined the books, although he had no doubt that they were correct. A vote was then taken on the question and the motion carried, all voting aye but Mr. Whiton, who voted nay.

Mr. Marsh then offered a resolution that the Tax Collector's duplicate had been examined *by a committee of the whole* and found to be correct, and moved that it be accepted; carried.

Mr. Marsh moved that Rule 32 be suspended to enable one member of a committee to report; carried.

Committee on *Fire, Water and Lamps* reported in favor of giving Mr. Wann sixty days to give an exhibition of the electric light system on Park avenue.

Mr. Whiton said that he was a member of that committee, and that he disagreed with the committee in the matter. He said that the intersections where the company proposed to place the lights were not heavily shaded, as represented in the communication. He thought that Mr. Wann had made a very good selection in selecting those corners. He said he did not believe in arc lights anyhow, and thought that incandescent lights were the best, as they could be introduced into private houses. He believed if any system should be introduced in Plainfield that this would be the best system. He said that this trial would fail in its object; it will show us nothing more than we know. We have no guarantee that poles will be removed in sixty days, if the exhibition should fail. I am glad to further any object that will meet with the demands of the citizens. I am in favor of lighting the city with electricity, provided the proper method is obtained.

Mr. Goddard said he did not think it was any harm to give Mr. Wann permission to put up the lights as he had agreed in writing to take them down in sixty days, if they did not suit, and a number of the citizens think we want electric lights.

When the motion was put to a vote it was lost.

The Council then adjourned.

Reminiscences of Gen. Grant.

Rev. Dr. Vincent, by invitation of the Principal of the Plainfield Public Schools, Miss Bulkley, addressed the High School in the Assembly room of the Fifth Street Public School, at the opening exercises this morning, on reminiscences of Gen. Grant, whose pastor Dr. Vincent was years before the war, and with whom *friendly* relations had been kept up since during the General's life-time.

Most of the reminiscences have already been published. The object of the speaker in repeating them, was to illustrate Gen. *Grant's indomitable will, force of character*, modesty and reverence.

Dr. Vincent had the honor of making the farewell address to Gen. Grant's troops about to leave Galena for the front, at the outbreak of the war, and again on their return *at the close of the terrible conflict*.

Recently the speaker had discovered a letter received from Gen. Grant. It was dated May 25, 1862, and was of a personal nature. In it Gen. Grant expressed his dislike for the notoriety the newspapers were giving him, in chronicling his valiant deeds.

The speaker said Mrs. Grant's insight into her husband's character, her beautiful domestic qualities, her freedom from pretense, her habitual simplicity, her devotion to husband and children, and the manner in which she has escaped the hardening influence of public life, render her altogether admirable, and deserving of public sympathy, in the days of her grief, and of public respect, honor and affection, during all the remaining years of her life. "I used to believe in slavery," she said, on her way to Galena that day in 1865, "but Mr. Grant says all that state of things has been forever changed, and I agree with him."

When the speaker had concluded his address *a song was sung* by the school, which then in a most orderly manner departed for their respective class hours.

Sunday School Convention.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Hunterdon County Sunday School Association will be held in the M. E. Church at Junction, Thursday, October 1st, proceeded by a prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening.

The morning session will be devoted chiefly to convention work, presenting reports, appointments of committees, etc. Rev. G. B. Young of Baptisttown, will favor the convention with an address, subject, "The Book." In the afternoon the Sunday School lesson for October 4th, "Elisha at Dothan," will be taught by Rev. S. W. Clark of Jersey City, followed with an address by Rev. W. H. Filson of Frenchtown; subject, "Should our Distinctive Doctrines be Taught in the Sunday School." Rev. Walter A. Brooks of Trenton, will deliver an address; subject, "Parent, Teacher and Scholar." In the evening at 7:30 Rev. E. S. Jamieson of Mechanicsville, will favor the convention with "Moral Sculpturing."

The Special Delivery Stamps Arrive.

The new delivery stamps which are to be used on and after October 1st have been received by Postmaster Pope. The stamps are about one and a half inches wide and about three-quarters of an inch from top to bottom. The color is a dark blue. On the left side is an arched panel with the picture of a running messenger boy, surrounded by the words "United States," on the right is an oblong tablet around which are the words, "Secures immediate delivery at a special delivery office," over the top of the tablet are the words "Special delivery," and at the bottom the words "Ten Cents," and a small shield bearing the numeral "10." The postmaster has the appointment of the messen*ger boys, but has not yet* made any appointments.

PERSONAL.

Patrick Galbraith of West Fourth street has returned from his visit to Niagara Falls.

Assemblyman Jacob Kirkner of Eighth street is spoken of as a candidate for re-election this Fall.

William Kenny, formerly of this city but now of Connecticut, is stopping for a few days with friends here.

Miss May Hickling of Brooklyn, formerly of this city, is visiting Mrs. J. F. MacDonald of East Second street.

Miss Flora Hill, who has been visiting friends on Madison avenue for some time past, *returned to her home in Roseville* today.

Elwood Staats and wife, who have been visiting in Bloomsbury, N. J., for the past week, returned to their house on Park avenue yesterday.

Miss and Mr. Fogarty of Brooklyn have returned home from a visit to Mount Bethel, after an equally pleasant visit to relatives in Harmony street, North Plainfield.

Spear & Dehnhoff New York publishers of music, have just issued a "*Bicycle Waltz*," for the piano, composed by Dr. Robert W. Anderson, of this city, and dedicated to the Plainfield Bicycle Club. It is a sprightly, taking waltz, with an easy movement.

Parents should make the acquaintance of the Principal of the Plainfield Public School, Miss Bulkley. We have heard many excellent things of her as an instructor, and have had these fully confirmed in a brief visit to the schools to-day. Women should feel proud of her as a woman. She undoubtedly has the extraordinary capacity of winning the warm affection of pupils and assistant teachers alike, and at the same time of inspiring all with an earnest desire to excel. When one considers the large number of teachers and pupils, 26 of the former and 1,217 of the latter, it must be gratifying to see such pleasant relations existing between them for their mutual good and the public good.

Concerning the City Hotel Furniture.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Miss McCarthy requests the publication of the endorsed copies of original documents relating to matters referred to in yesterday's NEWS.

CRAIG A. MARSH, her Solicitor.

Sept. 14th she filed petition asking for receiver or such other relief as might be deemed proper.

Sept. 18th witnessed the first fruits, as per the following:

To Maurice Daly:—I do hereby release from distress the following goods, viz: 2 bay horses, 5 horses, 2 double sets of harness, 3 buggies, 2 two-seat wagons, 1 surrey, 1 park phaeton, and 2 coaches. They being a portion of the goods taken in distress for rent due me September 4th, 1885, by Hezekiah Hand, bailiff for me.

Dated September 18th, 1885.

(Signed) WM. MOORE, by Wm. B. Maxson his Attorney in fact.

Sept. 21st, further fruit was borne as per the following:

In Chancery of New Jersey between Ellen McCarthy, complainant, and Dennis J. Dary et al., defendants. On bill and petition for relief. Order for defendant to file bond.

This matter being opened to the Court by Craig A. Marsh, solicitor for petitioner, the complainant in above case, and it appearing to the Court after reading the affidavits and filing the same, that the complainant and petitioner is entitled to relief, namely that the defendant William Moore should give *bond for the* production of the mortgaged goods now in his possession to answer the decree of the Court. It is on this twenty-first day of September, 1885, ordered that said William Moore within days from date hereof file a bond to the Chancellor in the sum of five thousand dollars, with surety to be approved by Nelson Runyon, Esq., one of the Masters of this Court, conditioned that said good goods and chattels shall be produced in as good condition as they now are in to answer the decree of this Court. Respectfully advised, A. V. VanFleet, V. C.

Mr. Moore is also to keep the furniture free of charge.

The Force Case.

Commissioner Atwater of Elizabeth, before whom testimony is being taken to determine the validity of a mortgage given by James H. Force, *to John Cameron, for the sum of* $2,000, the particulars having been published yesterday, has adjourned further hearing of the matter until next Thursday.

Further claims than those reported yesterday, which made the amount $700, increases *it to about $1,700. It appears that the late* Alfred Berry, father of Mr. Berry of the firm of Berry & Thorn, loaned Mr. Force on his note the sum of $550. The note at maturity was renewed, $50 having been paid on account. This note was endorsed over to Berry & Thorn, and included with sundry other debts claimed to be due them from Mr. Force. The mortgage is claimed to have been given to secure a gambling debt alleged to have been incurred in New York, and this together with the fact of it having been given but a few days before judgment was entered against Mr. Force, led the executor of Mr. Berry's estate, Levi D. Hetfield, to test the validity of the mortgage as stated, whereby it may be determined whether there was collusion to fraud creditors.

Plainfield Vocal Society.

The Plainfield Vocal Society will hold its first meeting of the season at Assembly Hall, High School building, Monday evening, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock.

STATE NOTES.

The erection of a hollow ware glass factory has been commenced at Woodbury.

The Passaic Zinc Works, which have been idle all summer, will resume operations today.

The Memorial Baptist Church of Salem has extended a call to Rev. Mr. McCollough of Baltimore.

A four-year-old child of W. J. Robinson of Vineland died recently from the effects of eating poisonous berries it had picked in a swamp.

The names of fifteen Smiths were added to the roll at the recent re-union picnic at Peapack. The roll now numbers 1,187, and still there's more to follow.

The forty-fourth session of the annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of New Jersey is to meet at Fair Haven on October 13th.

The committee of the Central Methodist Church, of Bridgeton, has been trying W. *W. Robbins, the merchant*, upon charges of infidelity and has expelled him from the church.

Augustus H. Farlin of Elizabeth, Superintendent of the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company of Newark, was killed Sunday night by falling into the cellar of his residence, No. 200 Rahway avenue.

The Grand Jury of Bergen county has found an indictment of murder against John Schick, Gustav Patzer and Albert Dahne, the three young men who assaulted Mrs. Catherine J. Fisher, near Fort Lee, last week.

William A. Bedford of Newark, age thirty-one, became insane a few days ago, and threatened to take his life. A carving knife was wrested from him and he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Bedford received $200,000 in property from his parents.

Michael Flynn was digging a foundation for his brother's new house in Hodden street, East Newark, recently when the embankment caved in on him. A large stone landed on his left ankle, completely crushing it. Some bystanders extricated him from his painful position. He was carried in a wagon to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

The investigation of the death of Miss Margaret Aberling, whose body was found on Thursday morning on the shore of Newark Bay at Bayonne, has revealed no signs of foul play. The girl had been ailing for a week and had eaten scarcely anything. On Wednesday she felt better and started out to get the fresh air. It is believed that she fainted from weakness and fell in.

John Williams, a prosperous Norwegian merchant of New York, was in Hoboken recently, with a detective from New York, looking for his wife, his two children, boys, aged six and four years, and his son by his first wife. The latter is named Christian Williams, and is described as a tall, handsome man of twenty-three years, with a florid complexion and blonde mustache. Mrs. Williams is about forty years old, but is said to have the appearance of being about thirty. She was much attached to her stepson, and as they disappeared simultaneously, with valuables and money to the amount of about $15,000, Mr. Williams believes that their flight was prearranged. The husband looked for his wife and children at the several hotels in Hoboken, and also made diligent inquiry at the steamship docks but could find no trace of them. It was feared that the couple sailed for Germany, but an examination of the registry books at the Bremen and Hamburg Steamship offices show no such departure recently.

Executor's Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE

T. J. Gillies, Auctioneer, will sell at Public Sale on Thursday, Oct. 1st, at four o'clock p. m., on the premises, No. 20 Duer street, adjoining corner of Emily street, North Plainfield. The well-built two story and attic house containing seven rooms and open attic with slate and pediment roof; cemented cellar under the whole house; a good yard, with carriage house and stable; the lot is 50 feet front and rear by 147 feet deep; sale positive; no postponement. The property of the late Sarah Staats, deceased.

Thomas Staats, Wm. H. Shotwell } Executors.

Terms easy and made known on day of sale. 21-22-28-29

Auction Sale
OF
FURNITURE
ON
THURSDAY, SEPT. 24th,

at 2 o'clock p. m., on Union Street, between 8th and 9th streets. The entire household and kitchen furniture contained therein.

TERMS CASH.

T. J. GILLIES, Auctioneer.

CASINO
Roller Skating
RINK
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 23,
MISS LINDA DA COSTA,
The Beautiful Child Soprano.

Rink open every day from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 10.30 p. m.
General Evening Admission 15 cents
" Afternoon " 10 "

Saturday Afternoon and Evening
SEPTEMBER 26,
The Plainfield Favorite
LITTLE TOT.

☞ DO NOT Wait to be solicited.
THE PLAINFIELD
District Telegraph
AND
Fire Alarm Co.,
Will open on or before Oct. 1, their
CENTRAL OFFICE
5 EAST FRONT STREET,
Opposite Park avenue
Now being fitted up.

The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, *(only $12 per year) that we may wire their* houses at once. P. O. Box 530.

W. H. PAGE, General Manager.

JUST RECEIVED
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS
NEW STYLES, AND
VERY LOW PRICES
CARPETS

New Fall Patterns in Body Brussels Tapestry Ingrain and Rag Carpets at the Lowest Prices at

POPE BROS.

FREE OF COST.

Call at our store and get a Sample Bottle of KEMP'S BALSAM, for the throat and lungs. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large size 50c. and $1. Respectfully.

PAUL KEMPSMITH, 71 Broad street.
R. J. Shaw No. 3 East Front street.

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

FRANK DAY,
(Successor to R. & J. Coleman.)
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

Underwear
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

We are offering bargains in underwear as follows:

Gents' Heavy Coarse Shirts	25	cents.
" Finer Quality "	35	"
" Extra Heavy Merino	42	"
" Fine Half Wool	49	"
" Heavy Silver Gray	60	"
" Fine Medicated Red	90	"
" All Wool White	95	"

Good Heavy Merino Shirts 2 for $1.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's underwear in great variety.

SPECIAL—13 yards of Heavy Canton Flannel for $1. At

Boehm's,
7 WEST FRONT ST.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.

Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK,
17 and 19 East Front street.

THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-20-2m

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

New York, June 23, 1885.

"This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

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Jar Rubbers.
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Published Every Afternoon.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

F. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

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Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION;
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE [illegible], 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 07 a. m.	4 30 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 [illegible] a. m.
5 42 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 [illegible] "
6 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	8 [illegible] "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 [illegible] "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 [illegible] "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 [illegible] "
8 00 "	9 06 "	10 30 "	11 4[illegible] "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	12 [illegible] "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	[illegible] "
10 37 "	11 25 "	2 30 "	3 [illegible] "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 [illegible] "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	4 [illegible] "
[illegible] "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 [illegible] "
[illegible] "	3 00 "	4 30 "	[illegible] "
2 57 "	[illegible] "	5 00 "	[illegible] "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 [illegible] "
3 50 "	5 40 "	5 30 "	6 [illegible] "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 [illegible] "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 [illegible] "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 [illegible] "
7 30 "	8 00 "	7 00 "	8 [illegible] "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 [illegible] "
9 40 "	11 00 "	8 15 "	9 [illegible] "
[illegible]	12 30 a. m.	[illegible]	10 [illegible] "
		10 30 "	11 [illegible] "
		12 00 m.	1 [illegible] a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 07, 8 50, [illegible], 10 33, 11 37 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30, 7 07, 7 3[illegible], 9 2[illegible] p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m., [illegible] 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 07 a. m. and 11 3[illegible] p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 7 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 6 35, 7 45, 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 30, 8 15, 9 30, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 8 15 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 59 a. m., 2 26, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays 1 22, 5 10, 9 45 p. m., 6 20 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45,* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

* Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1885.

Working the "Telegraph Racket."

[Baltimore Herald.]

A well-known crook was encountered the other day. He bore an air of profound dejection. He allowed his cigarette to go out after the second whiff, while he leaned over a table and scrawled figures with a piece of chalk.

"What's the trouble?" the reporter inquired.

"Bad enough," he answered. "Our best man has been pinched in Connecticut, and has just got twenty-five years straight in the neck. Who was it? Why, John Palmer, of course. He was one of the great artists in the profession, and has made thousands and thousands. He wasn't like ordinary crooks. He was always getting up new schemes. He invented the telegraph racket, and it was a daisy. How was it worked? He'd go to a hotel at Buffalo and register as Charles Adams of New York and flash a card as representing some manufacturing concern in the city. He'd rush around and sell, or try to sell, by sample or by an advertising book, and he'd always bring his would-be customers to the hotel and there treat them and the clerk. He'd tell the clerk confidentially that he expected some money telegraphed on, and to notify him the moment the telegram came. In the afternoon the telegram came from one of his pals. It read:

"'Your letter received. Mailed you certified check at 10 o'clock.'

"The next morning the letter came from New York, and inside was a certified check. Of course it was all forged and very well forged. He'd show it up to the clerk and then walk down to the nearest bank to cash it. The teller refused always until John was identified. He'd go back to the hotel and get the clerk to endorse it or else go down with him to the bank to identify him. In both cases he collared the cash every time. He caught on, boss, but you see success was too much for him. He got careless in his biz, and then, instead of sticking to hotels and banks, he tried to work the post-office. It breaks me all up, for I worked the racket with him."

The People Who Must Travel.

[Jenny June.]

It is the commonest thing to find young tourists on the Rhine boat staring about from one side to the other of the wonderful serpentine stream, and making such remarks as these: "Dear me, and this is the Rhine! Don't think much of it, do you?" "It ain't as wide as the Hudson." "Good gracious, is that old rock a castle?" "I'm so hungry. Don't you feel hungry? Wonder what time they have table d'hote." And these young enthusiasts, who have excited the envy of their friends by talking of the Rhine they were going to see, and will for years in the future expatiate on the glories of the Rhine they have seen, drawn at the first stage of it, from the best and most characteristic part of it at the table d'hote, and bury the rest in a "cassie" by the "Duchess."

A Kind of Courtesy That Costs.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

There are numberless ways in which the best of laws can be hindered and trammeled by judges and attorneys. A regular philosophy of delay has been established by mere precedents of pleading and of so-called judicial courtesy; and litigants are thus put at the mercy of an arrangement which is in reality stronger than the law, and calculated to prolong and confuse its operations much as a matter of course.

The Russian Thistle.

The Russian thistle, brought to this country by the Mennonites in their first importation of wheat, is becoming so thickly spread in parts of Dakota as to cause serious alarm.

WARD DICTATING TERMS

THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS MUST BE POSTPONED.

Otherwise He Will Not Tell the Lawyers What Became of Some of His Ill-Gotten Gains—His Inordinate Vanity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Before Ferdinand Ward will consent to be cross-examined in the civil service suit now pending to get back some of the enormous profits made by William S. Warner out of the swindling operations of Grant & Ward, he wants to be assured that the district attorney will not press the criminal proceedings against him next month. The lawyers, who are making a great deal of dust, stirring around in the ashes of the ruined firm, under pretence of finding something substantial for the defrauded creditors, are using all the persuasive powers of their combined eloquence to have the district attorney postpone the criminal proceedings against Ward until November, or even later. All the influences that can be brought to bear to prevent Ward from facing the oyer and terminer court on a criminal indictment early next month, as has been arranged, is being used by parties interested in the numerous civil suits.

A reporter was informed on indisputable authority that Ward had flatly refused to be cross-examined about the interesting testimony he has recently been giving before Referee Cole concerning Warner's dealings with the wrecked firm unless all criminal proceedings could be postponed. If Ward should decline to be cross-examined the lawyers who want a postponement argue, all the direct testimony taken in the case, would be stricken out, and the prospect of getting $2,700,000 or so out of William S. Warner for the benefit of defrauded creditors would vanish like smoke on a frosty morning. On the other hand, they urge, if sharp questioning can force any admissions from Ward that will implicate Warner in the fraud then it will be doing a good turn for the creditors to let the people's interests wait awhile.

Five indictments against Ward are pigeonholed in the district attorney's office, all charging him with grand larceny in the first degree. It is an offense punishable with not less than five years nor more than ten years' imprisonment. The first indictment was found on June 2 last, almost at the close of the oyer and terminer term. It charged Ward with stealing "divers bonds of the United States of America" amounting to $1,500,000, all the property of the Marine National bank. Ward was brought before the oyer and terminer court, where he pleaded not guilty with leave to withdraw and demur. Three days later another indictment was found against him, two more on June 8, and still another on the day following, all charging him with grand larceny in the first degree, and upon conviction assuring him a minimum of a quarter of a century in a prison cell. The indictments contained several counts, and substantially charged Ward with feloniously stealing everything from the Marine bank that he could conveniently carry away, except the furniture, "against the form and statute in such case made and provided and against the people of the state of New York and their dignity." In every case Ward pleaded not guilty.

The trial was set down for the middle of June and the district attorney announced in court that he was ready to go on. Betwixt Carpenter cutting his throat and Mrs. Dudley's trial for shooting Rossa, the matter was permitted to lag along until the latter part of June, though Ward had been several times brought into court. Finally Judge Barrett informed the district attorney that unless the case could be disposed of within one week it must wait over for another term. Mr. Martine saw no probability of finishing the case in so short a time, so it waited. The district attorney announced, however, that he should call it up immediately on the opening of another term in October. This is what many of the lawyers interested in the civil suits are striving with might and main to prevent. Mr. Martine was asked whether he intended to turn a deaf ear to their appeals.

"My impression is very strong now," he answered, "that I shall call the case in October, as I intended. To postpone it, as I have been very strongly urged to do by parties interested in the Warner suit, would disarrange my plans for three months. The people's cause has nothing whatever to do with any money that Ward's creditors may get out of Warner, and besides it is not clear to me that Ward means to say anything that will make matters warm for Warner. If I felt thoroughly convinced that a brief delay on the criminal proceedings would result in compelling Warner to disgorge any ill-gotten gains I might feel disposed to arrange it, but to my mind it does not appear that such would be the case."

"Have you heard that Ward will not submit to a cross-examination unless the criminal proceedings against him are postponed?"

"I have been told so, but what has that to do with us? We do not require Ward's testimony."

"How was it that no indictment was found against Ward until June, 1885, more than a year after the failure?"

"Simply because no one was willing to appear as a complainant. When Mr. Olney was asked about the matter he said that if any one would come forward with a complaint he would go ahead and prosecute. To this day no one has filed a complaint in this office against Ferdinand Ward. After I came into office I let the matter rest for a time until I got used to the routine, and meanwhile Mr. Root was going ahead with Fish in the United States court. So soon as I could get a copy of the evidence in that trial I began proceedings that ended in the five indictments now in this office against Ward, and upon which we propose to try him. I must say that I wish he was in a safer prison than the Ludlow Street jail."

At the same time that Fish was indicted in the United States court, last January, an indictment was also found against Ferdinand Ward for aiding and abetting Fish to defraud the national bank of which he was a director. A conviction of this offense meant imprisonment for five years or more. The United States court could not take Ward from the hands of his civil keepers to try him on this indictment, but the state courts are hampered by no such obstacle. If by any possibility Ward should get clear of his creditors and the state courts then the United States court can deal with him.

It is expected that Ward will continue his testimony before Referee Cole. A lawyer who has called upon Ward many times since he has been nominally imprisoned, said that it was a mistake to consider Ward a bold man, not at all frightened at the uplifted arm of justice, and quite indifferent to any course that might be taken against him in the courts. He is, according to this gentleman's close observation, a timid, cautious man, looking very carefully over the ground at every step he takes. The only way to move him or to get him to do anything is to appeal to his inordinate vanity. It really gratifies him to be referred to as the "Napoleon of finance" in the newspapers and when taken a little off his guard in conversation it is apparent that he considers himself an exceedingly smart fellow to run along so far as he did without getting caught. Persons interested in the criminal prosecution believe that Ward's relations with Warner were and are such that he will never make any really damaging admissions against him in a civil suit, but that he would not hesitate to talk if brought to bay in a criminal court.

AN IMPORTANT INSOLVENT CASE.

A Debtor Accused of False Swearing and Concealing His Estate.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22.—In the case of J. Winslow Jones, former head of the canning firm of J. Winslow Jones & Co., against whom insolvency proceedings were begun in 1884, Judge Peabody, of the court of insolvency, refused a petition to discharge Jones from his debts.

Eighteen objections to his discharge were filed, involving fraudulent and wilful omissions from the schedule of his assets, a failure to disclose the fact that a false debt of over $13,000 had been proved against his estate, and six charges of having sworn falsely. In the course of the proceedings the charges involving fraudulent and wilful omissions and concealment, as well as those involving charges of false swearing in regard to matters material to the proceedings, were set forth with great minuteness, and were fought over word by word. Counsel for Jones spoke for almost three days when making his closing arguments, and the opposing counsel two days.

The judge finds that Jones swore falsely about the books of J. Winslow Jones company (limited), saying that he did not know where they were, when he had them in his possession. That he also swore falsely in saying he had no private business after the failure of J. Winslow Jones company (limited), when, in fact, he was a trader in canned goods; that he also swore falsely in saying he had kept no copies of letters written by him in 1882, 1883 and part of 1884, and also swore falsely in other minor particulars. That he concealed books and papers relating to the estate and business; that being a trader from January 1883, to the date of filing the petition he did not keep, during that time, a cash book or other proper books of account.

Judge Peabody says it has proved the most important insolvency case ever heard in Maine.

DENOUNCED BY THE CHURCH.

A Catholic Woman is Married to a Jew by Strategy.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Last Monday Mrs. Flaherty, of South Boston, a washerwoman of 40, and a Catholic, was married by Father Wilson, curate of St. Peter and St. Paul's Catholic church, to a Jew of 20 years, named Jacobs. The affair has excited great interest in the community owing to the fact that the Catholic church forbids marriage to a Jew. Jacobs did not desire to embrace Christianity in order to secure the fair matron of the washtub, so he resorted to strategy by sending a friend to Father Wilson to represent that his name was Donnelly; that he was an Irish Protestant, and that to please his intended bride he desired to be married by a Catholic priest in a Catholic church. Father Wilson procured the necessary dispensation from Archbishop Williams and the ceremony was performed. News of the marriage getting abroad the couple were serenaded all the evening by an army of street urchins with such instruments as combs, tomato cans and a one-stringed fiddle. Father Wilson denounced the performance from the pulpit at solemn high mass, and declared that there was no marriage according to the rites of the church, which forbids marriage with a Jew without a special dispensation from the pope. He also denounced Mrs. Flaherty and said the affair was a disgrace to the Catholic church. The church is in a ferment, and there is talk of arresting the youthful Jacobs and his bride for being married under false pretense. Meanwhile Mr. Jacobs is contented, and says he don't care two cents for the whole town.

Senator Sherman Speaks in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Senator Sherman and Hon. William H. McKinley were given a reception at the Young Men's Blaine club and at 8 o'clock were escorted to Music hall, where they addressed a mass meeting of 8,000 people.

The senator began with an allusion to Cincinnati municipal affairs, charging upon the Democratic party the responsibility of increase in taxation. The sale of a seat in the United States senate, said he, had been charged against the last legislature by twenty-five Democratic newspapers in the state.

Referring to the liquor question he said: "This has been a very difficult and complicated question growing out of a diversity of feeling. In my judgment the liquor question ought not to be regarded as a political question, but as a question of morals or of education. Wise laws should be passed upon the subject from time to time as are dictated by the experience of mankind."

The speaker then passed to the consideration of national questions and closed by saying that Cleveland now has more trouble getting out the Democratic criminals who have got in than he has with all the Republican scoundrels whom he found in.

The Genesta in the Lead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the signal was given for the start of the ocean yacht race from Sandy Hook light to and around Brenton's reef light, off Newport, between the English cutter Genesta and the American schooner Dauntless. The wind had, however, died away, and the vessels were becalmed at the starting point. Thus they laid for a few minutes, when a light breeze sprang up. The Genesta caught the wind first and crossed the line at 5:13. The Dauntless was slow to catch the breeze, and crossed the line at 5:23, the Genesta being a quarter of a mile away. At sundown the Genesta had increased her lead to half a mile, and was moving along steadily. The vessels are not expected at the starting point until to-morrow morning.

Soldiers Sue a Paper for Libel.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—Great interest centers in the case of the queen against Edmund E. Sheppard, which began in the court of queens bench before Judge Ramsay. The defendant is editor of The Toronto Evening World and is held on the charge of criminally libeling the men and officers of the Sixty-fifth battalion of Mount Royal Rifles while on service in the northwest rebellion. The case will be bitterly contested. The World is an English paper while the regiment is entirely composed of French. The jury is half English and half French. A disagreement is looked for.

Mr. Hendricks Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Vice-President Hendricks was among the earliest callers at the executive mansion and had quite a long talk with the president. It is believed he took occasion during the interview to urge the appointment of Dr. Matthews to succeed Dr. Hamilton as surgeon general of the marine hospital service. Mr. Hendricks will remain here but a few days, intending to make another visit to Indianapolis before the time of the meeting of congress.

STILL IN THE DARK.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO WHO WILL RECEIVE THE NOMINATION.

Morton and Bliss Apparently in the Lead—Ex-Governor Cornell an Important Factor in the Fight. Important Conferences.

SARATOGA, Sept. 22.—There is no change in the situation except that Cornelius N. Bliss and Levi P. Morton have taken the lead, leaving Cornell a good third. While this is a fact it is very apparent that Cornell blocks the way to reaching an amicable arrangement without considerable difficulty, and unless he can be gotten rid of by friends of the other two gentlemen they will have hard work in carrying out their wishes. It is understood that Cornell holds a sufficient number of votes in the New York delegation to embarrass Bliss and Morton, and it is probable that his obstinacy will necessitate the naming of Drexel or a new man.

The leaders of the New York delegation had an informal conference, the result of which appeared to indicate that the selection of either Morton or Bliss would be preferable to that of Cornell, on the ground that Cornell has been too recently identified with certain corporate interests to suit the present temper of the public mind. The argument was made by a gentleman present at the conference that upon the nomination of a Republican candidate depended the success of the party in the next presidential campaign, and in explanation of this argument it was stated "that if a good, clean man, acceptable to the people, is placed at the head of the ticket the Republicans can carry the state of New York by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority, while if a candidate is placed in nomination who cannot command the strength of the party, defeat is certain, and the effect will react on the presidential contest."

Mr. Bliss said he was in the hands of his friends, which was another way of saying that if the New York city delegation could be brought to his support with practical unanimity he would let his name go before the convention. His arrival created unusual interest. The countrymen generally expressed a curiosity to see the man likely to be the choice of Gotham. They did not remember that he was the same Mr. Bliss who headed the business men's delegation for Arthur at Chicago last year. All were pleased with his appearance. He looks very much like Chester A. Arthur several sizes reduced, and, perhaps a little stouter, but with the same bright eyes, rosy cheeks, little tufts of side whiskers, and faultless clothing of expensive material. He has the easy and engaging manners of a gentleman of the old school, and there is a warmth about the reception that he gives to each visitor which makes every new comer feel himself especially welcome. Mr. Bliss was introduced to George Alfred Townsend, and in two minutes the reporter got his full biography. About 50 years old. Born in Fall River. Spent his youth in Boston, and came to New York at the high tide of war prosperity in the year of Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Col. George Bliss was flitting in and out of the room with winged heels. He is not related to the candidate, but their hearts went out toward one another when chances sent them side by side out of the city convention last year—not [illegible], but before from a mayoralty [illegible].

Various slates have been made and almost immediately broken, and everything still depends upon the action of the New York and Kings county delegations. It was reported that the former had given up all hope of agreeing upon a candidate, but it now looks as if they would at least make an effort in that direction. At all events it has been decided to discuss the question with a view of harmonizing.

The Brooklynites profess to be more harmonious than their neighbors, and say that they will be able to agree upon a candidate. The indications are that they will favor the nomination of Mr. Morton.

The delegates from the upper counties are very emphatic in their statements that unless the city men select a candidate whom they can support as a unit they will take the matter in their own hands and push Gen. Carr for all he is worth.

The Kings county delegation held a conference and appointed a committee to confer with the New York county delegates with a view to selecting a candidate upon whom both delegations could unite.

The state committee held a meeting and decided to recommend the selection of Senator Warner Miller for temporary chairman.

There is now a very mysterious movement on foot in favor of Gen. Carr's nomination. It is believed to be based upon the theory that the New York county men will not be able to agree upon a candidate.

The New York county men adjourned their conference without uniting upon a candidate. The scheme is now said to be to take an informal ballot upon all the candidates which may be placed in nomination, to then adjourn and endeavor to concentrate the different forces upon a compromise candidate.

No Wonder Montreal Has Smallpox.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—There were forty-one deaths from smallpox in the city and seventeen in the outside municipality, with a total of 132 new cases. Some weeks ago a barber working on St. James street reported to his employer that his children, four in number, were sick at home with smallpox. The employer told him to go home and in the meantime his pay would go on. The man went away, but engaged in another shop in a distant part of the city, where he worked daily, living at home with his sick children. Both employer and employe were taken down with the disease and the shop had to be shut. The health authorities admit that there are probably 2,000 cases in the city. The chairman of the provincial board, Dr. Hingston, was mayor of Montreal at the time of Guibord's burial and is now duplicating his fence straddling of that time. Unless the members of the board of health discharge their duty with firmness and act at once, a movement will be set on foot to have the government remove them in favor of a board which will face unpopularity and save the city.

Killed by a Hunter.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—A married man named Charles Thibault and a youth named Davignon, aged 18, went on a shooting expedition to Chambly, accompanied by several friends. On their return home they startled a flock of ducks. Thibault attempted to fire at them, but the gun hung fire, and he hurriedly struck the barrel to improve the priming. The weapon was suddenly discharged, and the charge of shot was lodged in the neck of the young fellow. He fell back in the boat and expired.

Logan Cannot Go to Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 22.—There is some disappointment among Republicans that John A. Logan cannot come to Ohio for this campaign. He has written to Chauncy Andrews, of Youngstown, that he is laid up with rheumatism and cannot get into the state in time.

GOV. ENGLISH TO BE MARRIED.

Engaged to a Brooklyn Lady First Met at Saratoga.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22.—This city is agitated over the rumor that the Hon. James E. English, former governor of Connecticut, is soon to be married. In the clubs and at the hotels the news is passed from mouth to mouth as an assured fact. It is neither denied nor confirmed by Mr. English. The lady is a Miss Morris, of Brooklyn, a relative of Judge Luzon B. Morris, of this city. It is alleged that while in Saratoga this summer Mr. English met Miss Morris, who was then a guest at Congress Hall, where he was stopping, and who was in the company of Mrs. Plant, wife of the president of the Southern Express company. She is described as a lady of charming appearance and much refinement, and about 39 years of age. From the time of their introduction Mr. English gave a decided preference to her society, and at parties to the lake and other social events he was her constant companion. His attentions were so pronounced that it became the talk of this summer resort, and it at length became generally understood that he was engaged to the lady, which was confirmed by his acceptance of the congratulations of his friends. Long after he intended returning home he tarried at Saratoga, and it was several weeks later than the time set for his return that he came back to New Haven, and then it was in company with Miss Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Plant, who went directly to their house in Branford, where Miss Morris is.

Gov. English is 73 years of age. He has served as congressman three years, and was twice elected governor. He received votes in the Democratic convention of 1872 for president. He has a son and two daughters. His son, when asked about the intended marriage, refused to say anything, referring your correspondent to his father. Gov. English, in answer to the question, said: "The public has no business with my private affairs, and I do not care to say anything on the subject."

SPORTING NEWS.

What is Said About the Absorbtion of the "Big Four" by the Detroits.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The first race at Sheepshead Bay was for all ages with non-winning allowances, seven furlongs. Decoy Duck first, Pontiac second, Sam Brown third. Time, 1:29¾. Mutuals paid $23.95.

The second race was a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Inspector B. first, Bigonette second, Scottish Lass third. Time, 1:17. Mutuals paid $12.60.

The third race was a sweepstake for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and a furlong. Tom Martin first, Long Knight second, Swift third. Time, 1:58. Mutuals paid $15.05.

The fourth race was a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, with selling allowances, one mile and three furlongs. Greenfield first, Unrest second, Punka third. Time, 2:28¾. Mutuals paid $19.10.

The fifth race was a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a quarter. Time, 2:12½. Mutuals paid $6.30.

The sixth race was a consolation sweepstakes, one mile and a furlong. Longview first, Santa Claus second, Parole third. Time, 2:00¾. Mutuals paid $18.

The Detroit-Buffalo Deal.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Manager Mutrie, of the New York league baseball club, was asked:

"What do you think of the Detroit-Buffalo deal?"

"Well," replied the manager, "I regard it as illegal and in violation of the Saratoga agreement. The Detroit people made a mistake; I don't think they meant to do anything illegal, but they certainly did do so, as I look at it; and when they realized the predicament they were in they felt very sorry about it. As far as the New Yorks are concerned the deal helps us, for it gives us a weak nine here to play against and makes us reasonably sure of winning five straight games from the Buffalos, four here and one in New York. But that isn't the thing we protest against. We are looking to the principle of the thing. I believe the league rule was made in anticipation of just such a thing as now has happened. Why, if it were not for that rule all sorts of complications would arise. The best men would be traded off one day and traded back the next, so that we might play against some of them here to-day and find the same ones pitted against us in St. Louis to-morrow, and so on.

"The Saratoga agreement was a confidential document and I doubt if any who signed it can recall now the exact language, or even the tenor of the agreement. The Detroits have no more claim on the "big four" than I have; not a bit. I wouldn't play against them in Detroit, not even under protest, for I believe the whole deal is illegal, and as long as I think I am right I propose to stand by my club—that's my business."

Shooting for the Hilton Trophy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—At the annual shooting contest for the Hilton trophy, which took place at the Creedmore range, the United States army team won by a score of 997 out of a possible 1,380, the New York state militia team being second, with a score of 968, and the Pennsylvania team third, with 957.

Baseball.

At Brooklyn—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 6.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 11; Louisville, 6.
At Washington (morning game)—Nationals, 7; Bridgeport, 1. Afternoon—St. Louis, 7; Nationals, 2.
At Buffalo—New York, 10; Buffalo, 0.

Is Fate Protecting Him?

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—The case of Charles Considine for the murder of Policeman Malone in July last, came to an abrupt conclusion. Just as the case was ready to go to the jury one of them was suddenly attacked with a disease resembling Asiatic cholera. The judge discharged the jury and ordered the case continued until the next session of court. This is the second time in this session that a jury in this case has been discharged after taking a greater part of the evidence. The first time one of the jurors was taken ill with smallpox. In the case to-day the juror was removed to Hospital Notre Dame. It is not yet positively known what his disease is.

A Peculiar Disease Among Factory Employes.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 22.—A peculiar disease of the eyes has for a week been afflicting the employes of the Sterling Rubber company here. All of them are somewhat afflicted, while several are quite disabled. The disease is attributed to the influence of the naptha used in the manufacture of the rubber cloth.

A Long Church War Ended.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—At the meeting between Archbishop Williams and delegates from the church of Notre Dame Des Lourdes, of Fall River, Archbishop Williams announced that he had received authority from the propaganda to appoint a French-Canadian priest over the parish. This will settle a rebellion of a year's standing in the church.

SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

FURIOUS AT THE POLICE BREAKING UP THEIR MEETING.

They Claim They Were Treated With Unnecessary Brutality by the Officers of the Law—Even the Magistrates are Arrayed Against Them.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The London Socialists are furious over the breaking up of their meeting at Limehouse by the police. They say that there was absolutely no disturbance at the meeting except what was provoked by the police apparently for the purpose of affording an excuse for interference, and that even then the only resistance offered to the police consisted of verbal protests against the brutality of the constables. Among the most indignant of the Socialist leaders is Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling, daughter of Carl Marx, the famous German Socialist, and wife of Edward Bibbins Aveling, a doctor of science and a fellow of the London university. Your correspondent had an interview with Mrs. Aveling, who is a pleasant-looking young brunette, with splendid dark eyes, the fire of which is scarcely obscured by a coquettish pair of glasses. She said: "I have been trained in Socialism from very childhood. I believe in it and I love it. I often speak in public with my husband, especially on Sundays, when the toilers can more easily attend the meetings."

"What is the ground of the quarrel between your friends and the police?"

"Simply the question whether we have a right to liberty of speech. We will undoubtedly fight at any time and all the time for that right, although the police are trying to suppress it, and all their acts of brutality and injustice are applauded by the magistrates."

"But will not the police, backed by the magistracy, always win?"

"No, we have powerful friends, too. The great Radical societies, although nominally opposed to Socialism, are helping us heartily, and eventual victory is certain."

"What is your grievance against the magistrates?"

"That is well enough shown by the proceedings in the police court. They were a perfect travesty upon justice. The magistrate jeered at and insulted the Socialists, although they were prisoners and therefore entitled to the protection of the court. He made no attempt to check the disgraceful levity of the police, and he would believe nobody but them. After the cases were finished the police attacked the Socialists right in the court room. They struck me several times and tore my clothes. Mr. William Morris, the poet, author of "The Earthly Paradise" and other splendid works, protested against this brutality and he was arrested and dragged off to a cell, although he was soon after discharged. Mr. Burleigh, the journalist, was roughly hustled about and assaulted. He has obtained a summons for the policemen who attacked him. I hope you will send the account of these outrages to America, for we have many friends in the United States and are constantly in correspondence with the American organizations."

There is no longer any possibility of doubt that Ludwig II, king of Bavaria, is hopelessly mad. The fact will soon be formally recognized by the Bavarian landtag by voting to pay the enormous debts of the king under the state's guarantee on the condition that the landtag shall hereafter have absolute control over the finances of the royal household. The king's insanity has taken a less fantastic and more furious form. He no longer delights in listening in solitude to costly operas or in building palaces where they can never be used, but he amuses himself by knocking down his courtiers and treating his soldiers and attendants with the utmost brutality. Recently he had an attack of toothache, and the leading dentist of Munich was summoned to attend him. The dentist informed the king that the tooth must be extracted, and that the operation could not be performed painlessly without the use of chloroform. The king declared that this was a conspiracy to kill him, and refused to submit to the anesthetic, but ordered the dentist to proceed. The dentist extracted the tooth, and of course caused some suffering. The king bellowed with pain and roared out: "You regicide, you deserve to be torn to pieces by wild bulls!" He then made a rush for the dentist, but the latter fled for his life and succeeded in escaping from the palace.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Reports received here that the Chinese are massing a large force of troops on the Tonquin frontier have caused a feeling of uneasiness. The reports have not been confirmed, but are generally credited.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—The combined forces of Roumelia and Bulgaria number 50,000 effective men. The Turks have not yet crossed the frontier, but are making extensive warlike preparations, and a forward movement may be expected at any time.

The Puritan Not Yet Sold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Auctioneer J. H. Draper, in whose hands the victorious sloop Puritan has been placed, received a dispatch from Mr. Burgess, in Boston, directing him to fix no price on the boat and to report to Boston any bids that are made prior to the auction. The auctioneer will visit the vessel and draw up an inventory of all the appurtenances of the vessel, which he will have printed for inspection by bidders. The terms under which the boat will be auctioned, in case no private purchase is previously negotiated, are ten per cent. down and the remainder of the purchase money on or before Friday next. It is expected that the boat will bring not less than $35,000.

Collector Smalley Reducing Expenses.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 22.—Collector Smalley, of the Vermont district, has reduced the salaries of a number of deputy collectors $200 a year and the wages of a number paid by the day from $3 to $2. The effect is a saving of $2,000 per annum in his district. This with the discharge of eighteen men saves $17,000.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Prairie fires are still raging in Dakota.

Moody and Sankey are arousing Orange, N. J.

Four cases of smallpox have been reported within a few days in New York.

Henry Ward Beecher is suffering with hay fever, as usual at this time of year.

Roscoe Conkling, Congressman Hewitt and Robert Garrett have returned from Europe.

Spain having in a measure recovered from the cholera she is now being devastated by extensive floods.

An engineer on the Chicago and Alton railroad became suddenly insane from loss of sleep and attempted to commit suicide while on his engine.

A malignant type of hog cholera has broken out in Iowa. It defies all known remedies.

The Adams Express company has delivered a second lot—amounting to $700,000—of gold and silver coin from San Francisco and Carson City, at the treasury department.

TOO WEAK TO RESIST.

Downfall of a Brilliant Boston Lawyer with a Promising Future.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Boston is on the eve of a startling sensation, involving the reputation of one of the most prominent lawyers and politicians.

Only a few days ago Henry M. Plumer, treasurer of the Norway Plains savings bank of New Hampshire, made a motion in the superior court for the disbarment of Edward P. Brown, the distinguished lawyer, who, being at that time the Republican leader of the state house of representatives, and who so ably opposed Governor Butler in the famous Tewksbury almshouse case in 1883. It was charged that Brown had collected nearly $20,000 for the bank and, under the plea that the case was still pending, had put the bank officers off from time to time, until finally when further concealment was impossible, confessing that he had collected the money, misappropriated it to his own uses and was unable to restore it.

Another similar case of misappropriation on Brown's part has just come to light. Atwell & Luce, of New York, architects, were some time ago awarded the first and second prizes for plans for the new Boston public library. Atwell took first prize of $4,000 and Luce second prize of $2,000. They gave Brown power of attorney to collect the money. Some time thereafter Brown sent $500 to each of them. Since this payment they have petitioned in vain for the balance. A few days ago Brown sent word to Luce that if he would come to Boston he would give him the balance. Luce came to Boston yesterday and went direct to Brown's office, where he found the clerks all absent and the sheriff in charge. Luce subsequently met Brown on the street and the latter said that his bank account had been attached, and consequently he could not pay the money. Since that time Brown has suddenly disappeared. The street is alive with rumors of corruption concerning him. It is alleged that he met a friend on the street, burst into tears and confessed that he was a ruined man, and that wine and women had caused his downfall.

Brown is a young man of fine personal appearance, having a magnificent form and handsome face. There is considerable sympathy felt for him, as it is believed that his ruin has resulted from moral weakness and too great self-esteem resulting from flattery, and that he is not a rascal at heart. He is a graduate of Brown university, a fine orator, a brilliant debater, and three years ago was prominently mentioned for speaker of the house.

McHenry's Suit against the N. Y., P. and O.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—The papers in the last suit of James McHenry and John R. Cox are now on file in the office of the clerk of the United States circuit court in this city. The suit is brought to oust President Adams and the directors of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad on a writ of quo warranto.

McHenry makes allegations in his petition claiming that the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio road is a corporation of Pennsylvania, and that he and Mr. Cox between them own 300,100 shares of common and 10,000 shares of preferred stock, as well as $1,000,000 of bonds and certificates of the company. He declares that none of the defendants have ever been lawfully elected to the offices they hold, and that they are not stockholders in the company. James A. Rielly, of New York, makes affidavit that the statements in McHenry's affidavit are correct and can be proved. On the other hand the defendants deny that either Cox or McHenry are stockholders or possessors of any bonds of the company. No quo warranto writs are issued in the United States courts, and it is almost certain the cases will be sent back to the county court.

Indians Attempt to Wreck a Train.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—A News' Saratoga special says: A fiendish attempt was made to wreck the West Shore train which left Buffalo at 9 o'clock, bearing a number of Republican delegates to the convention. Between Akron and Alabama, about twenty-seven miles from Buffalo, a tie was wedged across the track. The cowcatcher passed over it, and the engineer stopped the train just in time to prevent derailing. A long delay was caused while tackle was being rigged to remove the obstruction. The circumstance caused considerable excitement on the train. A number of Indians from the neighboring reservations were gathered about the train when it stopped. Hon. John M. Davy, of Rochester, says that the Indians are responsible for the outrage, and this is the third attempt they have made to wreck a train. A drunken Indian was killed by a train last October, and his friends have been unable to get any damage from the company. The attempt to wreck a passenger train is by way of getting even. The place for the outrage was well chosen, being between two curves.

Gen. Rosecrans Declines the Ohio Invitation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Gen. Rosecrans has declined the invitation of the Ohio Democrats who wanted him to take part in the present campaign. As soon as President Cleveland returned from his vacation Gen. Rosecrans called upon him to ask if public officers were to be allowed to take part in political campaigns. It is understood that President Cleveland set his foot down and forbade any such proceeding on the part of any one holding office under his administration, because he wanted to try a neutral policy, and Rosecrans accordingly sent his declination to Ohio.

Dorman B. Eaton's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Dorman B. Eaton, who has tendered to President Cleveland his resignation as a civil service commissioner, refuses to be interviewed. It is understood, however, that he anticipated a refusal on the part of the administration to indorse his work, and feared severe criticism when congress meets, and that he preferred to retire rather than meet them. The Indiana Democrats intend to present the name of Professor James H. Smart, president of Purdue university, at Lafayette, for Mr. Eaton's place.

No Money for Riel's Defense.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—Riel's council are now finding great difficulty in raising funds to enable them to carry the case to England. The sympathy of Riel's friends is exhibited in holding public meetings and passing threatening resolutions, which they promise to put into effect if the rebel leader is hanged. This costs nothing, but when it comes to putting their hands in their pockets friendship ceases. An appeal has been made to the government for aid, as it is held that an important constitutional question is involved which affects the whole dominion.

Order Restored at Rock Springs.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 22.—Work has been resumed at the Rock Springs coal mines. All the Chinamen went to work, also all the white mechanics, engineers, blacksmiths, firemen and carpenters employed in the mine. The white coal miners declined to work and were paid off. Everything is quiet. No more trouble is anticipated.

GOLD DIGGER'S LUCK.

THE TRAGIC PHASE OF MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

Crevicing, Surface Mining, Pot-Holes and Tailings—Communal Clothing—Accidental Fortunes—Weariness of the Flesh and Spirit.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—I went to California in 1856, and served there as a gold digger for eight or nine years.

In '56 the cream of the diggings had been skimmed off. The 49-ers had found the richest "crevices," "pot-holes" and "riffles," cleaned them out and spent the money. A few went back east with small fortunes, but the majority got no farther than the nearest camp containing a saloon and fandango house, in which they deposited their dust. Others reached San Francisco with the intent of taking a steamer home, but concluded to remain awhile longer in the country after San Francisco had scooped in their "piles." These sadly returned to the mines, and years afterward boasted of what they had done to "build up the state."

My first mining experience was in "creviceing." This meant scraping gold-bearing dirt from the cracks in the rocky banks of the Tuolumne. But before the dirt could be scraped out it had to be reached, and to reach it a great deal of pounding with sledge hammers and prying with crowbars was necessary, besides lying in cramped-up positions for hours, drawing up small quantities of dirt with a spoon or bit of hoop iron bent at one end. The sun was hot, the rocks were hotter, our bread was of our own baking, and consequently very poor bread. Our meat was bacon. Our stomachs, after a few days of this diet, were extremely bilious. Our house was a mere shelter of such brush as we could collect. Our land, or rather bare rock, sloped toward the river so steeply that we could with difficulty keep our footing, and were obliged to "chock" ourselves in while we slept, or tried to sleep, at night with pegs at our feet. If aught of our few worldly possessions dropped accidentally, and were in any degree rollable, ten to one they rolled into the river over a twenty-foot precipice.

In this plight a heavy rain caught us one night. We could not get away in the dark, for the banks were difficult of passage in the daytime. We kindled a fire, and a heavier outpour than ever immediately put it out. During the remainder of that long night we sat, or stood, and took it as it came. I was not only soaked in the morning, but dyed, for the blessed rain took most of the coloring out of a blue cap I wore, and rolled it in streaks over my face, a fact of which I was not aware until reaching Thompson's store next morning, where the crowd at the door made remarks humorous and sarcastic at the change the elements had wrought in my countenance. My share of that week's work on the rocks amounted to $1.50.

I have been through the whole school of "surface mining." I worked the river bed, was drowned out by the usual fall freshet, two months earlier than it was expected, and, with the rest of our company, helped bankrupt the storekeeper who charged us with our summer's provisions. I have worked "pot-holes" worn in the solid granite by stones revolving for ages in a water whirl—"pot-holes" as smooth and round as a stovepipe and as long as my arm, which yielded nothing, because the gravel in them was a recent deposit, and the gold and gravel once in them had been taken out years before by some early bird of a '49-er." I have worked over "tailings" with a rocker, and made my $1 and $1.50 per day. I have worked river bank claims, spent days in shoveling off the barren top dirt, got down to the ledge where it ought to have paid, and found it not.

I have "struck" gold-bearing quartz ledges and found all the gold at the top, and the lead "pinching out" at the depth of three feet. I have seen fortunes in ancient "dead river" channels under Table mountain, but never realized them. I have often been rich in imagination, without a whole suit of clothes of my own or any one's else. I have lived in small camps with a crowd of my own ilk, such as at Hawkins' Bar, in 1860, which boasted twelve residents and one decent suit of store clothes, owned in sections and held as a sort of communal wardrobe. When one of us wished to go forth into the world of a more refined and æsthetic civilization, where a postoffice could be found, where people slept in sheets and lived in houses with a "hard finish" on the walls, he collected this campment from the various owners, getting the store boots from A, the pantaloons from B, the coat from C, and so dressed up as he made the tour of the hamlet.

It was an over-rated country. Perhaps one in twenty went back with a fortune, and, as fortunes are estimated nowadays, it was a small one he took back. Perhaps one miner out of ten made decent wages; that is, from $4 to $5 per day. Nine out of ten grubbed along from year to year making a bare subsistence, and risking their time, their strength and what little money they had in hazardous and expensive mining enterprises, which generally left them poorer at the end than at the beginning.

Where I mined a "$3 claim" was thought a good piece of property. That meant a claim paying the worker $3 per day after expenses had been deducted. We worked ten and sometimes twelve hours per day, summer and winter. We paid $3 per day for a working stream of water. We lost an average of two and a half months out of the year through the water supply giving out. We had to spend days on days in cutting "tail races" through rock, repairing our reservoirs or other work incidental to mining, which yielded no direct returns.

We went fagged out to our cabins in the evening and split wood, carried water, kindled a fire, baked bread and cooked our evening meal. Cooking, perspiring and attending to a red hot stove on a red hot day, after ten hours of dirt shovelling and rock pitching, is the last straw on the human camel's back. Supper over, we might trudge a couple of miles to the Bar grocery, meet the other unfortunates, dabble over a greasy pack of cards, poison ourselves with more or less corn whisky, and leave for home about 10 o'clock with five pounds of flour and one pound of bacon to sustain what passed there for "life."

When I speak of $4 or $5 dollars per day as "decent wages," I mean decent wages for that period. A decent meal cost $1; a shave twenty-five cents, the stage fare from our camp to Stockton, a distance of but eighty miles, would now carry one from New York to Chicago, and no man could safely treat himself at the saloon without treating the house. There was generally a large house.

Common report said in 1858-9 that one could make an average of $5 per day working the river banks with a rocker. In reality, taking one day with another, men did not average more than $2 per day. If a miner found a new piece of gold bearing ground, he generally advertised it as yielding a "bit" (twelve cents) to the pan. He was in luck if it yielded for any reasonable length of time three cents to the pan. There was more gold in imaginations than in the dirt. But we would not "go back" on the country. So we lied nobly, honest miners that we were.

In this gold-bearing, poised-abroad and much-talked-of country a miner known as the possessor of $5,000 was regarded as very well off by his contemporaries, who seldom counted $50 they called their own.

The land in 1860 was full of the poorest, intelligent and educated white men on the face of the earth. There was good reason for the frequent "poverty bars" and "poverty hills" one then found there. These men lived year after year in squalid cabins. There was little attempt to ornament them. A pair of blue blankets, a frying pan, coffee pot and the humblest table furniture might constitute the bulk of their worldly wealth. There was no inducement to make a permanent home. They had come to scratch what gold they could from the soil and get back with it as quickly as possible. In this frame and determination of mind they stayed year after year. Of these some were men of sobriety and regular habits, and more were not. I think the hard drinkers and the "shiftless" were the luckiest. They "changed their base" more often than the steady and temperate. If the latter pitched on a poor claim they would stick to it. That often meant sticking to bad luck. Of four men who struck it rich at or near my locality all were "hard characters." If Satan did lure the crowd to California, he seemed to favor his own there.

There was Jim Cole, of Hawkins Bar. Cole seldom allowed sobriety to get the best of him. He rarely had over fifty cents in cash in his pocket at once, lived, as he expressed it, for months "on the smell of an oil rag," and struck it rich every three years. From ground that others had worked, and, as they supposed, worked out, Cole would bring to earth new treasure out of some overlooked corner. Then he took his dust to the nearest camp, sold it, put fifteen or twenty twenty-dollar pieces in his pocket, treated the crowd, went into a whisky oblivion, waked therefrom in three or four days penniless, borrowed a dollar from the proprietor of the Phoenix saloon, got a bottle of cocktails on trust, and jogged back over Red mountain to his solitary cabin, apparently serene and contented.

In 1870 I visited this man on the same bar he lit on in 1849. He was the only man there. Eighteen years before the Bar boasted one thousand voters. Cole's cabin was but fifty feet from the camp graveyard. He knew all who lay there. His nearest neighbor was two miles distant.

The richest claim I ever saw was struck by a whisky-drinking crowd at Indian Bar. They were river bank diggers, without any regular claim. They worked here to-day and there to-morrow as the ground paid. They were a shiftless crew, and a reproach to the camp. Their leader, Pat McGuirk, was a true born ruffian. He thrashed his three followers and partners about once a week, and apparently for this reason they stuck to him. These gentlemen were not after a "big thing." They were pecking away at the river bank, content with making "grub and whisky money," when one day they struck an old channel of the Tuolumne, back in the bowels of a mountain. It was very rich—aggravatingly rich to those of us who had walked over it for years and deemed it valueless. It gave McGuirk's crowd more prosperity than they could stand. Prosperity with them meant plenty of whisky. I think it took about four years to finish off all but McGuirk with delirium tremens, more commonly known in our parts as the "snakes." But McGuirk survived. Satan held him in too high esteem to allow him to perish prematurely. The claim panned out about $200,000, most of which went into the pocket of a hard working, thrifty Massachusetts man, who bought McGuirk out, made his fortune and was at his wits-end to know what to do with himself on finding he had no longer to work for a living. He, too, would have died, but fortunately a woman sued him for breach of promise. This gave his mind needed exercise and kept him from rusting to death.

An agreeable loafer went one day out of the town of Columbia, seated himself under a tree, prodded in the ground with a stick, and prodded out a $10,000 lump of gold. He would never have prodded to such purpose had he been an industrious, steady going man who would stick patiently, perseveringly and properly to one thing. This golden lump made of him for a time a respectable personage, and his opinions on divers subjects were held by the community at large in much higher repute the day after his find.

Near a lone trail in Mariposa county, a wandering miner seated himself on a ledge of rock, ate his dinner and smoked his pipe. Looking indifferently at the rock he saw gold in it. He had seated himself on a fortune.

These facts came under my own limited field for observation. Any old gold miner can fill you full of them. The aggregate would fill a large volume. It seems to show that at times and in some localities, industry, perseverance and temperate habits do not always bring what is expected from their exercise.

I do not believe the average for the California gold digger since 1849 would amount to $1 per day, and I do believe that the fruitless labor expended there would have built two railroads reaching from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and given to each worker thereon a comfortable farm in California, where the labor of one year devoted to cultivating the soil will yield results it would take five years to accomplish in the New England states. There is vacant land-enough now on the foothills of the Sierre Nevadas to give comfortable homes to a million of people, and on this land you can grow the apple and the orange from the same acre.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

ROOF AND BACK YARD.

A SPECIAL SUMMER RESORT FOR EVERY PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

Valuable Room on the Housetops Wasted—Reclaiming the Domain of the Nomadic Cat—A Charming Stay-at-Home Florida.

[New York Cor. Kansas City Times.]

It is surprising, also, that New Yorkers have not yet learned to get more good out of their roofs and back yards. The inhabitants of tenement houses have native (or imported) wit enough to take to the roof as a sleeping place in summer; but what the well-to-do citizen needs is not so much to go to sleep on his roof as to wake up to its pleasure-giving facilities. A night or two ago I was disturbed by some slight explosions on the roof under which I find shelter, and discovered that two young men from an adjoining house had come over to practice pistol shooting at a target against one of my chimneys. It is perhaps carrying the progressive movement a little too far to establish pistol ranges on the housetops.

But an important lesson may be learned from the illuminated summer garden on the summit of the Casino, and the open air restaurant on the roof of Mr. Cyrus W. Field's Washington building, near the Bowling Green, where one may dine in full command of view over the entire harbor and a large part of the city, with variagated and picturesque expanses of water dotted by the colored lights of ferries and shipping on the one hand and on the other dusky stretches of masonry furrowed with dim lanes of gaslight or irradiated from the circles of electric lamps in the public squares. There is no reason why every private house should not have its special summer resort provided with awnings and flowers on the roof. At such an altitude the evening air is nearly always cool and refreshing even on the hottest nights.

Nor need the usefulness of the housetop end with the warm months. In Twenty-seventy street, near Fifth avenue, is a stable on the roof of which stands a large hothouse, where a profusion of green plants and rose bushes grow all winter, making a pretty spectacle for the passer-by. The suggestion which it offers opens up a whole new order of delightful retreats which might be provided for winter, a sort of stay-at-home Florida, which could be enjoyed by the slight effort of riding up in an elevator. Invalids could get their sun bath in such places when unable to walk or drive out. Apartment houses and hotels in particular could maintain these conservatories to advantage; and they would be just as desirable in other cities as in New York. Eastern and western papers please copy.

I am led to these reflections just now by the experience of a recent call on some European acquaintances who have settled latterly in New York. I speak of them as Europeans because it would be hard to say exactly what country they claim as their own. They have lived in St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin and Paris, in short, wherever the journalistic duties of the head of the house have happened to call him. On the evening of my call the parlors were darkened, but a distant murmur of voices gave assurance of the presence of the family somewhere on the premises. The servant took the card, disappeared and returned in a few moments with an invitation to "step out into the back yard."

Ordinarily this would be considered anything but a flattering invitation to a visitor; but feeling sure that, however mysterious the summons, I was safe, I allowed myself to be conducted to the basement and through a door, opening on the space usually reserved behind every New York house. The custom is to make this studiously forlorn enclosure about 40x20 or 25 feet. On Mondays and Tuesdays it is given up to the drying of clothes, and on the nights of all days in the week it is sacredly kept as a rendezvous for the nomadic cat, the tail-board fences between yards being used as highways by these small, tame tigers in their journeys from one enclosure to another. I found that my European friend had banished the cats and had erected a little pavilion at the rear end of his yard, furnishing it with chairs and tables and lighting it with gas. Trailing vines served to shut out the sun's rays in the daytime, so that in the evening the pavilion formed a cool and delightful family sitting-room.

"I had this place built as soon as we moved in" said my host, as I seated myself in a reclining chair and accepted the glass of beer proffered by his wife. "We have been the wonder of the whole neighborhood ever since we began to spend our evenings here instead of the hot parlors. The cats next door 'receive' on Mondays in August, but otherwise they don't trouble the neighborhood much now, and so we sit here enjoying the quiet while all the other people in the block silently swelter indoors."

The prescriptive rights of the cat in New York are very strong; so that my friend's invasion of their territory is perhaps frowned upon by citizens who still believe in feline supremacy over the back yard. But in time this superstition may die out, and then his example will doubtless be imitated. By the way, I hear that a well-known electrician is completing a house in Thirty-sixth street which is to be quite a marvel in the number and variety of its electrical arrangements. The hall lamp lights by electricity at the opening of the front door; the clocks will all run uniformly by electricity; flowers and plants in the conservatory are to be grown by electric light; the electric engine will pump up water; thermometers in various rooms, connected by electric wire with a thermometer out of doors, will register the external temperature; there will be electric ventilating fans, and sundry other contrivances are contemplated.

It would seem as if the list might be made complete by adding an attachment for giving a shock to burglars and for the expulsion of the above mentioned cat from the back yard. Life would then become comparatively endurable.

A Precocious Infant.

[Boston Transcript.]

They were sitting on the piazza, Pelham and the young lady whom his friends call "The Substitute," the future Mrs. Pelham being in Europe, and the inevitable piazza small boy was near, as usual. Pelham calls him an execrable little toad this year.

Last season he styled him a precocious infant, and the boy feels the difference, although he understands neither phrase, and, acting accordingly, he no sooner saw the two deep in converse, "Didn't say that right," he remarked, from the vantage ground of the piazza railing, after a time. "Heard you say it to Miss Alice, last year, and it went like this"—and at the top of his voice he repeated Pelham's best and favorite quotation. Where he learned it nobody knows, but Pelham suspects the teaching of a rival. And "The Substitute!" Men are too scarce at the hotel for her to say anything.

So many of the boys sent to West Point prove unable to pass the examination for admission that about fifty congressional districts are unrepresented.

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Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 10 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.
In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.
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Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

AN ELABORATE CRAZY QUILT AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS OF NOTE.

A Thoughtless, Cruel Practice—Keeping Recipes—Treatment of Hysteria—A Great Chemist on Bonnets—Gossip—Notes and Paragraphs.

[Detroit Free Press "Household."]

A kaleidoscopic quilt, whose every silken scrap brings to view some surprise in the embroidered name or initials of celebrities of the day, is being made by Mrs. Robert M. Yost, of St. Louis, Mo. The pieces for this elaborate fabric have been gathered from far and near, and in nearly all cases were accompanied by autograph letters from the contributors.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, in behalf of her brother, sent a white satin cravat embroidered with purple pansies in chenille, the letters "G. C." in old English text worked in pink and embossed in little pansies in purple and yellow. Miss Cleveland sent for her own contribution a piece of hunter's green velvet, the fragment of a reception dress, on which Mrs. Yost has worked the initials "R. E. C." in pink, with a spray of wild roses and leaves off at one side.

Speaker Carlisle's initials appear on a white cravat, worked with convolvulus and leaves, the blossoms blue and pink, the large C worked in blue and pink. Mrs. Carlisle is represented by a scrap of black striped moire, on which a butterfly poses near the big pink C in the center.

Mrs. Grant sent a number of magnificent pieces, among them a scrap of Mrs. Sartoris' wedding dress on which the letter S in old English text is embroidered in blue with lilies-of-the-valley scrolled about it. Mrs. Grant's own initials are worked in gold in a piece of winecolored velvet, one of the dresses she wore at the White House, and a fragment of one of the hero's cravats is worked with his initials in red, blue and white.

In close contiguity will come a scrap of one of Jeff Davis' neckties, on which the letters J. D. are wrought in blue with little field flowers worked in yellow in their centers. Mrs. Davis is represented by a scrap of purple and black brocaded silk embroidered simply with D.

One piece that makes a handsome showing is of pale amber silk, elegantly brocaded with roses and leaves of a brighter shade of yellow, a scrap from a dress worn by Mrs. James K. Polk at the White House, whose initial letter, a large P, is wrought in orange on a piece of black velvet from another of her gowns during her stay at the executive mansion.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's daughter, Virginia Pelham Stuart, who was asked for a memento of her father, sent some scraps of black and yellow silk, the color of her father's cavalry, which she wore when she presented a flag to the Stuart horse guards in Richmond, and received in acknowledgment a medal with crossed swords and medallion attached.

Mrs. John A. Logan's initials appear in pink on a rich green velvet scrap.

"Beauregard" wrought in bright blue letters along the length of a black gros-grain necktie speaks for itself.

A very interesting relic is a band of pink ottoman ribbon embroidered with the letters N. H. P. in gold color, little blue forget-me-nots caressing the centers. The ribbon was the last one ever worn by the famous St. Louis belle, Nellie Hazeltine Paramore, once reported to be Mr. Tilden's betrothed, who tied it about her throat to wear at the lunch party the day before she sank on her bed in the illness which proved fatal.

A unique souvenir is a piece of stone-gray ribbon on which the letters A. J. are worked beautifully in pink and the end scrolled with lilies of the valley. The letter accompanying this, signed "Annie James," relates that the writer wore the ribbon at the trial of her husband, Frank James, at Gallatin, Tex.

Two tiny pieces of modest brown and black silk, bearing the initials, "P. C. & A. C.," in small blue and crimson characters, studded with field daisies and forget-me-nots, have all the sweet simplicity of those gifted sisters—Phoebe Cary and Alice Cary.

Ella Wheeler sent a gorgeous piece of yellow satin from one of her wedding gowns, and asked that it might be embroidered with "a red carnation—the flower I love best." On it glows a carnation, finely wrought in red chenille and set in green leaves. The letters E. W. are emblazoned in cardinal silk on the yellow satin.

One of the most interesting pieces is a straight, broad strip formed of creamy brocade and pale blue satin across which "Ouida" glows in large scarlet letters and set between in a stiff medieval way, as on stained glass, is a row of white marguerites with golden hearts wrought in chenille.

Augusta Evans sent a piece of black velvet on which A. E. is marked in cardinal, with pale pansies decorating the letters.

"A piece of Miss Alcott's best gown" was the written indorsement that came with a scrap of black velvet which is embroidered with a large A in blue silk illuminated with carnation pinks.

A souvenir of Mrs. M. J. Holmes shows her initials marked in floral letters on a scrap of green gros-grain.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the poet of Virginia, sent a scrap of her lavender silk gown.

Whittier sent the end of a black silk necktie, which is wrought with a scarlet W wreathed with little yellow field flowers.

Patti took from the bosom of her dress, just after one of her performances of "Traviata," the pink ribbon on which her name is inscribed in white, and a trail of forget-me-nots.

"Aimee," embroidered in scarlet letters, interlaced with starry white jessamines, flashes across a bit of blue ribbon that she snatched from her black locks.

On a square of superb black velvet that once formed part of Ristori's train is embroidered "Ristori."

A flash of gold roses on a creamy satin ground forms the field for the brilliant scarlet D. that designates the contribution sent by Fanny Davenport.

Emma Abbott sends a piece of royal purple velvet, on which E. A. is worked in pink and blue.

Ellen Terry's gowns have a representative in a rich cream satin scrap from one of her Portia robes, wrought with heliotropes to form her initials.

Susan B. Anthony sends not only a piece of her best black silk gown—on which Mrs. Yost has worked a large purple A—but a bit of blue ribbon which, she writes, "is from round the lovely white coil of Mrs. Cady Stanton's hair."

Best Way of Keeping Recipes.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

A Correspondent writes: "What is the best way of keeping recipes so that one does not have to hunt through masses of newspaper clippings?" A blank book bound in stiff boards or muslin and divided into sections is the best and most convenient form. An index is written thus: "Soup," "sauces," "fish," "meat," "vegetable," "game," "desert," "cakes," "bread," "beverages," "sundries." These main divisions may be subdivided as desired. Allot a certain number of pages to each main division, giving the proper heading in the body of the book. As each recipe is tried, copy it neatly into the book under its proper heading. The printed recipe could be pasted in the book, but it does not look so neat as fair writing. Index each recipe under its proper heading in the general index, and there will be no trouble in finding it. Under "sundries" write any practical suggestions with regard to household matters. Such a book is of the greatest assistance to a housekeeper, for it presents in succinct form her actual experience, and enables her to prepare her weekly bill of fare with the greatest ease.

Thoughtless but Cruel.

[Hilary True in Minneapolis Housekeeper.]

Of all the mean creatures that live, I think the meanest are those that make fun of the defects or deformities of their fellow creatures, and if there is any punishment too bad for them I have failed to hear of it.

And these cruelties are by no means confined to boys and girls. Grown men and women suffer in the same way. A lady who has long been an invalid was telling me only a few weeks ago that a thoughtless caller once remarked on seeing her, "Why, how thin you are! You are a perfect skeleton!" The "skeleton" told me that for months after that, she would see no visitor but her dearest friends, because she thought herself so thin as to be frightful.

Another lady, well on in years, told me once that she had never got over the remark of a schoolmate when she was a tall and slender young girl.

"Here comes Telegraph Pole" was all that said schoolmate had to say to insure everlasting remembrance. The victim told me that she used to lie awake nights after that, trying to devise some way to subtract one cubit from her stature, and that ever since a single word concerning her height will bring back those old feelings with all their original force.

One lady of my acquantance has remarkably small hands and feet. But, strange to say, it hurts her just as badly to be reminded of the fact as it did me to learn of my large "understanding."

A short and stout person is sure sooner or later to be accosted as "fatty" or "chub." One with red hair as "sorrel top" or "carrots;" while large eyes will procure for their possessor the pleasing name of "owls-eyes;" large or prominent teeth, "ivory;" a large nose, "proboscis;" and so on to the end of the chapter.

To a sensitive person one such joke is enough to last a life time, and it is often the case that a sore spot made by some such remark, is forever after kept sensitive by comparatively trifling ones not maliciously—only thoughtlessly—uttered.

Household Hints.

Oil of lavender will drive away flies.

Grained wood should be washed with cold tea.

If paper has been laid under the carpet all dust may be easily removed with it.

Mortar and paint may be removed from window glass with hot, sharp vinegar.

Copperas mixed with the whitewash put upon the cellar walls will keep vermin away.

Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

Drain pipes and all places that are sour or impure may be cleansed with lime water or carbolic acid.

Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bedsteads. Hot alum water is also good for this purpose.

The warmth of floors is greatly increased by having carpet lining of layers of paper *under the carpet.*

Cayenne pepper blown into the cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.

If a bedstead creaks at each movement of the sleeper, remove the slats and wrap the end of each in old newspaper. This will prove a complete silencer.

Carpets should be thoroughly beat on the wrong side first, and then on the right side, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox-gall or ammonia and water.

If the wall about the stove has been smoked by the stove, cover the black patches with gumshellac, and they will not strike through either paint or kalsomine.

Furniture needs cleaning as much as other woodwork. It may be washed with warm soapsuds quickly, wiped dried and then rubbed with an oily cloth. To polish it rub with rotten stone and sweet oil. Clean off the oil and polish with chamois skin.

How to Treat Hysterics.

[Philadelphia Call.]

When a woman is attacked with hysterical excitement, don't begin by trying to bully her into keeping quiet, which will excite her the more; nor pester her by telling her how she is annoying others. The patient is the first thing to be thought of; let her feel that you are doing everything for her comfort, and she will be grateful and struggle to aid your efforts.

If possible, clear the room of other people, so that they may not annoy her; open the window and let the air blow over her face. Bathing the face and hands with cold water relieves the faintness; aromatic spirits of ammonia sprinkled on a cloth and laid on the chest is good. (If held too close to the nostrils it causes instead of relieves oppression in breathing.) Try to relieve the mind of the patient of any anxiety; she should be soothed into a state of perfect mental calm. If she does not seem to be getting better, medicine should be administered. But its selection should be guided by the symptoms of each individual.

Some physicians, when called upon to prescribe for a patient subject to such attacks, don't think it necessary to see her, but order some general anodyne, which does not always answer, as some organic affections may be the cause of it. Sometimes, although there may be no valvular disease, there is heart trouble which requires a local remedy before relief can be given. Whatever the cause may be, when a remedy is found to give relief, keep it constantly on hand.

Does It Bring Deformity?

[Uniontown Press.]

It is hardly worth while to tell our fair friends that men do not admire the revival of long skirts and the hitching gestures which they entail upon women. Nature has given but one animal a train, and that one is the peacock. The bird is not compelled to kick its appendage into shape behind, and therefore wears it gracefully. We begin to notice that the girls' stooping to pick up their skirts is making them lop-sided. Women whose bones and muscles are matured are not much affected by the unnatural and almost constant use of the right arm downward and the consequent bending of the whole body; but girls are affected in a way that will bring partial deformity. In not a few cases lop-sidedness is quite apparent to eyes that measure with accuracy any deviation from the line of symmetry and perpendicularity. Worth and his worthless man milliners have worked much harm to the forms and health of women.

An Off Year for Jewelry.

[Boston Beacon.]

One reason why refined people have abandoned a display of jewelry on their persons is, rich and artistic patterns have been too well imitated in baser metals, whereby "cheap" jewelry has had all the fine effect of the genuine article at one-eighth its cost. But the savage love of ornament is by no means extinguished in the most cultured breast, and the whirligig of time will soon bring this fashion, which has been taking a long rest in pink cotton. Its day will come again.

A Great Chemist on Bonnets.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

M. Chevreul, the centenarian chemist of the Academy of Sciences, is not too old to discuss the interesting question of bonnets and millinery. A black bonnet, he says, with white, pink or red feathers of flowers, suits a fair complexion. A dead white hat is only suitable for florid complexions, whether blondes or brunettes. A white bonnet for a blonde should have white or pink flowers; blue is still better. Brunettes should avoid blue, and rather choose red, pink or orange. Light-blue bonnets are especially suitable for fair persons. For dark persons who venture to wear a blue bonnet, yellow is indispensable. A green bonnet sets off a pale or slightly colored complexion. A pink bonnet should not be too near the face, but should be separated by the hair or by a white or green inside trimming, the latter color especially. A dark-green bonnet is only suitable for persons with a highly colored complexion. Avoid yellow or orange bonnets. Violet is not to be recommended unless separated from the face, not only by the hair, but by yellow accessories also.

Just Like a Woman.

[Rehoboth Sunday Herald.]

Isn't this just like a woman? A lady living on a Manitoba prairie describes the profound loneliness of the great wastes of grass as follows: "During these long evenings I take up a book and think I will read and I do read for five minutes or so, and then I go out to try if I can see something but I only behold the everlasting prairie and sky; then I come in again, not having seen anything, and I try to read once more, but read I can't, and I must go out again to see something, for something I must see. And I go out again, and, as before, only behold the same prairie and sky, as far as the eye can reach, and then I come in and have a good cry."

Be Both-Handed.

[Minneapolis Housekeeper.]

Now why not teach children to be both-handed? They naturally use both hands with equal ease, and why should they not be trained to use both with equal facility? It is cruel to tie up a child's left hand when he attempts to use it—unless he uses it to the exclusion of his right hand—since it practically maims him for life. Constant use of the right hand makes the right side of the body larger and stronger than the left, which is in itself a reason for not doing so. Let children have the free use of both hands and encourage them in it.

Make Her Perennial.

[Hartford Post.]

Yes, the summer girl is unique. Without her summer existance would be monotonously dull; with her it is monotonously delightful. But there is something very singular about the summer girl. She disappears at the close of the season—as totally disappears as if she had dropped out of existence altogether. The autumn and the winter and the spring do not reproduce her type. Can not some arrangement be made whereby the summer girl can be with us all the year round.

A "Safety" Riding-Habit.

[Exchange.]

A "safety" riding-habit is an unpleasantly suggestive garment, but an English firm advertises it with great complacency. Its especial safeness is founded on the fact that it has no hem, so that if the rider should be thrown and if her skirt should be caught, it would tear asunder at once, so that she would not be dragged.

Mexican Beauties.

[Exchange.]

A tourist in New Mexico writes that he started back in horror on first seeing one of those black-eyed beauties whom he had heard described as characteristic of the native people. She was ginger-colored, hard-featured, barefooted, half clothed and very untidy, and she proved to be a type, too.

Courtesy to Newsboys.

["Good Manners."]

Take a circular when handed you, if possible; it is not only courtesy, but kindness to do so. If a newsboy asks you to buy a paper, answer him civilly. A true gentleman will be as courteous to a newsboy as to a millionaire.

Women in a Banking House.

Women are largely employed by the Rothchilds in their London banking house, the firm preferring them because of their greater accuracy in certain portions of the work than is common among men.

Home Happiness.

[Cor. Brattleboro Household.]

To make home beautiful, keep only one eye on profit. Best of all never look away off for happiness. Remember "'tis a plant that only thrives by home cultivation."

To Keep Knives from Rusting.

Steel knives not in daily use may be kept from rusting if they are dipped in a strong solution of soda, one part of water to four of soda. Then wipe dry, roll in flannel, and put in a dry place.

Rarely linger on the street to talk, as you obstruct the passers-by. Turn back and walk with your frind, if you desire to converse.

Never yawn anywhere, without covering the mouth with the hand.

Some Queer Statistics.

[Exchange.]

A Chicago paper has obtained some queer statistics from the restaurateur of the Exhibition building where Theodore Thomas gave his concerts: "On Wagner nights we sell five times the amount of beer sold on any other nights, and the number of pretzels and seed cakes consumed is enormous. On Mendelssohn nights there is a notable falling off in the demand for ham sandwiches. I make a profit of 85 per cent. on every ham sandwich I sell. This man Mendelssohn does not strike me as being much of a musician anyway. Strauss is the best friend I find in my business, for he creates a demand for wine. There's nothing like a Strauss waltz to make a man feel rich, and to reconcile a woman to the utmost limit of human vanity."

A Pretty Sure Sign.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

One sign of the permanency of the British occupation of Egypt is, that classes for the study of the Arabic language by non-commissioned officers and privates have been opened in Alexandria and Cairo, under the authority of the British war office and at the expense of the British military department in Egypt.

A German manufactory is turning out over a ton a day of glucose made of old linen rags.

- - -

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We have just received several cases of Underwear, Which we will offer at

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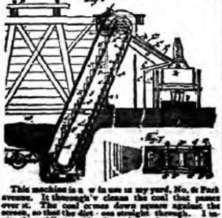

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WANTED—A woman for general housework. Kind to children. German preferred. Apply 19 Somerset street, corner of Craig Place. 23-2

ONE LARGE ROOM to let with board, also room for a few more table boarders at Mrs. A. V. Searing's, Second street, corner of Central avenue. 22-4

WANTED—Middle aged white woman, strong and capable, to attend upon convalescent lady. Address P. O. Box 507. 22-2

FOR SALE—Two Jersey cows, good milkers and gentle. Great pets. Very cheap. Address, Mrs. Henry A. Armstrong, Clinton avenue, Evona. 22-6

BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 835. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange.—A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 50x150 feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-18tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

$500 REWARD. The subscriber, William Moore, offers to give the above reward for the information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the stables in the rear of City Hotel, on Saturday night, the 5th inst.

Wm. Moore.

21-6

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees, Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 9-10-60

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 154. 8-20 3m

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 8-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep in Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1302, Plainfield. 6-10f

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 6-11-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

Professional Cards.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 9-15-20

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 'till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-22

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homoeopathic Physician, Office 28 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 4

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

W. H. NEIDLINGER of Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to devote two days each week to teaching piano, organ or harmony in Plainfield. Refers to Mr. Dudly Buck of Brooklyn, and Rev. Robert Lowrey and Mr. A. Vanderbeck of Plainfield. Anyone wishing particulars please call on either of the above named gentlemen and Mr. Neidlinger will call upon them in the course of a few days. 18-6

Marriages.

SCOTT—GILLESPIE at Stows Hill, Troy, N. J. by the Rev. C. R. Hawley, Sept. 22, Thomas Scott Pringle of Duer street, North Plainfield, to Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, of Troy, N. Y.

CUDLIPP—ANDERSON—At the residence of the bride's sister, 28 West Fifth street, Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1885, by Rev. W. R. Richards, George W. Cudlipp of New York, to Miss Ella Anderson of New Rochelle. No cards.

LAING'S HOTEL.

J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.

Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,

Plainfield, N. J.

A First-Class Family Resort.

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

The price of The News delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

The News is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	48	6 a. m.	60
9 a. m.	49	9 a. m.	62
12 m	50	12 m.	73
3 p m.	54	3 p. m	78

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 49 a. m	Sunrise	5 49 a. m
Sun Sets	5 55 p. m.	Sun Sets	5 55 p. m.
Moon Rises	4.50 p. m.	Moon Rises.	p. m.

Chronological Events.

Leverrier died 1877.

Signal Office Prediction.

Fair weather, northwesterly winds, lower temperature and a cool wave.

JOTTINGS.

—Hear the infant Patti to-night at the Casino.

—Once more the Bee Hive are offering cheap kid gloves.

—The air was full of snow flakes about noon to-day. It is something unusual to see snow in September.

—Sale of seats for "Burr Oaks," the picturesque American drama at Music Hall, Sept. 29th. begins next Saturday.

—Miss Linda da Costa, the beautiful child soprano, will appear at the Casino Rink this evening. The New York Herald says: "She is a minature Patti."

—A partial eclipse of the moon will occur to-night. It will be visib'e throughout the United States, South and Central America, the West Indies, and Mexico.

—A demented woman attracted a great deal of attention on Park avenue yesterday by her actions. She was sitting on the curb on North avenue and when told to move on by officer Lynch, the unfortunate creature claimed to be the Goddess of Liberty.

—A small boy in the employ of L. Paoli, while riding along Duer street about half-past twelve to-day, fell from the horse and was struck by one of the animal's hoofs, badly cutting his head and rendering him insensible. He was carried into a house near by and soon revived.

—Messrs Wooiston & Buckle, the talented decorators, of this city, signed a contract yesterday, for the painting of the new Fraley residence on Park avenue. The interior is to be cabinet furnished, under the direction of architect Teale. Messrs. Wooiston & Buckle are making more than a local reputation because of their excellent work. They have within the past year furnished some of the most elegant residences in this vicinity. The finish of the Closson residence which is considered one of the most beautiful to be found within a radius of many miles, the study of Rev. Dr. Vincent on Fifth street, and the ceilings of the residence of Mr. Baldwin on Park Avenue, being among some of the specimens of the work by Mr. Rose, their frescoer, who decorated for them the Methodist church, which was reopened but a few Sundays ago. This firm have demonstrated that it is quite unnecessary to go to New York for fine work, and our leading citizens are showing their appreciation of them, by liberal patronage.

Who Was He?

While a lady was waiting for her husband on Park avenue Saturday evening, a man who was under the influence of liquor came up and threw his arms around her neck and commenced hugging her. The lady screamed several times, when the fellow became frightened and ran up Park avenue. She thinks she can identify him.

PERSONAL.

Miss Emma Harrison of Philadelphia is visiting friends on East Second street.

Chas. R. Frace, the popular floor manager, will be on duty to-night at the Casino.

Mrs. Carmon and family of East Sixth street, removed Friday to Greenville to permanently reside there.

Mrs. Ammon and children of Cottage Place, leave soon for Martinville to spend a few weeks with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Bachman of West Second street have returned from a two months' visit to Europe.

Mrs. S. T. Wilbur of East Third street, will start Monday for Albany and Saratoga County, N. Y., to be gone a month.

Thomas Scott Pringle of Duer street, North Plainfield, was yesterday united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gillespie of Troy, N. Y., by Rev. C. R. Hawley of that place.

Edward Wolverton and Miss Lillie Kenny of Madison avenue, this city, were united in marriage in Philadelphia to-day. After a wedding tour the happy couple will take up their residence on East Second street.

At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. A. J. Gavett, on West Fifth street, George W. Cudlipp of New York, and Miss Ella Anderson of New Rochelle, were united in marriage by Rev. W. R. Richards yesterday.

Mrs. Winston, Mrs. Roane and Mrs. Quinn of East Third street, and Mrs. Flynn of Madison avenue, have lately returned from a few days' visit to the southern part of Connecticut, where they went to attend a funeral of one of their relatives.

Mr. C. L. Taillant of No. 30 Manning avenue, North Plainfield, returned yesterday from a visit to Cliffdale, his daughter's (Mrs. McPherson,) beautiful country seat at Poughkeepsie, where he has been rusticating for the past two or three weeks, much improved in health.

ST. JOHN'S VIEWS.

Verbatim Report of a $50 Lecture on Prohibition.

The Prohibitionists of Elizabeth and vicinity filled Library Hall, Elizabeth, last Saturday evening to hear ex-Governor St. John lecture on his pet theme—Prohibition. A large number of Plainfielders were interested listeners. Additional interest will be added when it is known that the doughty ex-Governor received the sum of $50 for the lecture, and was willing to enlighten the people of this city at the same figure, but was politely refused. At the request of the Secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Elizabeth we give below a verbatim report from manuscript furnished us, of the lecture delivered on the occasion.

Mr. President and Citizens:—While I thank my kind friend for the statements he has made in my behalf, I believe that a thousand, aye, a million men like myself may go down in the struggle and be forgotten; but the principle will live while time lasts.

I am not here to tell you of the effect of alcoholic stimulants on a man's brain, for any man who has brains knows what it is; but unless we back up the will of the people by a true principle we cannot succeed.

I am here to appeal to you as citizens, having at heart, the good of the people. For after all, Prohibition is in politics and it is there to stay. I speak to answer. I have been called crazy. In fact this is the second time I have been called crazy. The first was when I cast my ballot for Fremont and freedom, and the second was when I became a Prohibitionist.

When it was desired to place in the Constitution of this country an amendment to make valid the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, a third party (the Republican party) was organized. You cannot name any reform but has been brought about by political agency; and the blotting out of the dram-shops will be done in the same way. What we say is needed to-day, are morals in the political system. When we organized to blot out slavery we appealed to the morals. The Mormon question is a purely moral question, yet they brought this into politics some years since, and they have continued to fire paper bullets across the country at them ever since. There is as much mormonism practised at Washington as there is in Utah. When any political party organize, every other party is afraid to run morals into politics.

Old issues have passed away, and I say to you, Republicans, and you, Democrats, that you cannot say on the part of foreigners that this country is a refuge for the down-trodden and oppressed. You invited immigration when California was not a doubtful State. But when you found the Chinamen had no vote then you did not want him. That terrible Chinese murder, one of the foulest every perpetrated, can have no redress from Government. It did not occur in the South or in the West, but in the North, where a few Chinamen were willing to work low and live peaceably. It is good to be a moral country. I say also to you, Republicans, you cannot keep your party in power on the cry of Southern outrage and bloody shirt. The political parties are something like the place where the city garbage is emptied. You find old boots, old shoes, tin cans, ashes, old clothes, and a beer keg. When a campaign is started they go to this heap of rubbish and take a beer keg and put in a couple of broom handles for arms and a couple more for legs, put on a pair of pants and boots, and an old coat; put an old hat on the top and start out equipped; this is inexpensive. If it is defeated it goes back and drops the things where they came from; and I will say one thing for it, if defeated it still wears the same sweet smile. For 24 years the Republican party have been in power. This the Democrats have it; if they get defeated the other party will go to their ash heap and dress up again.

It is remarkably strange that the man who did his fighting in his country's darkest hour, Gen. Sherman, is for peace; but his brother John, who never smelled powder, is getting on his feet and crying war. Now I say to you frankly and call your attention to this feature.

In the 13 ex-slave States 1,600,000 votes. In 1872, the Republicans carried nine States in the solid Democratic South. Do you not think this is an intelligent vote? In the South you increased your vote cast.

In some of the cities, and I suppose you have them here, they have cast-iron boys on the corners of the streets holding out their hands with rings on them, and you fasten your horse to them and it is secure. The Government protects these cast-iron boys. By their side sits a little boot-black ready to give you a shine for a nickel. Perhaps he is the victim of circumstances and has a mother or brothers and sisters dependent on him, while his father spends his earnings in the dram-shop. The Government does not protect him. The Prohibition party is the only one who are for protecting the little boot-black.

I was at Washington yesterday and rode out to the Soldiers' Home. As I went I saw a funeral pass and on entering the Home I inquired whose it was. Mrs. Chase, the lady in charge, told me that one of the soldiers whom the Government supported, received his pay, bought drink and came in drunk and stabbed to the heart one of the most earnest temperance workers in the Home. I said how is this! Do you have drink here? No, she said, but the place is fringed all around with saloons.

I now call your attention to a little history. Go to the report of internal revenue for 1862, at the close of the year. In 1863 it was ascertained that 16,000,000 gallons of spirituous, and 62,000,000 of malt liquors had been sold. At the end of 21 years 79,000,000 spirituous and 585,900,000 gallons of malt liquors in 1884 were sold. This was an increase of 500 per cent. in distilled, and 900 per cent. in malt liquors. Then you say let the Republican party alone. How long would it have taken you to rid us of intemperance at this rate?

The Government is the boss shareholder in this partnership. Uncle Sam receives 90 cents out of every $1 20. He comes with his hands stretched out together before him, and kneeling before the liquor traffic says, for the sum of $25 you may put the schackles upon my wrists for 12 months, and at the end of that time, for the same sum, you may bind me for another term.

My Republican friend, remember this is the outgrowth of the laws made by the Republican party. We cannot send our boys out West without their being surrounded by these dram-shops. The Prohibitionists of this country have pled with the old parties for, lo! these many years, and told them what was coming. Neither of the old parties have given any encouragement. Neither of these parties in the State of New Jersey or the city of Elizabeth dare to crook the finger in this line.

You tell me the way to do this is to regulate by high license. The liquor traffic is either right or wrong. If it is right you ought to place it on the level with other business; but if it is wrong you cannot pile up money enough to make it right. I say to you, if the Christian people of this country were all united in this interest as those in the liquor traffic are in theirs, you would wipe it out in 24 months.

The other day I went to the Prohibition Convention in Syracuse. The first time I went with three men. The last time I went with 126 delegates. They say we have put the cause back 20 years, and I say to the politicians of New Jersey that we intend to set it back in the same way for 40 years. Both of the old parties are tied hand and foot. We propose to fight for it, because it is right. The liquor traffic is the most destructive power in the country. $271 are spent for it to every one dollar used for the cause of Christ, sending nearly 100,000 human souls to perdition every year. A few hundred men and women stepped out against it. And I say to you now, my Republican and Democratic friends, that no party can live in this country who burn their opponents in effigy. Have you men forgotten your persecution in your young days? * * * Have you forgotten how they egged you in the streets. I ask you live Republicans can you endorse a party that persecuted the men that dared to avow a principle. From Mr. Blair down (and I do not say it with any unkind feeling) I do not know of any Republican candidate who had the manhood to say it was wrong, save Mr. Blair of New Hampshire. Are you going to attach yourselves to a party of this kind? It is a question which above all others is going to shake the Nation. It is costing us more money and destroying more homes than one and all the evils combined. It is a wonder that God will permit a government to stand that is in league with the devil.

A widow woman living in a small village in the West had one son and a daughter. There were no saloons there. When this son became 17 years old a licensed saloon was opened. After a while he went there to play a game of cards. He drank a glass of cream ale and gradually began drinking something stronger. Before six months he drank too much, and becoming angry with a young man over a game of cards, he killed him. The day of his execution found his young sister on her knees at the executive house of the State pleading at least for an extension of time. His mother was in his cell. When the time came for him to go he was literally torn from her embrace, and she fell fainting to the floor. He ascended the scaffold, the rope was adjusted, the black cap put on, and the trap sprung. At this moment the rope broke. He fell with the blood gushing from his mouth and nose. In his agony he thought his mother was near, and he said, "Mother, tell them to hurry and stop this great suffering;" and I say to you, men, hurry to stop this great suffering. I say to you men here to-night, this does not appeal to you alone, it appeals to your mothers and your boys, and to you, young men, who have honored us with your presence, I say do not start out wrong in life. Do not make the mistake of the men who voted for slavery. Do not make the mistake of many of the older ones of to-day. You remember how we sent the slaves back into the Southern lines. And we never did gain a great victory until January, 1863, when Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the slaves free. What made it so? Because then we got on God's side in the fight; but from the time that we struck at slavery we never lost a battle till Lee surrendered to Grant.

"Put on the whole armor of God." Oh, yes! If we cannot prohibit it, we had better get a little portion of revenue out of it. I say to you that you have not lessened it by licensing it any more than levying a tax on brimstone would save the lost souls. Cast in your ballot for your home's sake, your children's sake, and for Christ's sake.

In Search of a Villain.

Yesterday Chief of Police Dodd received a telegram from Bound Brook, stating that a man of medium height, with a sandy moustache, and wearing a blue suit of clothes, criminally assaulted a girl aged 12 years in that vicinity, and asking the Chief to arrest him if seen in this vicinity. From the description given in the telegram the Chief could not recognize the man, as it was not accurate enough. Upon hearing of the case a number of young men in the vicinity of West Third street, armed with missiles of every description started out in search of the accused, but after hunting around the mountains and other places for about three hours, returned unsuccessful. One of the young men says that he previously saw a man in the vicinity of Potter's Press Works with a blue suit of clothes and a sandy moustache, an old straw hat and a pair of worn out shoes. Chief Dodd says if the authorities cannot give a more accurate description in their dispatches they had better save their money.

The Berean Class.

The Bereans' vacation is ended, and the class resume their regular meeting next Sunday afternoon at half past two o'clock in their room in the Warren Mission Chapel. Every member is expected to be present at the first meeting, and at the hour named.

"Burr Oaks" to be at Music Hall.

The popular romantic drama of "Burr Oaks" will be rendered at Music Hall, Tuesday evening, Sept. 29th, by a powerful cast and with scenic effects extraordinary. The following press notice is taken from the Chronicle-Herald, Philadelphia:

"Burr Oaks," which was very successful when given in Chicago last Spring, received its first presentation in this city last evening. The plot is interesting, remarkably novel and effective, has many strong points, and throughout is very entertaining. The scene of the drama is laid in Illinois, the event happening during and after the recent rebellion. Burr Oaks, in a struggle with a former lover of his wife, deals what he believes to be a fatal blow to a rich old farmer, who he has just discovered is his grandfather. After he has fled the old man revives, and is then killed by one Hartstone, who he discovers is robbing him. Oaks goes to the war, and after being wounded returns a miserable outcast, being driven to drink by remorse. The persecutions of his faithful wife, and the thrilling scenes attending the meeting of Hartstone and Oaks, the wringing of a confession from the former, and the happy reunion at last of husband and wife, furnish the theme for a very interesting dramatic story. Mr. David M. Murray plays Burr Oaks with great force and feeling, and Miss Annie Barclay as Margie, his wife, is natural, sympathetic and effective. The company throughout is very strong, and while all deserve commendation, C. Palmoni as Hartstone, E. R. Hullfish in the dual role of Joseph Sprecken and a Jonathan Smart are entitled to special mention. The scenery is remarkably pretty, some of the sets evoking hearty applause

More Trouble in the Melbourn Case.

On Saturday last a bill was filed in the Court of Chancery by W. R. Codington assignee of I. S. Melbourn, against Alonzo DeCamp, Wallace Vail, Hezekiah Hand and others, for the recovery of the amount for which DeCamp sold goods by virtue of his chattel mortgage over and above the amount due on the mortgage, under which goods were sold to the amount of $2,020 while the assignee claims that there is due Mr. DeCamp only $875. This suit is also to recover the difference between what the goods did bring and what it is claimed they would have brought, had they not been knocked off so quickly by the mortgagee's auctioneer. R. V. Lindabury and John H. Jackson are counsel for the assignee.

City Court.

Edward Juler was yesterday arrested by Officer Lynch on complaint of his wife, charged with assault and battery. He was arraigned before Judge Uirich this morning, who gave him thirty days in the county jail to allow his violent temper to cool off.

A young man of respectable appearance was arraigned before Judge Uirich yesterday for being drunk, and was fined two dollars, which he paid. As soon as he was at liberty he again visited the saloons and commenced drinking to excess and became unable to navigate. He was again brought before Judge Uirich this morning and fined four dollars. He paid the fine and left the city.

In Aid of the Children's Home.

As announced, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston was at the Park Avenue Baptist Church last evening and read selections from his story "In His Name," for the benefit of the Children's Home, before an appreciative audience. After the delivery of the lecture the eminent divine was tendered a reception by the resident members of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle of which he is a counsellor, the "Look up Legion" and other citizens. Dr. Hale addressed the members of the High School this morning.

STATE NOTES.

A large forest fire is raging near Cape May.

The Hudson County Democratic Convention will be held on October 10.

A disturbance occurred in Vineland on Saturday night caused by a Salvation Army parade.

Seven-eighths of the wells in Medford, Camden county, are dry, owing to the extended drouth.

Mr. Charles G. Smith, of Philadelphia, was stricken with heart disease in the surf while bathing at Atlantic City the other day.

The body of the man who was killed while walking on the track of the New Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw recently has been identified as that of Louis Spitts, of Seneca Falls.

Mrs. Maria Hendberg, who kept a florist's establishment at No. 171 Washington street, Hoboken, while making some purchases in a neighboring grocery store yesterday dropped dead from heart disease. She was forty-five years old and the mother of a large family.

Robert W. Plume, for three years bookkeeper and clerk at the Pennsylvania grain elevator, Jersey City, was put under bail in Justice Lane's court yesterday on a charge of having embezzled $415. He is said to have confessed the misappropriation of the money.

The Belleville Avenue Congregational Church of Newark, at a meeting held recently, appointed a committee to secure a new pastor in place of the Rev. George H. Hepworth. Mr. Hepworth's outside duties prevent him from giving that attention to parish matters that the congregation demand.

Mrs. Outwater, a teacher in Public School No. 3, on Bright street, Jersey City, kept a number of gold coins valued at $20 in the drawer of her desk. After school hours Monday some one broke the drawer open and stole the coins. One of them had a motto and Mrs. Outwater's name engraved on it. A scholar is suspected.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Hendricks of New Brunswick who was charged with inhuman treatment of a little girl, whom she had procured at a children's house in Philadelphia, at 6 a. m. Tuesday gave a verdict of guilty of atrocious assault, but recommended the woman to the mercy of the court. The jury were out twelve hours. The trial of the second indictment for simple assault was then taken up and the jury found the prisoner guilty. To the third indictment she pleaded non vult.

The inquest by Coroner Hopson and a jury in the case of John S. Conklin, who was killed by a train at Franklin's Crossing, Passaic, on the night of September 12, was finished late on Monday night. The jury decided that the Erie Railroad was responsible for Mr. Conklin's death, because it did not provide sufficient protection at such a dangerous crossing and because it did not make special provision for the running of a special train of whose movements citizens were not supposed to know.

MUSIC HALL

TUESDAY, EVE'NG SEPT. 29,

Second Season and continued success of the picturesque romantic drama, entitled

BURR OAKS

By Messrs. D. K. and M. O. Higgins.

AN AMERICAN STORY IN FIVE ACTS.

Powerful Cast!

No Increase in Prices.

Scenery Extraordinary.

Sale of Seats at Shaw's and Reynolds' beginning Saturday, September 26.

Auction Sale

OF

FURNITURE

ON

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24th,

at 2 o'clock p. m., on Union Street, between 8th and 9th streets. The entire household and kitchen furniture contained therein.

TERMS CASH.

T. J. GILLIES, Auctioneer.

CASINO

Roller Skating

RINK

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 23,

MISS LINDA DA COSTA,

The Beautiful Child Soprano.

Rink open every day from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 10.30 p. m.

General Evening Admission 15 cents

" Afternoon " 10 "

Saturday Afternoon and Evening

SEPTEMBER 26,

The Plainfield Favorite

LITTLE TOT.

☞ **DO NOT** Wait to be solicited.

THE PLAINFIELD

District Telegraph

AND

Fire Alarm Co.,

Will open on or before Oct. 1, their

CENTRAL OFFICE

5 EAST FRONT STREET.

opposite Park avenue

Now being fitted up.

The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once. P. O. Box 580.

W. H. Page, General Manager.

JUST RECEIVED

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS

NEW STYLES, AND

VERY LOW PRICES

CARPETS

New Fall Patterns in Body Brussels Tapestry Ingrain and Rag Carpets at the Lowest Prices at

POPE BROS.

FREE OF COST.

Call at our store and get a Sample Bottle of KEMP'S BALSAM, for the throat and lungs. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large size 50c. and $1. Respectfully. R. J. SHAW, 3 East Front street.

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 100

FRANK DAY,

(Successor to R. & J. Coleman.

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Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 00 a. m.
5 18 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	[illegible] "
6 38 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	[illegible] "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	[illegible] "
7 32 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	[illegible] "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	[illegible] "
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	[illegible] "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	[illegible] "
8 40	9 50	1 00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
9 58 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	[illegible] "
10 37 "	11 15 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	[illegible] "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	[illegible] "
[illegible] "	2 30 "	4 00 "	[illegible] "
[illegible] "	3 20 "	4 30 "	[illegible] "
[illegible] "	3 45 "	5 00 "	[illegible]
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	[illegible] "
5 30 "	5 40 "	5 30 "	[illegible] "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	[illegible] "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	[illegible] "
7 01 "	8 30 "	6 30 "	[illegible] "
7 30 "	8 00 "	7 00 "	[illegible] "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	[illegible] 17 "
9 46 "	11 00 "	8 15 "	[illegible] 29 "
11 "	12 30 a. m.	[illegible] 30 "	[illegible] 45 "
		10 30 "	[illegible] 45 "
		12 00 m.	[illegible] a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8 00, [illegible] 41, 10 33, 11 37 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30, 7 07, 7 30, [illegible] p. m.

Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 [illegible] 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27 a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 00, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 32, 8 1[illegible], 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 [illegible], 5 35, 7 10, 9 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 20, 5 10, 8 09, 10 19, 11 39 a. m., [illegible]26, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 [illegible], 5 10, 9 43 a. m., [illegible] 20 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45,* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

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H. P. BALDWIN,

Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885.

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.

Precautions Which Should Be Observed—A Good and Cheap Insurance.

[Forest, Forge and Farm.]

The question now arises: What remedies are to be applied, and how may country houses be rendered more secure against fire, without entirely reconstructing them! The simplicity of the directions are very likely to lead to their neglect. Old chimneys should be "pointed up" from top to bottom; that is, the joints in the bricks should be filled with fresh mortar. When the flues are large they should be plastered inside as well as out. Sometimes round tiles can be put in so as to make continuous flues. These are safe and give an excellent draught. The essential point is to make the chimney tight and keep it so; this is imperative, if safety is to be secured. Woodwork must not be allowed to come against flues and chimneys in such a way as to cause it to feel hot or warm to the touch. Six inches clear space between a stove-pipe and a beam or partition is none too great. A sheet of zinc is not a protection unless it has an air space in addition. Dig into beams, etc., that have been long exposed to heat and see what condition the timber is in. If charring has begun it is high time to reform the construction.

Take up ashes only in metal vessels, and if a metal barrel or its equivalent can not be had carry the ashes at once to a store-house, which should be of brick or stone, or made fireproof by some method of construction. A barrel plastered inside is better than one with no protection. In these days when spices and many other things of the kind are put up in tin boxes or cans no excuse exists for keeping matches in wood or paper packages. When in tin boxes they are out of the way of mice. To leave them scattered upon mantles or tables is a criminal act, which too frequently brings its own punishment. Spontaneous combustion does not often occur in country houses, but barns are frequently destroyed by heating of wet hay, or are struck by lightning on account of the column of steam and vapor which rises from their damp and heating contents. When hay goes into the barn in a damp condition the farmer runs great risks which he can not well afford to take.

The lightning-rod should have a large and heavy metallic connection with damp earth, and this should be inspected frequently to make sure that rust has not destroyed the rod and converted it into a source of danger. Every house should be provided with some kind of a portable force-pump, capable of throwing a stream of water twenty-five or thirty feet. The pumps which can be attached to a pail and used for watering gardens answer the purpose perfectly, except that a hose eighteen or twenty feet in length should be provided. With such a cheap and simple apparatus water can be thrown in between beams, behind chimneys, and into all the nooks and crannies that can not be reached with a pail or dipper. In such places fires start, and though their position is often seen, the householder stands helpless for want of some means of throwing a few cupfuls of water upon the smoldering places.

It too frequently happens in winter that a single pail of water in the kitchen sink is the only supply at hand if a fire should be discovered. In mills, pails are set in stated places and kept always filled. The suggestion is a good one for farmers. A few extra pails of water at night or in the daytime form a very good and cheap insurance. In conclusion, it is safe to say that carelessness is the great incendiary, and that watchfulness is as good as an insurance policy.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

GEN. CARR AHEAD, WITH JAMES D WARREN SECOND.

Eleven Other Candidates Receive Votes Speech of the Permanent Chairman, Gen. Husted Glowing Tribute to the Memory of Gen. Grant.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—The Republican state convention was called to order at 12:30 in the Grand skating rink by James D. Warren, chairman of the state committee. The chairman announced that Senator Warner Miller had been selected as the temporary chairman. The announcement was received with applause. On taking the chair Mr. Miller said:

"The future generations of the heroes of the late war would be placed alongside of the revolutionary heroes of our first period." He advocated rigid adherence to the protection of American industries and the American laborer. "When we turned over to the opposition the civil service of the government," he said, "no better civil service existed under the sun." Referring to the political complexion of the southern states, Mr. Miller maintained that throughout the length and breadth of that land there was not to be found a single government which holds the reins of government by the will of the people. The Republicans he said, to prove this statement, only asked for a fair field and a fair fight. The men in the south who have managed the polls in that section would not continue to do the work without pay. The silver and tariff laws were briefly alluded to, and the speaker maintained that they were raised principally for political purposes. Upon the question of the civil service of the government, he said the Republican party had put the law into practical use and were committed to it. He would suggest, however, that that the civil service commissioners be at once summoned and directed to add a clause providing that "all jailbirds and ex-convicts are forbidden to hold office." This he thought would greatly relieve the president of the United States. He closed by thanking the convention for the honor bestowed upon him and predicting a grand victory in November next.

Temporary secretaries were then appointed, and also the usual committees, after which a recess was taken until 4:30.

It was 4:50 p. m. when the convention was called to order. The chair announced that the first business in order was the report of the committee on contested seats. Gen. Sharpe, chairman of the committee on contested seats, reported in favor of recognizing the contestants in the first Albany district and the regular delegation from the second Albany district. The report was adopted as respects the first district. A motion was made by Wm. B. Woodin, of Auburn, that in order to have perfect good feeling, both delegations from the second Albany district be admitted, each member to have half a vote. Andrew S. Draper, of Albany, one of the regular delegates from that district, insisted that this would be sacrificing justice to an unfounded sentiment; the regular delegates were either elected or they were not, and if they were elected they were entitled to the full power of their votes. Mr. Eugene Burlingame, of Albany, one of the contestants, moved the seating of the contestants. He made a vigorous speech, claiming that they were the true representatives of the Republicans of the district, the other faction representing a combination with Democrats. He made several charges of bad faith, but said that the contestants, if seated with a half vote, would disregard their grievances, and in the interests of harmony would take part in and abide by the action of the convention.

Gen. Sharpe, in closing the debate for the committee, supported its report. In his remarks he said that in the deliberations of the committee room the principal evidence against the Republicanism of certain delegates seemed to be that they had Irish names. He thought it high time that the fact of a man being Irish should no longer be taken as prima facie evidence that he was a Democrat. (Laughter.)

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. The committee on permanent organization reported for permanent chairman Hon. James W. Husted, and a list of secretaries composed of the names of Vrooman, Chickering, Stearns and Barker, and also a long list of vice-presidents. The report was adopted, and, amid great applause, Gen. Husted took the chair. He said: "Gentlemen of the convention: I thank you for the honor conferred, and will discharge to the best of my ability the duties of the chair with impartiality and fairness. Your committee on resolutions will presently report a platform of principles which will be the political chart in the pending canvass. In consideration of that fact, and of the admirable address of your distinguished temporary chairman, I feel it beyond my part to voice even indirectly the views which you yourselves so soon will be called upon to express. Suffice it to say that the great party which saved the Union will insist that the principles which guided it in the hour of peril will be hereafter, as heretofore, recognized as the key and corner stone of the arch of national safety. Honest money, an honest ballot, an honest count, and protection to every form of American industry will be forever the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party. (Applause.) We stand to-day on hallowed ground. On yonder mountain, in sight of that historic battle hill where the Continental soldiers won the victory that made the nation, died the great captain, who by his prowess and his skill saved for all time what the Continental soldiers had gained. The whole world wept at his bier, the whole people of America mingled their tears of sympathy with those of his loving household and poured into their bleeding hearts the balm of consolation. But though dead, he yet liveth. For his memory is enshrined in the grateful hearts of his bereaved countrymen. Soldier, statesman, patriot, sage, one of the few names that were not born to die. Under the shadow of that grand name we meet here to-day to renew our fidelity to principles for which he fought and to fight it out ourselves on that line until the leaves fall in November. (Applause.)

"Gentlemen, again thanking you for your courtesy and regard, I await the further pleasure of the convention."

A motion was made and adopted that the convention proceed with the nomination of candidates for governor. After a brief discussion, during which an unsuccessful attempt was made to adopt a motion for an informal ballot, Mr. Charles D. Baker, of Steuben county, took the platform, and in a very complimentary speech placed in nomination the name of Ira Davenport, of Steuben county.

Mr. L. L. Van Allen, of New York city, followed with a glowing tribute to Hon. Levi P. Morton's candidacy, whose name he placed in nomination. In like manner James A. Dennison, of Rensselaer county, nominated Hon. Joseph B. Carr, and at the mention of the name of the candidate the convention was thrown into uproarious applause. The band played and the shouts were again repeated. As Mr. Dennison recounted the abilities, virtues and achievements of Gen. Carr applause was generously bestowed by the delegates, and at the close of the speech there was another noteworthy outburst of cheering and band clapping.

Mr. Robert Sewell, the well-known New York lawyer, at once took the platform to second Gen. Carr's nomination. Again the mention of the nominee evoked a noisy tribute of approbation. At the close of Mr. Sewell's brief but earnest eulogism there was more applause, and another spirited selection by the band. Mr. Edward W. Hatch, of Erie, next occupied the platform in the interest of Hon. James D. Warren, the state committee chairman. At the mention of this veteran statesman's name there was a good deal of applause, but the demonstration was not equal in volume to that accorded to the preceding nominee. During a pause in Mr. Hatch's remarks a crowd of several hundred men outside the line of delegates shouted loudly for Swinburne, the laboring men's candidate. This crowd was composed, however, of well-dressed and otherwise well-behaved men. Another incident of this speech was the hearty applause aroused by the casual mention of ex-President Arthur's name.

Andrew S. Draper, of Albany, was the next speaker. He urged the convention to nominate Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany county. At the mention of the name there was a frantic burst of applause from the doctor's friends outside the convention, and the band played. Mr. Draper proceeded to describe Dr. Swinburne's eminent services as quarantine officer of New York, and as surgeon in charge of New York troops in the late war, and also to his humane efforts during the siege of Paris. The doctor's establishment of a free hospital, where 65,000 persons have been treated free of charge, was also referred to as showing his public spirit and benevolence. Mr. Draper's prediction that Dr. Swinburne would yet be as eminent in politics as in surgery was the signal for a renewed demonstration by his friends.

Eugene Burlingame, of Albany, seconded Swinburne's nomination in a very short and well arranged speech.

Senator Arkell then took the platform to nominate Joseph W. Drexel, of New York. He took occasion to lightly ridicule the adulation which some of the previous speeches has contained for the respective nominees. He preferred to speak of the man of his choice as an ordinary man of flesh and blood. As such he pointed out his good qualities, his public spirit and, above all, his availability as a successful candidate. His remarks were witty, eloquent and well applauded.

Corporal Tanner, of Brooklyn, seconded the nomination of Davenport. The maimed veteran answered the shouts of "platform," "platform," by a pertinent reference to the difficulty he would have in getting to the platform. He was therefore allowed to speak from the floor. He praised Davenport as a friend of the poor, using his wealth so as to make it a blessing and not a curse to the less fortunate portions of the community. Davenport's liberality to institutions for the aid of veteran soldiers was also brought forward as an argument in his favor.

Mr. Edward Mitchell, of New York, was next heard. His nominee was Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, whom he described as for twenty-five years an active and effective supporter of Republicanism. Without ever having required the inducement of office, the business and personal qualifications of Mr. Bliss received full illustration at the hands of Mr. Mitchell.

Sereno E. Payne presented the name of Gen. William H. Seward, of Cayuga, whose civil and military record he eulogized at great length. He declared that Seward, in 1864, defeated the onward rebel movement toward Washington and saved the capitol, and he urged that he now be chosen to lead the Republicans to victory in this state and thereby save the capitol of the nation once more from the hands of their opponents.

A motion to adjourn until morning was at this point very decidedly voted down, viva voce.

A motion for an hour's recess was likewise defeated. Mr. George Bliss, of the committee on resolutions, stated that the committee hoped for an early adjournment in order to give time for the committee to further hear the representatives of the labor interests and the soldier interests before formulating a platform. (Applause.)

Mr. Fassett moved that one ballot be taken and an adjournment then had till morning. Lost by a strong dissenting viva voce vote. A motion to proceed to a ballot for governor was then adopted, and a call of the roll by districts began.

The roll call resulted as follows:

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Carr	2[illegible]5
Warren	137
Davenport	105
Seward	57
Bliss	53
Morton	42
Drexel	37
Swinburne	32
Low	16
Cornell	4
Evarts	1
Starin	1
Charles Andrews	1
Whole number of votes cast	691
Necessary for a choice	347

At the conclusion of the first ballot the convention adjourned.

IN THE OTHER CAMP.

What Leading Democrats Say—Hill Apparently in the Lead.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—Many delegates to the Democratic state convention are now arriving, and there is a pretty good representation of both the political parties around the hotels. As yet, all that can be said of the Democratic situation, as expounded by the new arrivals, is that Hill is evidently the leading favorite for governor with Cooper following him closely. Hill's managers claim 250 votes, but this is considered an absurd claim by the leaders of the other factions. One well informed gentleman who is here in the interest of Cooper concedes Hill 155 and Flower about 70. This leaves Hill only 38 short of the 193 votes required to make a nomination. The Hill men, however, are so confident of victory that they have already made up a slate with Senator Jacobs for lieutenant governor, Maxwell as comptroller and Fitzpatrick as state treasurer. It is believed that Cooper's friends will not carry the opposition to Hill far enough to afford any danger of a split in the party if Hill develops great strength.

The latest phase of the Republican situation seems to be that the New York delegates have been unable to agree upon a candidate from New York or Kings county. It is said that Mr. Evarts, with the Union League influence at his back, has been working hard for Bliss. John O'Brien's move for Carr in the first ballot showed a hostility to Cornell that gives the reason why that gentleman was not put in nomination. It looks now as if an outsider must be agreed upon, and in that case it is thought the odds are in favor of Davenport.

The Railroad May Pay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary Lamar authorizes the statement that no action has been taken by the interior department looking to the suspension of payments by the Union Pacific railroad of money to the Pacific Mail Steamship company.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

THE PRESIDENT INTERFERES IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Sterling, the New Brooklyn Weigher, Suspended Until the Charges Against Him Can Be Heard—The Significance of the Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept 23.—The all-absorbing topic of conversation here in department circles was the announcement that the secretary of the treasury had ordered the suspension of Weigher Sterling, of the New York custom house, pending an investigation of the charges made against him by the press of New York city. Some thought it a deserved rebuke for Collector Hedden, and the chances of his resignation on account of this indication of lack of confidence in his manner of conducting affairs were freely canvassed. On the other hand, it was asserted by those friendly to the collector that he might be vindicated if the charges fell to the ground, and hence it would be injudicious for him to resign under fire. Your correspondent obtained the following statement from an official source as to the causes which led to the suspension of Sterling:

Sunday evening the secretary called at the White House to see the president, and, at the latter's request, spent the greater part of the night discussing the situation in New York. Reference was made to the Sterling controversy and the president was very positive in expressing his disapproval of Collector Hedden's choice of a successor for Dr. Bacon. According to his ideas, if it was necessary to remove Bacon, his place should have been given to a man fully equal to him in ability and integrity, and not to a person such as Sterling was represented to be. It became apparent that neither the president nor Secretary Manning were acquainted with the antecedents of Sterling, and before leaving the White House Sunday night the secretary had practically adopted the plan which he has put in operation.

After thinking the matter over he prepared the draft of a letter and took it in person to the president for his consideration. This letter announced the suspension of Sterling until the secretary of the treasury was satisfied from investigation that the charges were not well founded, and in the event of their being sustained Mr. Sterling could not continue in the custom house. These views coincided exactly with those entertained by the president, and he expressed his hearty approval of the secretary's course in the matter. Accordingly the letter was mailed to Collector Hedden.

No secret is made at the treasury department or the White House of an intention on the part of the administration to discountenance the appointment of improper persons in the government service. A rigid investigation will be made by Secretary Manning of everything that can throw any light on Mr. Sterling's antecedents. Although it is not stated that ex-Weigher Bacon will be reinstated, should his successor be adjudged guilty of the charges made, there is the best possible foundation for the assertion that Mr. Sterling will have to vacate his position unless he can make a satisfactory explanation to the secretary of the treasury.

The president is justly annoyed at the turn affairs have taken at a time when there is need of harmonious action in the ranks of the New York Democracy. There is no doubt that he was mainly instrumental in causing the suspension of Sterling. Secretary Manning will be judge and jury in the case, and it is likely that he will conduct the investigation in Washington at the treasury department and will have the accused and all his witnesses before him.

The withdrawal of the Sterling appointment has made a great sensation in Democratic circles. It means that the president intends to enforce the policy of good appointments and is not afraid to acknowledge a mistake when made. It also means that the administration is beginning to read the newspapers. It was the criticism of the newspapers which brought out the weakness of Sterling's case and the injustice of the removal of Bacon.

Following is the letter of suspension entire:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1885.

Collector of Customs, New York.

SIR: In view of all the information received at this department, and pending an examination of the subject, you will suspend from duty George H. Sterling as weigher No. 59, class 4, at your port. Very respectfully,

D. MANNING, Secretary.

Catholics Fighting Public Schools.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—A sensation was created last Sunday when Father McCaffrey, parish priest of St. Patrick's church, declared that he would prepare no child for its first communion that attended the public schools. Rev. Father Richardson, pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's church, was interviewed and said that Father McCaffrey's declaration was in perfect accord with the ideas of the Catholic clergy of the city. "You say it is a common practice to to refuse children who attend the public schools their first communion. Do you refuse them this privilege?"

"Most certainly. No child can be given first communion unless he has been properly prepared for it. This cannot be done in the public schools, since they give no religious instructions there. Those who go to the public schools are, moreover, unfitted for this duty, by contact with the godless and with forms of vice they would not meet with in their own schools.

The reason for this action is said to be the heavy desertion from the parochial to the public schools.

The Colt's Head was Half Human.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Veterinary Surgeon Pulman, of this village, was called to Sharon Springs to attend a foaling case, the mare being a trotter owned by Dr. Howard Greene, of New York. Two thousand dollars had been refused for her. During the confinement the horse and colt died. The colt's head above the eyes resembled a human cranium, there being a place for the ears and eyes and the soft spot at the top which is never found on the colt. The brain cavity was large and round, measuring eight inches in diameter and twenty-two in circumference. The lower part of the head resembled almost perfectly the face of a pug dog, the mouth being dark colored. The length of the head was thirteen inches. The uniformed head was taken to Utica to be preserved.

Their Two Children Burned to Death.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., Sept. 23.—William Winter and his wife left home, and locked their two children, aged 3 and 5, in the house. They came back and found their house in ashes and the children burned to death. The mother said that the little one had begged to be allowed to play under the trees while their parents were away, but were refused.

Broke His Leg Playing Baseball.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Oberlander, left fielder of the Stars, of Syracuse, had his left leg broken at Oneida while playing in the game against the Oneida baseball club. He was endeavoring to steal second base and came into collision with the baseman. He was one of the best men in the nine.

WOMEN PRAY FOR A MURDERESS.

They Make a Moving Appeal to Governor Robie for Clemency.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 22.—There was a dramatic scene in the council chamber of the state house. Just after 3 o'clock a delegation of women filed in before the governor, headed by Mrs. Seldon Connor, of Augusta. They came to ask executive clemency for Mrs. Mary Barrows, the Kittery murderess, who is in the state prison under sentence of death. Mrs. Lucy A. Snow, of South Windham, presented a petition, signed by 1,400 ladies, asking for the commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. Mrs. Phebe Wadsworth, of Augusta, followed with an affecting appeal for mercy. Mrs. Connor made an appeal. Suddenly the delegation knelt before the astonished officials and began to offer a fervent prayer. In a moment all was hushed and nothing but the ticking of an old-fashioned clock in the corner of the chamber disturbed the earnest, mellow voices of the supplicating women. They invoked the divine blessing upon the executive and his advisors there assembled, and prayed that they be brought to see that mercy was greater in the eyes of heaven than the laws of man. There was quiet for some moments after "Amen" was said. Then the governor gently informed the ladies that it would be necessary for the council to table the matter for further consideration. It is understood that a good majority of the council favor the commutation. A letter from Judge Virgin was read before the council favoring mercy for Blaney, Mrs. Barrows' accomplice, on account of his clear and truthful testimony at the trial. It was voted that Blaney's sentence be commuted from death to confinement for life.

SPORTING NEWS.

Fall Meeting at Chicago — Rockaway Steeplechase—Baseball.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The first day of the fall meeting at the Chicago Driving Park opened with a light attendance, cold weather and a high wind, which interfered seriously with speed. The first race was for the 5-year-old stakes, with $1,400 added, mile heats, best three in five in harness. Early Dawn won. Time, 2:26, 2:21¼, 2:24¼, 2:26.

Second race, the 2:19 class, for a purse of $1,500, mile heats, Bonnie McGregor won. Time, 2:23, 2:22¾, 2:24½.

The last race, for the Northwestern 2-year-old stakes, mile heats, best two in three in harness, was won by Diatonic. Time, 2:40, 2:40.

Rockaway Steeplechase Meeting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The first race of the Rockaway steeplechase meeting was a sweepstakes over three-quarters of a mile. Cyclone first, Black Hussar second, Bigonette third. Time not given. Mutuals paid $32.05.

The second race was half a mile. Dundee first, Faust second—these were all the starters. Not timed. Mutuals paid $6.25.

The third race was a sweepstakes over the steeplechase course of three miles. Hobsons Choice first, Fleurette second, Braggart third. No time. Mutuals paid $15.20.

Baseball.

At Detroit—Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 1.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 14; Boston, 9.

At Chicago—Chicago, 8; Providence, 5. (Game called at the end of the first half of the ninth inning on account of darkness.)

At New York—Metropolitan, 0; St. Louis, 5.

Miners Must Starve or Leave.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Sept. 23.—As a result of resuming operations in the mines but ten cars have been loaded with coal. The capacity of the mines is about 500 cars per day. There were even fewer Chinese at work to-day than yesterday. "Only seven days to leave or you will walk out on foot" is the alternative of miners who decline to work with the Chinese. A large number of miners have erected dwellings in town, improved the lots bought from the company, and now they are given the choice of leaving within a week, abandoning their property or starving with it, being debarred from work in the company's mine, which is the only place where they can obtain work.

Mr. Hendricks Has No Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Vice-President Hendricks denies the truth of published reports that he is championing anybody for the surgeon generalship of the marine hospital service, or that he has seen the president or any member of the cabinet in the interest of Dr. Matthews, of Louisville, or any other candidate for the place. The surgeon generalship matter seems unsettled, Dr. Hamilton's resignation has not yet been accepted, and some think it will not be.

An Objection to Evarts.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—A News Saratoga special says: A serious objection to Evarts is being talked of here. Mr. Evarts was chairman of the commission appointed to devise a plan for the better government of cities which reported to the legislature of 1877 in favor of limiting suffrage for financial officers to taxpayers. It is urged that such a cry raised against him would surely defeat him at the polls.

Cotton Mills to be Sold.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 23.—Owing to the revival of the cotton manufacturing business, a movement has been started to dispose of the two River Point, R. I., mills, which have been idle over a year and are in debt $249,000. The American National bank, of Providence, is the largest bondholder of the concern, and the Peoples' Savings bank, of that city, is also a large holder of the bonds.

A Passenger Agent's Accounts Short.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—A morning paper states that General Passenger Agent Barry, of the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore railroad, is short in his accounts $3,000. Upon inquiry at the general manager's office Mr. Stewart said that investigations were now in progress, and nothing definite could as yet be said. He stated that Barry is still with the road, although his severance may be the result of the investigation.

Five Men Drowned.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 23.—A terrible disaster took place at lock No. 5 in the Kentucky river, a few miles below here. Eight men were attempting to cross in a canoe, when the boat was swamped and five of the occupants drowned. The names of the men drowned are James Straul (white), Frank Turner, Sam Ball, Adam Robinson and Levy Baker, all colored.

Silver Ore in Connecticut.

CAMPSVILLE, Conn., Sept. 23.—The people of this village are much excited over the discovery of a quantity of silver ore which gives promise of a rich yield. Specimens have been sent to New York for analysis and arrangements are being made to work the mine.

Died Aged 112.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A permit was issued from the health office for the burial of Sarah Jenifer, aged 112 years. She was a mulatto, a native of Prince George's county, Md., and was brought here a slave, but her liberty was given her many years before the war.

ANOTHER WAR CLOUD.

THE NEVER ENDING EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN CAUSING TROUBLE.

Servia Mobilizes Sixty Thousand Troops. All the Able Bodied Bulgarians to be Put Under Arms—Socialists Gain a Victory in England.

BELGRADE, Sept. 23.—The Servian army is being mobilized, and troops are being sent to protect the southern frontier bordering on Macedonia and Albania. Fears are entertained of a rising in both the latter places, and grave troubles are anticipated in the event of such an occurrence. It is stated that King Milan, in an interview with a number of diplomats, stated that if the Macedonians rose in revolt against Turkish rule, he must act with them, as otherwise he would be deposed.

A large and enthusiastic crowd, including many students, welcomed King Milan at the depot on his return from Vienna. Cries of "Forward, all Servians!" greeted him.

The first summons mobilizes 60,000 troops. The inhabitants have demanded that old Servia and Macedonia be protected. The Skuptchina has been convoked to consider the important questions arising out of the disturbed condition of affairs in the Balkans, and the liberty of the press has been temporarily curtailed.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Sept. 23.—The Te Deum was sung in the garden surrounding the palace by an immense crowd of people in honor of Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, who has arrived in the city. The Bulgarian national flag has been hoisted everywhere. A levy of all the able-bodied men in Bulgaria between the ages of 14 and 40 has been ordered.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The breaking up of the Socialist meeting at Limehouse by the police last Sunday has proved a blessing in disguise to the Socialists. The politicians and the newspapers of all shades of opinion are vieing with each other in making amends for the violence of the police and in encouraging the great demonstration announced to be made next Sunday. The main cause of this sudden friendship for the Socialists is, of course, the approach of the general elections with a widely extended franchise, but it is also due in part to the dignified bearing of the arrested Socialists at the Thames police court and to the conviction that their aims and methods are totally unlike those of the Anarchists and dynamiters, of whom London has a natural abhorrence. The trouble at Limehouse last Sunday has been likened to the meeting between Communists and Anarchists which occurred at about the same hour in Paris, but nothing could be more unjust. The Paris riot was a fight between two factions of outlawed incendiaries, and if all concerned had met the fate of the Kilkenny cats mankind would have been the gainer. The meeting at Limehouse was an orderly, unarmed assemblage for the purpose of discussing social problems. They disturbed no one, and the only disorder that occurred was after the strong arm of the law descended to crush the meeting.

The tide of popular sympathy has now set strongly in favor of the Socialists. They are hourly receiving promises of assistance in next Sunday's demonstration from politicians and political committees of all parties. It is estimated that the Radical clubs alone will send to the meeting at Limehouse Yard next Sunday at least 20,000 sturdy defenders of freedom of speech. Most of the newspapers, including those of the moderate Tory type, unite in denouncing the violence of the police, and insist that the Socialists, as long as they keep within the bounds of peaceful discussion, are entitled to police protection instead of persecution.

A prominent Tory, who is also a Socialist, visited Sir Richard Assheton Cross, the home secretary, and represented to him the utter madness of offending, on the eve of the elections, the Radicals and Socialists, who are the backbone of all the London constituencies. Sir Richard became alarmed and declared solemnly that he had not been aware of the intended action of the police. He admitted that they had been over zealous, and he promised to arrange a compromise which would prevent a repetition of the scenes of last Sunday. He said he would devote certain places to public meetings, would place the Socialists on the same footing as other organized bodies, and would mitigate the punishment of those who were sentenced. The Socialists consider that they have achieved a great triumph in securing these promises, and it is certain that without some such concessions bloodshed could not be averted next Sunday.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23.—A large and enthusiastic National League meeting was held here. Many contributions were received, among them $3,000 from San Francisco. Votes of thanks were passed and the usual speeches made.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—Eighty-five persons connected with the press in Madrid have been prosecuted by the government for inciting anti-German riots, and eighty similar prosecutions have been brought in the provinces.

A Monster Cheese.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—The largest cheese ever manufactured in this country was made at East Aurora, this county. It was ordered by a prominent grocer here, who, during the process of its manufacture, threw ten $5 gold pieces into the lacteal mass. Its weight will be 3,300 pounds. The milk was taken from 2,600 cows, which it took 300 hands to milk. An excursion of between 400 and 500 prominent citizens left this city, and were present to witness the ceremony of constructing so huge a mass of cheese.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Shenandoah Iron company at Milnes, Pa., has failed with $900,000 liabilities.

The entire crops of 100 farms between Jamestown and Bismarck have been destroyed by the prairie fires in Dakota.

Brigands have captured the archbishop of Veria's niece and another lady. They demand £3,000 for the ransom of the prisoners.

Preacher and Undertaker Merritt, who had charge of Gen. Grant's burial, is making an active canvass for his election to the New York senate.

Charles A. Murray, a gambler, who said New York city was his home, was sentenced in Kalamazoo, Mich., to three months' imprisonment for stealing an umbrella.

Commodore Alex A. Semmes, the commandant at the Washington navy yard, died at Hamilton, a Virginia village near here, after a short illness of about ten days.

The boiler in Fabel's soap factory, in Louisville, exploded. Edward Ernest, the engineer, was instantly killed, his body being blown into a creek fifty feet distant. The damage to the building is $15,000.

Mark W. Townsend, aged 32 years, a school teacher of Hurricane, Wis., shot and killed his wife on Wednesday. She was 20 years old. Townsend took his baby in his arms and, walking to the village, gave himself up.

The veteran association of New England, numbering 200, arrived in Washington from Winchester, Va., and are quartered at the National hotel. They spent the day in visiting the public buildings and other places of interest.

BLIND JUSTICE

The Law in Chicago Used to Oppress Victims and Enrich Officials.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Daily News contains a four-column article under the heading, "An Appalling Revelation—Rascally Practises Systematically Perpetrated on the Fallen Women of Chicago—Forced to Purchase Immunity from Justice with the Wages of Their Sin."

The article goes on to say that the recent London disclosures of The Pall Mall Gazette find a counterpart, though on a different plan, in the treatment of dissolute girls and women who fall into the clutches of the bail sharks and officers who infest the Des Plaines police station in Chicago; that the agencies of the municipal government have become charged and filled with rottenness and corruption, and that the machinery created to administer justice and inforce the laws, has become the machinery of injustice and the protector and deliverer of criminals. The article also contains a number of interviews with fallen women. They agree in all material particulars that one John Brennan, an ex-police official and a professional bail shark, is the all-ruling power at the Des Plaines street station.

The statements of the women are to the effect that when they were arrested Brennan immediately appeared. With book in hand he went around from cell to cell taking down names and asking each one if she had any money. If the unfortunate woman was the possessor of $4 or more, she could secure Brennan's services. He would then get her booked, or book her himself, make out a bail paper and let her out. In lieu of money, articles of jewelry would be accepted. Occasionally the bailiff would trust the person for the fine. The women, in their statements, further declare that they are subjected to arrest on an average of at least twice a week, that Brennan still continues to exact from them the largest part of the proceeds of their miserable calling, the police holding the threat of the Bridewell over them to compel them to pay him. The News says that this is the initial publication of a series of articles which will appear developing facts ascertained by reporters specially charged with this duty.

PANIC AT A CIRCUS.

A Cyclone Strikes the Tents—Many People Injured.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 23.—Barnum's show exhibited here, and during the afternoon performance a cyclone struck the tents, carrying them up in balloon shape. The canvas afterwards collapsed on the many people in attendance. The were 10,000 tickets sold, but many persons perceiving the storm approaching made for the open air, leaving about 3,000 under the canvas. No one was killed, but many were injured. Ambulances were immediately sent to the circus, and all the doctors in the city were soon on the ground. The majority of those seriously hurt are farmers living within a radius of twenty miles, while a few live in the city.

The storm was very similar to that which occurred at Cortlandt, N. Y., last year. The tent was torn into shreds, and the center poles fell, breaking arms and limbs, cutting people's heads open, and causing a terrible stampede. The seats were thrown about, women fainted, children screamed, and even strong men realized that it was a case of life or death. Many were injured from falling and being trampled upon by the crowd.

In the menagerie the elephants got loose, but were quieted before any serious damage was done. The monkey cage was broken open and a few of the monkeys gained their liberty. The wires of another cage, containing wild animals, were broken, but the keepers kept the beasts in until assistance arrived.

Lost Off the Coast of Japan.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Information has reached this city of the total loss, off Japan, of the Boston bark Cashmere, Captain Nicoll, which sailed from Philadelphia April 23, for Hiogo, with oil. The vessel was in a fog and heavy sea off the Loo Choo islands and unable to take bearings. Fearing a storm the captain decided to make a run for Hiogo and seek shelter in Ilzumi bay. The idea was correct, but he failed to rightly calculate his lee way, and on the morning of Sept. 12 he fetched up all standing upon Tenegali island, in latitude 30:30 north; longitude 30:30 west from Washington, just southeast of Cape Olerami. A tremendous sea was running at the time, and, it being impossible to see far ahead in the fog, the vessel was ashore before any one was aware of the proximity of land. The masts went by the board, and before the dazed crew could collect their senses the vessel was beginning to break up beneath the feet. In two hours she was a perfect wreck and over half of her crew had perished, the others escaping to the shore. The survivors were kindly treated by the natives and sent to the mainland as soon as the gale moderated. The Cashmere was built at Medford in 1860, was owned by Henry Hastings & Co., of Boston, and was repaired at an expense of $14,000 just before her last voyage. The vessel was insured for $20,000. The loss on cargo is $10,000.

The Lions Lost Their Tails.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The lions guarding the Calvert street bridge, near Union station, were despoiled of their tails about a year ago. These appendages were replaced with new ones. The statues have again suffered. They were found to have been defaced in many places by chipping the stone, and it was discovered that this act of vandalism had been committed by Larry Finnegan, who is noted about town as a crank. He is now locked up at the central station. It is suspected that it was Larry who robbed the lions of their tails last year.

The statues are nearly ruined, and it will be a difficult matter to restore them to anything like their former appearance. The tongues and teeth and the claws of the lions are knocked off, and the figures are otherwise badly marred. The work of vandalism was done with a hatchet and Larry's Irish blackthorn stick. The prisoner waived an examination before the police justice, and was committed to jail for the action of the criminal court.

A Probable Attempt on Riel's Life.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—The burning of Riel in effigy at the military camp at Kingston has caused great excitement among French Canadian volunteers, and it is understood that the militia will be forced to take cognizance of the fact and punish those who took part in the affair. Governor Dewdney has a strengthened guard placed over Riel at Regina, as he has reason to believe that his execution having been deferred, attempts will be made by Orangemen to take him in their own hands and make away with him.

Killed by Lightning.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 23.—During a heavy rain storm which prevailed at Dublin, in Cohoma county, Miss., lightning struck a cotton house in which were sheltered Charles Smith, his wife and son, Henry Isaacs and Tom Neely. Neely and Smith's wife and son were killed. Smith and Isaacs were knocked senseless, but soon recovered. None of the bodies were scarred, and the building only slightly damaged. All the killed and wounded were colored. Three mules were also killed.

GUNNING FOR BEAR.

ADVENTURES OF AN AFTERNOON ON THE SUMAS.

A Lovely Landscape—The Music of the Hounds—Bear and Dogs in Battle—The Rifle's Triumph—Victory at Last.

["Silalicum" in American Field.]

There being many signs of bears, the hounds are sent out in charge of the boy, to start one. The stockman and engineer sit down on a log to rest. From their resting-place they survey the grandeur that is spread before them. At their feet lies the lovely valley, gemmed with many a crystal lake and many a silver stream. Farther away, the gulf of Georgia is glittering in calm beauty. On the edge of the horizon can be seen the sails of a ship that is gliding away into the distance like a beautiful white spectre. Away to the south is seen the blue waters of Bellingham bay. From a speck on its bosom rises a wreath of smoke—the mail steamer on its way south. On one side, almost directly beneath them, sweeps the mighty Frazer river; on the other, but a few miles distant, glides the swift Nooksack. Towering over them, rises Mount Cheam, famed in Indian legend as the home of the immortal white deer. The sky is cloudless, and the air is as balmy as that of May. Are we of the northwest not among the favored children of earth?

In this region it is only in exceptionally cold winters that the bears hibernate, and as the streams are yet filled with salmon, and as many huckleberries still remain on the bushes, there is plenty of food for them. The dogs have not been gone more than half an hour when a long-drawn howl is heard. There is an elk trail leading up the mountain. The hunters take this, and rush up the steep incline as fast as they can. Nearer and nearer comes the music of the hounds, but when within a short distance of them, they take a cross trail and descend into a deep gulch. Telling the engineer to stay and guard the path, the stockman vanishes down the hillside. The quarry turns and runs up the mountain side again. Its course can be traced by the barking of the dogs. After circling on the higher ranges of the mountain, it comes rushing down the elk trail again. As they draw near, the engineer, trembling with eagerness, raises the hammer of his gun. There is a crashing of the bushes and a large black bear bursts out not fifteen yards away, with the collie snapping at his heels and the hounds baying a few feet behind.

When the bear reaches the open spot on the trail, it stops and strikes a terrific blow at the tormenting collie. The wary dog springs aside and the great paw descends on the ground with fearful force. Well it was for collie that he was not beneath it. Before the bear can recover himself, the plucky little shepherd springs past him and gives him a vicious nip on the ham. Snarling with rage the bear rears up on his haunches. The little gun cracks and the charge of B. B.'s go tearing through his tough hide behind his shoulder. He comes tumbling end over end down the path. The dogs now all grapple him and for a few seconds there is a mingled mass of bear and dogs rolling on the hillside. At last he shakes himself free of his tormentors and strikes some sledge hammer blows at them; but they are wise enough to keep at a safe distance from him.

Again the little gun flashes, and once more the bear falls, and the dogs seize their fallen foe. Growling, biting, snapping, they swarm over him. Quickly springing to his feet, he seizes one of the hounds, and rearing up, he squeezes it in his terrible hug. The poor dog sends forth a piercing howl, and then the courageous collie leaps up and grasps the bear by the ear. Releasing his hold on the hound, he grasps the collie and begins to hug it, and at the same time sinks his teeth in the little hero's shoulder. The engineer rushes up, places his gun at the back of his neck, and fires. The bear falls, and releases the dog; and then rearing up, gives a roar of rage, and walks toward the engineer. Once more the flame leaps from the muzzle, and from a distance of two feet the charge enters the eye of the bear, and he falls dead.

A wild whoop rings out on the mountain air, which is answered from below, and the stockman soon appears. When he sees the bear lying dead, and the dogs worrying the inanimate form, he shouts a loud "Hurrah!" gives the engineer a hearty grip of the hand, and says: "Blest if I thought that a man could kill a bear with an American pop-gun like that." They are now joined by the boy and he and the stockman soon divest the bear of his hide. They estimate the weight at 350 pounds.

When they finish the skinning, the boy is sent down to the valley to tell the Indians that they can have the meat if they want it. At this season of the year the flesh of the bear tastes so strongly of the salmon on which they have been feeding for months, that it is not palatable to any one except an Indian. The stockman and engineer follow the elk trail downward and soon reach the place where their horses are tied, and mounting ride to the corral.

Strauss, the Musician.

[Chicago Times.]

When asked recently when he did his composing, Strauss, the musician, replied that he usually worked in the morning, as his nervousness interfered with his labors in the afternoon. His musical ideas, however, came to him unexpectedly at all hours of the day, and even at night. In the latter case he does not get up and write them down, but tries to give a general idea of them to his wife, who has a good memory, and repeats them next morning. "Occasionally," Strauss added, "I attend concerts in my dreams, at which I hear the most wonderful compositions." Strauss leads a very retired life and seldom goes into the theatre. He complains of the lack of good librettos, and thinks that of all those he has been able to secure "Die Fledermaus" is the best.

A Phenomenon in Quartz.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

Some silicious pebbles which are quite numerous in the quarternary gravels of the Loing valley, France, have been described by Meunier. These stones—about an inch and a half in diameter—are remarkable for being hollow and enclosing liquid water, together frequently with a loose stony nucleus. Meunier supposes that the water must have penetrated the pebbles through their minute pores, for not a sign of a crack can be seen even by the aid of a strong glass.

Nebraska Forests.

Nebraska has now about 250,000 acres of growing forests, in which have been set 600,000 young trees. Besides this there have been planted more than 12,000,000 fruit trees.

Is It True?

Is it true that, when washing their faces, men always rub up and down and snort, while women apply the water and then stroke gently downward?

MIND-STUNTING.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE LAWLESSNESS OF ENGLISH SPELLING.

The Branch of Study Which Brings Only Discomfiture and Bewilderment to the Pupil—"A Lying, Roundabout, Puzzle-Headed Delusion."

[Frederik A. Fernald.]

Learning to read the English language is one of the worst mind-stunting processes that has formed a part of the general education of any people. Its evil influence arises from the partly phonetic, partly lawless character of English spelling. Although each letter represents some sound oftener than any other, there is hardly a letter in the alphabet that does not represent more than one sound, and hardly a sound in the language that is not represented in several ways, while many words are written with as many silent letters as significant ones. There is nothing in any word to indicate in which of these ways its component sounds are represented, nothing in the written group of letters to show which sounds they stand for, and which of them, if any, silent, so that a learner can never be sure of pronouncing rightly an English word that he has not heard spoken, nor of spelling correctly one that he has never seen written. The spelling of each word must be learned by sheer force of memory. In this work the pupil's reasoning power can not be utilized, but must be subdued, while his memory is sadly overworked.

In the affairs of the child's daily life, the logical following out of rules is rewarded; in learning to spell, it brings him only discomfiture and bewilderment. He is taught that b-o-n-e stands for bon (not bo-ne,) and t-o-n-e for ton, but that d-o-n-e stands for dun, that g-o-n-e spells gon, m-o-v-e spells moov, and b-r-o-n-z-e bronz. Now when he comes in reading to another similar word, as none, he has no means of telling whether to call it non, nun, non, noon, or non; he can only look up at his teacher and wait to be told. The influence of the spelling class quickly drives him to repress any inclination to reason, and he gives himself up to a blind following of authority.

So much attention is given to spelling that children obtain false ideas of its importance. The spelling, or representation, becomes to them the word, while the real word is called the pronunciation, and is thought of as an appendage. They learn to despise the poor speller, a prejudice which is never outgrown, and above all they become so absorbed in the manipulation of words that they have little chance to grasp the ideas which the words stand for.

If our notation of numbers were as irregular as our notation of speech, so that the numbers from forty to forty-five, for instance should be written, say as follows: 40, 41, 420, 43, 414, 225; and if no one could tell at sight whether a number like 7,243 812 contained several figures which were "silent," or had exceptional values, who can doubt that the study of arithmetic, instead of being a valuable discipline, would be mere mentally enervating drudgery? If it were proposed that children should learn a style of writing music which gave different values to the same characters, similarly placed, in different pieces, and added a host of "silent" notes, the evils of learning such a system would be plainly seen. Yet many people, who have forgotten their own sufferings in the spelling class, can not see that children are so very much perplexed in learning to spell, or perhaps maintain that the struggle involved is "good for them."

"I know," says Max Muller, "there are persons who can defend anything, and who hold that it is due to this very discipline that the English character is what it is; that it retains respect for authority; that it does not require a reason for everything; and that it does not admit that what is inconceivable is therefore impossible." Lord Lytton says: "A more lying, roundabout, puzzle-headed delusion than that by which we confuse the clear instincts of truth in our accursed system of spelling was never concocted by the father of falsehood * * * How can a system of education flourish that begins by so monstrous a falsehood, which the sense of hearing suffices to contradict?"

Mr. J. H. Gladstone, member of the English school board for London, has computed the number of hours spent by the children in learning to read and spell English to be 2,320, while in gaining an equal knowledge of their native language Italian children spend only 945 hours. The difference amounts to nearly two school years, and shows under what a disadvantage English-speaking children labor. Can any one believe that 4,923,451, or 13.4 per cent., of our population over 10 years of age would be illiterate if learning to read were not so formidable an undertaking? In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and some German states there are hardly any illiterates.

The most striking testimony to the irregularity of our spelling is the adoption by some teachers of a sort of Chinese mode of teaching reading. The children are not taught that letters represent constituent sounds of words, but they learn to recognize each group of letters as an arbitrary compound symbol standing for a word. This is more of a dead drag on the memory than even the A-B-C method, and, if it could be completely carried out, would be a vastly longer process. The effect on the mind is certainly no better. The Chinese have to memorize a compound symbol for each word in learning to read, but the patient endurance of such a burden is not consistent with the character of any other people than the submissive, imitative, and unprogressive Chinese. The Japanese, who have long been clogged by the same system, have recently taken measures to throw it off.

Emma Abbott's Views.

[New York Mail and Express Interview.]

"Is the operatic stage threatened with another influx of singers?"

"Yes, decidedly. Mme. Marchesi, in Paris, has seventy girls, all Americans. They are all high sopranos and expect to be prima donnas as soon as they are turned loose. If they knew what I do they would give up the undertaking at once. If I could I would advise them to go to the wash-tub or canvass as agents for a medicine book. The public is so exacting these days. It is hard to please. The dramatic fire of a Bernhardt, the beauty of a Langtry, the wardrobe of an eastern princess and the figure of a Venus de Medici are required by the public before they acknowledge themselves entirely captivated. Ah! it is all in the wardrobe. A beautiful girl in Kentucky not long ago was advertised as having a wonderful high soprano voice. A manager asked: 'Who is her dressmaker? That is the keynote—the wardrobe. The public demand it and it must be complied with in order to be successful."

The French maid bobbed her head at the door and in a lisping voice announced another visitor. "Let them wait in the adjoining parlor;" was the response.

"I am always studying—never idle. An opera singer can never succeed if she sits down and indulges in rose-colored dreams. No, it requires hard work, a good constitution and an indomitable will. If a person has not these requisites, my advice is for her not to venture out as an opera singer."

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON

The Cutter Genesta Ashore Near Far Rockaway.

NEWPORT, September 23.—The yacht Genesta passed the lightship here at half past nine p. m. last evening and the Dauntless at midnight.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Sept. 23.—The English cutter Genesta, which is competing with the yacht Dauntless for the Brenton's Reef Cup, went ashore near here this morning.

Anti-Austrian Demonstration.

BELGRADE, Sept. 23.—The students of the universities here, learning of a rumor to the effect that Austria intended to annex Bosnia, made a violent anti-Austrian demonstration before the palace to-day, and the police experienced much difficulty in dispersing them.

Russian Persecution of Turks.

PHILIPPOPLIS, Sept. 23—Prince Alexander declares that he is fully able to withstand any attack by the forces of the Sultan.

SOPHIA, Sept. 23.—All Mussulman militia in Roumelia have been discharged, to prevent their fraternizing with the Turks.

Saratoga Convention—Ira Devenport Nominated.

CONVENTION HALL, SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—Ira Devenport was nominated for Governor on the second ballot. The Republicans are jubilant.

Persecution of Turks in Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—The Turkish Government has addressed to Russia a firm protest against the systematic persecution of Turkish subjects in Southern Russia.

HAUNTED BY MUSIC.

The Peculiar Delusion Following a Man Who Listens to Sad Music.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

"Young man," said a prosperous-looking citizen, "did you ever observe the habits of musical people? Because if you have, you have seen a great deal of character that you would not have seen if you hadn't."

With this strange declaration he subsided into a deep reverie. A cloud of pain occasionally passed over his face, and there was a twitching of the muscles of the mouth, as if he were undergoing some mental torture. Presently he gave a start, and, rubbing his hands across his forehead for the purpose of collecting his thoughts, broke the impending silence with his voice.

"Ah, me!" he said, "I was living over again some nights of agony I have spent. I am fast growing old. I am haunted by a terrible delusion. At times I feel that my hair is as white as snow, my hands shake as if with the palsy, and I seem to totter on my knees. When the idea pursues me I can not get rid of it, and I am driven almost to desperation."

"I am sorry for you, my friend," said the reporter. "But, really, you do not look anything like the being you describe." And he was, indeed, anything but like it. Large, well-built, fat, and jolly-looking, he rather was an impersonation of a properous English country squire.

"Mine is a peculiar case, I guess," he mused. "And, strange as it may seem, it is true that the delusion that haunts my dreams and makes my every-day life a miserable existence is caused altogether by the playing of a violinist in yonder," and he turned his head and pointed his finger toward a dark, gloomy, dilapidated house that loomed up in the shadows falling around.

"He is a young man who has long been in low health and spirits. Two years ago his father died—stricken down very suddenly; six months afterward his mother, one of the kindest mothers that mortal ever loved, followed her husband. The brother and two sisters left behind continued to live in the old home. They were never seen to smile. The young man is a great lover of the violin. I believe he was taught by his father. The instrument he uses is a wonderful one that was obtained in Italy over fifty years ago. The violinist never plays except at night. Then he shuts himself alone in his dark room, and pours his soul out through the strings. And, oh! I think there can be nothing in this world or the next sadder than the wails in that music. It is the melody of a soul that has been dead for years. The player's heart is broken, and he plays heart-broken music. I have listened at my window some nights and eagerly drunk in every note. It makes me feel old and heart-broken. It is a terrible delusion, but I can not shake it off when it comes upon me. For days at a time it makes me miserable, till I grow desperate."

Those who are intimate with the gentleman confirm his story. His case is indeed peculiar. Yet it is not the only one of its kind, for several similar to it have been known to occur. It is a powerful illustration of the peculiar mental organization of a musical disposition, and of the mysterious influence that music has upon one who loves it and surrenders himself altogether to its influence.

The Wild Dogs of Woolwich.

[Foreign Letter.]

The tendency of animals to revert to a savage state has been strikingly illustrated at Woolwich, England, where a number of ownerless and half-savage dogs have had to be exterminated. Some time ago, it seems, a bitch, who had no definite home, reared a litter of puppies in the timber shed of the royal arsenal. She assumed nocturnal habits, which her descendants inherited, until at last they became a nuisance to the neighborhood and a positive source of terror. Several litters of puppies were found and destroyed; but at last organized war had to be proclaimed and the whole pack has been shot down, one by one, by a policeman provided with a rifle for the purpose. They are described as being of a large mongrel breed.

A View of Life.

[M. Rene Goblet.]

Life, after all, is good and made to be enjoyed in all its agreeableness and beauty. You are young; cultivate with care three qualities, wit, vivacity, good humor. But do not take for a model those who see only the gay side of things, and who laugh at everything. Isn't one worthy of our race unless he turns everything into mockery? Believe me, it is a meager use of wit to know only how to belittle. Perpetual irony is often a mark of impotence. Listen still less to those who see only the somber side of life; the sad, the discouraged, to use a term of the day, the pessimistic.

Southern Shellfish.

On the coast of the gulf of Mexico, between New Orleans and Mobile, there are five establishments in which shrimps and oysters are canned, and others are projected. It is claimed that the supply of oysters for them is inexhaustible, and that these bivalves are quite equal in quality to those taken in Chesapeake bay.

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Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.

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Hardware AND Iron Merchant.

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To

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Old Fashioned" Molasses Candy a Specialty.

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Grocer & Seedman,
Specialties—Fine Butter, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees and Produce. Good assortment, Rockingham Stone and Earthenware, Flower Pot and Hanging Baskets.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1327.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished.

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 342.

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Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
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Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies & Children.

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Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 16 East Front street.

William Claassen,
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J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 350.
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

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Borden's Condensed Milk,
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Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard. Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First-class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 24 East Front. 1-26 tf

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
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Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mile. Doane of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 736 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield.
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue.
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demena's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street. 6-24-tf

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Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

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Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

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Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street Plainfield, N. J.

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Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
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Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co., of N. Y. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

School Opening.

Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at

ALLEN'S,
23 EAST FRONT ST.

N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
AT
U. B. CRANE
PRACTICAL HATTER.
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And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.
CHARGES LOW.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
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School Supplies.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
School Books,
of all kinds.
Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.
A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

I. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 26, 1885.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed. Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances. Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Raybert, Addis and Hastard, practical plumbers or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1430, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 29.

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Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
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on approved security, and has bargains in
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Family Clubs a Specialty

PARK HOUSE.
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Plainfield, N. J.

Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.

We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.

Wm. L. Jones,
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Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned,
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
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Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

GIRLS AS YOU GO ALONG.

[Margaret Eytinge.]

Come all you fair young housewives, and listen unto me,
(I mean those lucky ones who are from servant-bondage free,)
And some advice I'll give you in simple little song,
With the simple little chorus of "Girls as you go along."
Oh! as you go along.
Leave everything where it should be, girls, as you go along.

You take a fancy for a cake, late in the afternoon,
And flour, butter, sugar, eggs, and milk, and bowl, and spoon,
And other necessary aids, the kitchen table throng;
Don't let them stay, clear them away, girls, as you go along.
Oh! as you go along.
Put each one back in its right place, girls, as you go along.

And then you'll find how easily a great deal can be done,
Without your being "tired to death," at setting of the sun,
And though, sometimes, in spite of care, things seem to turn out wrong,
'Twill always pay to smooth the way, girls, as you go along.
Oh! as you go along.
Then never leave your work behind, girls, as you go along.

SOMETHING FOR SCHOOL GIRLS.

When Massachusetts School Authorities Were Illiberal to the Fair Sex.

[Mrs. Robinson in Nebraska Item.]

In these days, when the girls have the same privilege of attendance in the public schools as the boys do, occasionally it is well to recall this fact, that our mothers had no such advantages. Fifty years ago or thirty even, in Boston, which city boasts so much of its educational advantages, the girls were not allowed to attend any of the public schools excepting the primary. When the first high school for girls was opened in that city in 1826, there was such a great outcry against the innovation, and so many girls applied for admission that the scheme was abandoned, and it was not till 1853 that a girl's high school was established in Boston.

In Plymouth, Mass., where the Pilgrim fathers and mothers first landed, when the question whether girls should receive any public instruction first came up in town meeting there was great opposition. One gentleman opposed it, because he was afraid if his girls were taught they would correct his spelling! The town, however, voted to give the girls one hour's instruction daily. In Concord, Mass., where Mr. Emerson and Hawthorne and Thoreau lived, and where Mr. Scott and Professor W. T. Harris still live, the authorities were not much more liberal at that time with regard to educating girls.

I was in Concord, the other day, and a friend showed me a copy of some resolutions passed by the school committee of that town in 1826. They have never been published, I believe, and I will copy one relating to girls, for the benefit of those who read this department so that many a town in Nebraska can say to old Concord in Massachusetts, "We are much more liberal to our school girls than you were at the same age of your existence—and long after, too."

It seems that the Concord school committee had a meeting for the purpose of revising the school regulations, and this is what they offered for the girls: "Resolution 4. From the first day of December to the first day of April, no misses under 10 years of age shall attend school in the center of the town, nor any over the age of 10 years where there are forty male scholars attending school.

[Signed] "EZRA RIPLEY, Chairman,
"Concord, Oct. 24, 1826."

Life of a Variety Actress.

[New York Graphic.]

To such young persons as may be in danger of fascination by the stage the following sketch of the daily life of a variety actress is submitted. The lady in question is much envied by reason of the good salary she earns and the easy life she is supposed to enjoy. At noon she attends rehearsal, which lasts until the performance at 3, which, after a short interval, is followed by the evening performance. After midnight there is a ride to the ferry and twenty minutes' walk before home is reached at 2 a. m. Her coming is looked for nightly at the ferry dock by the habitual passengers on the late trips, and with them there is always waiting her invalid husband, who, however tired, is almost always bright and cheery.

A few night ago she was dull and depressed. "I am afraid," she said, "to meet my husband with news of baby. She's very low. It made me heartsick to leave her; but I had to go to business or lose my place, and so for baby's sake I went. Oh, how I hated the noise, the music, the lights, the crowd, the shiny dresses and the stale jokes to-night!" The next night our little actress was brimful with fun and chaff "because baby's better, thank God!—going to get well, you know." Such is the life of the successful on the stage—fifteen hours a day of monotonous toil and travel, well or indisposed, full of care or free from care. And not more than one out of many thousands succeed as well as this.

Advice to Boys.

[Exchange.]

An eastern paper, The Academy News, having asked a number of distinguished persons to write for its columns a few words of advice to boys received, among other answers, the following: Dr. Lyman Abbott: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." E. P. Roe: "Do one thing honorably and thoroughly and set about it at once." Ex-President Hayes: "Commit to memory and recite Brown's letter to a young friend." General Lyon: "No one will ever become a great scholar without constant study, close application, and without thoroughly understanding that which he may attempt before passing it by to take up something else." Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, among other things: "Be truthful, never try to appear what you are not, honor your father and your mother." Rev. E. E. Hale: "Tell the truth. Keep the commandments. Do not drink. If you 'have anything to say, say it; but if not, certainly not." Gen. D. S. Stanley: "That next to exact regularity in their hours for prayer and pious reading they allow nothing to interfere with their hours of study."

A Beggar's Rheumatism.

[Exchange.]

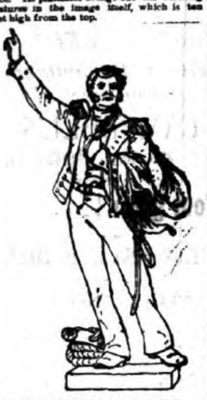
A Russian, who had been going about New Haven, Conn., soliciting alms on the strength of a badly swollen hand, which he told people was caused by rheumatism, was arrested a few days ago. At the hearing it was developed that the culprit was not afflicted with rheumatism at all, but had tied tightly a bandage around his arm, near the elbow, so as to make the blood settle in his hand and produce the swelling. A German present at the hearing said it was a regular trick of ordinary beggars in European cities.

Tobacco grows wild in many parts of Nevada, notably in the vicinity of Tuscarora.

TO THE HERO OF LAKE ERIE.

His Native City Records His Most Daring Deed in Monumental Bronze.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—We have now two statues to commemorate the deeds of two members of the Perry family, who have brought so much honor to our country and state. The second monument was unveiled on the seventy-second anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10. On that day, the American flags covering the statue were removed, and the statue exposed to the view of the thousands on Washington square by Mrs. William Pepper and Mrs. John La Farge, granddaughters of Commodore Perry, who had the honor of unveiling the statue. The artist is William G. Turner, a resident of Florence, Italy, but formerly, and until the close of the civil war, a citizen of this place. The statue is of bronze. A half dozen steps support a slender shaft, which has heavy molding at the top and bottom. On its western face a laurel wreath surrounds the word "Perry," while the famed words of the hero's dispatch to Gen. Harrison—"We have met the enemy and they are ours"—curve over the eastern face. Its plainness brings out the striking features in the image itself, which is ten feet high from the top.



STATUE OF OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.

The sculptor has portrayed the moment familiar to all readers conversant with American history, when having been driven from his flagship, the Lawrence, and carrying its signal flag inscribed with the dying words of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship," in a small boat through a hot cannonade from the enemy's guns, till he reached the deck of the Niagara, when he ordered the vessel's course changed to renew the action and his flag hoisted to her masthead.

Among the numerous orators on the occasion was ex-Senator Sheffield, who said in the course of his address:

"Let no vandal hand deface this monumental bronze. Let it stand defying the wastes of time and the power of the elements, keeping pace with history in its march through coming ages in recalling to each succeeding generation the man and the event which this statue is designed to commemorate, ever inspiring the young to patriotism and solacing the aged with the reflection that a grateful people properly appreciate and appropriately reward their benefactors. Let the ideal Perry shadow the passerby, and from its high pedestal apparently cast a glance at each beholder, which shall penetrate and permeate his mind and heart and possess him completely with the noble and generous purpose and lofty soul which animated Perry on the occasion which the artist has undertaken to represent him."

Mr. George Bancroft, in his magnificent address, said:

"It is to the honor of John Adams that, in his administration, strife with France was quieted by his own wise judgment and personal resolution. But England was more stubbornly unreasonable, and not only searched our vessels on the high seas for the property of those with whom she did not choose to be at peace, but any British man-of-war, wherever she met at sea one of our beautiful ships, manned in a great part by the sons of New England freeholders, would send a young lieutenant or midshipman to climb its deck and press into the British service such Americans as he should see fit to call British citizens.

"England wronged us in our ships, on which our flag gave no protection against violence. It was right that England should be met alike on the ocean and on our own mediterranean seas. To do this great work the youthful Perry, in the winter of 1813, repaired to the shores of Lake Erie, from the trees of the forest built a squadron, cleared the bar of the harbor with his fleet, hunted on the lake for his adversary, brought the British squadron to battle, and, after a series of incidents that concentrated on him the eyes of the two fleets, on Sept. 10 he made the masterly movement which enabled him before the sun could go down to write to his government: 'We have met the enemy and they are ours.' Perry's victory had its share in turning a scornful enemy into a thoughtful lover of peace with the United States. It was one of the noblest acts of the war which Edward Everett used to call our second war of independence. This is the reason why the victory of Perry claims to be remembered in the annals of mankind. We shall repeat the story to our children, and 1,000 years hence those who come after us will recall the event which we this day commemorate."

The names of the Perrys have adorned our naval annals since the formation of the government. The father of Oliver Perry was a privateersman in the revolution. He was twice captured, the last time, being carried to Ireland, he met his future wife whom he married in Philadelphia after the war. Their first child was Oliver, born in 1785, in Newport. At the age of 14 he received his warrant as midshipman and began his naval training under his father, who was commander of the frigate, the Gen. Greene. The war of 1812 found Oliver Perry one of the most promising young officers in the navy, panting for a chance to engage the enemy. About a year after the opening of hostilities he was ordered to take charge of a squadron then being constructed from the virgin forest on the shores of Lake Erie. After incredible toil, through which the young commander's indomitable energy never relaxed, he gathered a force of nine vessels and 510 men, attacked the English squadron, and for the first time in British history she lost a naval battle, and that at the hands of a young American naval officer of but 27 years, who had never before even seen the evolutions of a naval squadron. No wonder little Rhode Island is proud of its hero, and Newport, in erecting this beautiful monument opposite the former home of its most distinguished citizen, has but performed a most agreeable duty.

GEORGE HANFORD.

NOCTURNE.

[Belgravia.]

Still, still is the night; still as the pause after pain;
Still and as dear;
Deep, solemn, immense; veiling the stars in the clear
Thrilling and luminous blue of the moonshot atmosphere;
Ah, could the night remain!

Who, truly, shall say thou art sullen or dark or unseen,
Thou, O heavenly night,
Clear o'er the valley of olives asleep in the quivering light,
Clear o'er the pale-red hedge of the rose, and the lilies all white
Down at my feet in the green!
Nay, not as the day, thou art light, O night, with a beam
Far more dear and divine;
Never the moon was blue as these tremulous heavens of thine,
Pulsing with stars half seen, and vague in a pallid shine,
Vague as a dream.

Night, clear with the moon, filled with the dreamy fire
Shining in thicket and close,
That from the lamp in his luminous breast the fire-fly throws;
Night, full of wandering light and of song, and the blossoming rose,
Night, be thou my desire!

Night, Angel of Night, hold me and cover me so—
Open thy wings!
Ah, bend above and embrace!—till I hear in the one bird that sings
The throb of thy musical heart in the dusk, and the magical things
Only the night can know.

WOMEN BETTING ON RACES.

Preferring to Back the Favorite—Placing Money on a Pleasing Name.

[Cor. New York Times.]

The average betting woman is, however, a very different creature—impulsive, illogical, and whimsical. A bet made she usually regrets it. Posted as to performances of horses and jockeys they are, but the knowledge is of little use, as it is not taken advantage of when they come to place their money. A favorite among the jockeys, no matter what his mount may be, often decides the way in which their money is to be placed. Oftener still the money is placed upon the representative of a favorite stable. There is hardly one betting woman in ten who will not place her money on a horse owned by one of the Lorillards. When both have entries for the same event a prejudice in favor of the one or other decides the placing of their money.

The second factor in leading them to a decision in such a case as that named is the jockey; the third, the positions of the horses in the bookmaker's estimation. Women, as a rule, have no use for short horses. They prefer to back the favorite on the theory that the favorite usually wins, and though the returns for their investment may be less, that it's better to make a little than to lose all. Risk they don't want to think of. Certainties are what they are after.

With the novices among betting women their entrance into the fascinating game is attended by many queer notions. They are ignorant as to the merits of horses and riders. The novitiate then looks over a list of horses, and finds a name that pleases her, and places her first $5 in the mutual pool-box to back a horse whose name she fancies. Old betting men say that Caramel has probably been more favored in this way than any horse on the turf, and hundreds of women have lost their first $5 because that is "such a sweet, pretty name." The women learn better after a while.

Another stumbling-block for the novices are the colors sported by the jockeys. A favorite color on a spruce jockey often draws out from the pocketbook of some fair one the first $5 she has ever bet on the uncertain chances of a dash around the track. If she wins, the color ever remains her favorite. If she loses, that color also loses forever for her all attractiveness it may before have had. Once a woman is "in the swim" of the running track, however, she will remain there just as long as her money holds out, and even then the fascination of the track clings to her, and she is ever its slave.

The Austrian Executioner.

[London Times.]

The public setiment has been shocked by some newspaper reports on the way in which the extreme penalty of the law was carried out on a recent occasion by Marwood's successor. May we not take a lesson from our neighbors in this matter? In Austria, for instance, where capital offenses are punished by hanging, the executioner is a government official, with a fixed salary and certain perquisites, and a staff of helpers under him. He is attired in a showy uniform, with a cocked hat and jackboots, and rides up to the scaffold on a prancing steed under military escort. Conspicuous are the new white gloves worn in performing his functions and thrown off afterward never to be used again. This functionary (der Scharfrichter) is not chosen from the scum of the population, nor is he treated with contumacy.

As was the case in France and may be now, the office is confined very much to one family, descending from father to son. A clumsy execution or any unseemly exhibition at the gallows such as we in this country are familiar with is a thing impossible in Austria. The henker, as he is styled in other parts of Germany, combines with his ghastly duties the business of capturing all stray dogs found in the highways and streets unmuzzled. At the time to which I refer—thirty years ago—the individual in question was a most polite, well-informed personage, and by no means ashamed of his calling. He lived rent-free in a house outside the city walls of Vienna and was glad to receive visitors. I believe England stands alone in not having a competent and properly accredited official to execute criminals.

Is Human Life Sacred?

[Dr. Amick in Cincinnati Medical Journal.]

Nature knows nothing of any such sacredness, for there is nothing of which she is so prodigal. And man has shown little sense of the value of human life when his passions or lusts or interests have been thwarted by his brother man, or seem likely to be forwarded by his destruction. A sense of the value of his own individual life man has, indeed, seldom been deficient in; and, by a kind of reflex action, this sense has slowly given birth to and always underlies the sense, such as it is, of the value of other men's lives.

But in Europe to-day the sacredness of man's life is thrown to the winds the moment national or political passions grow hot. Indeed, it is hard to understand the meaning of the word "sacred" when applied to life, except in so far as it may signify the duty laid on each man of using his life nobly while he has it.

Fore-Warned, Fore-Armed.

[Hall's Journal of Health.]

No disease ever comes without a cause or without a warning; hence endeavor to think back for the cause, with a view to avoid it in the future, and on the instant of any unpleasant bodily sensation cease eating absolutely until it has entirely disappeared, at least for twenty-four hours; if still remaining consult a physician.

2,500 BOOKS.

GREAT BOOK SALE
AT
EDSALL'S.
COMMENCING
Monday, September 7.

Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.

If you want books at Extremely Low Prices you will find this a rare opportunity. This special sale will continue for a short time only.

EDSALL'S

E. C. MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box [illegible].
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O Box 898.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 200 West Front Street, or P. O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

J. P. Laire & Co.
(Successors to Berry and Thorn)
FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE.,
Offer to the Public
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
Stoves and Ranges.
Also Harness Blankets, Whips, etc.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-22-tf.

R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building. Plainfield, N. J
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O. BOX 1307.

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self-Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

Underwear
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
We are offering bargains in underwear as follows:
Gents' Heavy Coarse Shirts 25 cents.
" Finer Quality " 35 "
" Extra Heavy Merino 42 "
" Fine Half Wool 49 "
" Heavy Silver Gray 60 "
" Fine Medicated Red 90 "
" All Wool White 95 "
Good Heavy Merino Shirts 3 for $1.
Ladies' Misses' and Children's underwear in great variety.
SPECIAL—18 yards of Heavy Cant on Flannel for $1. At
Boehm's,
7 WEST FRONT ST.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK,
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-29-2m

Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.
NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM.
All Flavors.
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners & Practical Plumbers

Heater Work a Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

H. S. BARNES.
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and cheap)
Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells.
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
[illegible] Broadway—66 Liberty Street, New York, also P. O. Box 1956, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol 4, No 99 PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885 Price Two Cents

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—Lessons from a French lady in that language. Address Netherwood P. O. Box 15. 24-4

WANTED—By a respectable girl, a situation as cook, plain washing and ironing. Can give good reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, 64 West Third street.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE well bred young horse, sound, kind, gentle, fearless, lady can drive him, promises speed. With or without harness and good side bar buggy. Enquire of A. Hedden's stable near depot.

WANTED—A woman for general housework. Kind to children. German preferred. Apply to 39 Somerset street, corner of Craig Place. 23-2

ONE LARGE ROOM to let with board, also room for a few more table boarders, at Mrs. A. V. Searing's, Second street, corner of Central avenue. 22-4

FOR SALE—Two Jersey cows, good milkers and gentle. Great pets. Very cheap. Address, Mrs. Henry A. Armstrong, Clinton avenue, Evona. 22-6

BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 635. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange.—A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 50x[illegible] feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue. Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-16tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

REWARD. If the party who purchased a domestic spring bed number 31385 from a travelling agent in July or August, 1885, will give their address to Lock Box [illegible] Plainfield, a liberal reward will paid and an error rectified. 14-3

DANCING SCHOOL of Prof S. Deenstaedt, of New York, now open at Laing's Hall Plainfield, N. J. Classes for Misses and Masters, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 4 to 6 p. m. Classes for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 p. m. Terms: 12 class lessons, $6; 20 class lessons, Ladies $10; Gentlemen $12. Payable on entering the class. Private lessons $2 each. References—D. Kingsland; Col. Chas. Wright, A. M. Peekskill, N. J.; Decker Brothers, 33 Union Square; C. D. Tiffany, the Jeweler, Union Square; Hon. Judge David McAdam, 338 19th street, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Van Vliet, Prospect avenue, Plainfield; Hon. T. M. Francis, Editor and Proprietor of the Troy Times. 9-24-90

$500 REWARD. The subscriber, William Moore, offers to give the above reward for the information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the stables in the rear of City Hotel, on Saturday night, the 5th inst. 21-6 WM. MOORE.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees. Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 0-10-60

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21 6m

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1397, Plainfield. 5-20-f

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 6-11-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

Professional Cards.

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 28.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 5-11-10

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-10-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homoeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George P. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

Educational.

W. H. NEIDLINGER of Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to devote two days each week to teaching piano, organ or harmony in Plainfield. Refers to Mr. Dudly Buck of Brooklyn, and Rev. Robert Lowery and Mr. A. Vanderbeek of Plainfield. Anyone wishing particulars please call on either of the above named gentlemen and Mr Neidlinger will call upon them in the course of a few days. 18-6

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

ELOCUTION Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1582.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

LAING'S HOTEL.
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	44	6 a. m.	59
9 a. m.	50	9 a. m.	67
12 m	58	12 m.	80
3 p m.	68	3 p. m	58

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.50 a. m	Sunrise	5.50 a. m
Sun Sets	5.55 p. m.	Sun Sets	5.55 p. m.
Moon Rises	p. m.	Moon Rises.	p. m.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather to-morrow promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Reform Club meeting this evening.

—Trains will stop at the Grant avenue station next Monday.

—Take care. The small-pox, epidemic in Montreal, has broken out in Newark.

—Several of our citizens are present to-day at the Centennial Temperance Conference being held in Philadelphia.

—Sunday evening services have again been resumed in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Cross, North Plainfield.

—The Children's Home is to have another benefit on October 1. The Fisk Jubilee Singers are engaged for the occasion.

—Mr. J. T. Vail, real estate agent, reports that he has sold over $50,000 worth of property within the last four months.

—The electric lights would not work again last evening in several of the stores. The cause is unknown. This occasions great inconvenience to subscribers.

—Miss Yates, Mrs. W. E. Honeyman, and Mrs. A. M. Powell are the delegates from the W. C. T. U. here at the Temperance Conference in Philadelphia this week.

—The Fire Board will hold a special meeting in the Council Chamber at eight o'clock this evening. The Board will transact any business that may come before the meeting.

—The Rev. E. E. Hale is a cousin of Mrs. Dr. Horace Kimball and was her guest during his stay in our city. Yesterday he dined with Rev. Dr. Vincent, and took his departure in the afternoon.

—Mrs. Charles Smith stepped on a nail which was protruding through a board in the rear of her residence on West Front street yesterday afternoon, which ran into her foot, causing a very painful wound.

—Rev. Mr. Beers, lately the popular rector of the Chapel of the Holy Innocents at New Market, but now rector of a church in Delaware, is staying at the residence of his son on Plainfield avenue for a few days

—The case of Levi Hetfield, trustee, vs James H. Force, to test the validity of a mortgage given by Mr. Force to John Cameron, now being heard before Commissioner Atwater of Elizabeth, has been adjourned over till next Thursday, at 10 a. m.

—The Somerset County Grand Jury yesterday morning found a true bill against Benjamin and Caroline Vanderveer for the murder of Daniel Ten Eycke, the little boy who was beaten to death by them, a full account of which was published in THE NEWS.

—Our Chinese friends in this city had, as they express it, "a big time" last Tuesday, the day being "Mooncake Day." The "mooncake," in the eye of a Chinaman, resembles a full moon. Sticks of incense were burned on the table while the assembled Celestials were masticating the luxury.

—The men employed by the District Telegraph and Fire Alarm Co., under the direction of Foreman Titus, erected a pole on East Second street between Park avenue and Peace street yesterday. The company obtained permission from the Council, at their meeting last Monday, to erect this pole.

—An ecclesiastical council for the examination of Asa R. Dilts, jr., who has been called to the pastorate of the Park Avenue Baptist Church in this city, for ordination to the ministry, will commence in the Baptist church at Somerville to-day. If approved, the ordination will take place at seven o'clock this evening, Rev. George W. Clark, D. D., preaching the sermon.

—The destruction of a dwelling located about two miles south beyond the city limits, and near the Jackson school house, is reported to have occurred last evening, the bright moonlight preventing the fire being seen in the city. No alarm was sounded. A milkman residing near where the fire occurred, reported this morning that a man was supposed to have been burned to death in the building. We have sent a reporter to the scene, and will have fuller particulars to-morrow.

—A novelty in the way of attraction was introduced before a large audience at the Casino last evening, in the person of Miss Linda Da Costa, a child of ten years old, who was accompanied by her father, Prof. Da Costa, a vocal instructor, and by her mother. The rarely beautiful girl won plaudits from the moment she appeared by her refined and winsome manners. A piano was placed near the center of the floor space, and her father played the accompaniment, while she standing near him sung three songs, showing herself possessed of a voice of the most remarkable sweetness, culture, compass and power, fairly entitling her to be called a miniature Patti. Her father says she has sung before large New York audiences since she was seven years of age, and that singing was natural to her.

PRECIOUS METALS.

A Valuable Discovery Heretofore Unknown to Chemistry.

[From E. Young Butler.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—As your readers may be interested to know the following facts respecting the nature of the most precious of metals, I will name some of the most valuable and give their values per avoirdupois pound.

Vanadium, is a white metal, discovered in 1830, worth $10,000 per pound.

Rubidium, an alkaline metal exhibiting dark red lines in the spectrum analysis, worth $9,070 per pound.

Zirconium, obtained from mineral zircon and hyacinth, in the form of a black powder, $7,200 per pound.

Lithium, an alkaline metal, the lightest metal known except aluminium, $7,000 per pound.

Ginciaum, in form of a greyish black powder, $5,400 per pound.

Terbium, obtained from gadolinite found in Sweden, $4,080 per pound.

Yttrium, discovered in 1828, grayish black in color, with perfectly metallic luster, $4,080 per pound.

Erbium, found associated with yttrium, $3,400 per pound.

Cerium, a metal of high specific gravity, white and a lamelar texture, $3,400 per pound.

Didymium, found associated with cerium, $2,200 per pound.

Ruthenium, gray in color, very hard and brittle, extracted from ores of platinum, $2,400 per pound.

Niobium, previously called columbinum, discovered in an ore found at New London, Conn., $2,300 per pound.

Barium, the metallic base of baryta, $1,800 per pound; calcium, the metallic base of lime, $1,500.

Paladium, discovered in 1802 and found in many small grains, of a steel-gray color and fibrious structure, $1,400 per pound.

Osmium, a brittle gray-colored metal found in platinum, $1,300 per pound.

Strontium, a metal of a yellowish color, $1,200 per pound.

Iridium, found native as an alloy with osmium, in lead-gray scales, and is the heaviest known substance, $1,090 per pound.

Aluminium, discovered in 1827 by Prof. Woehler of Gottingen University, Germany, is non-oxodizing, possesses great conductivity, is capable of being made very hard or very ductile, is eight times lighter than gold and three times lighter than steel, and is stronger than steel; its tensil strength being 92,400 pounds to the square inch, and is destined to make the greatest changes in metallurgy of any known metal.

Alumina, which is found in most clays, is held in high percentage in the clays of Irish bauxite and corundum; the former yielding 47 per cent. and the latter 44 per cent. of alumina. This alumina yields from 20 to 25 per cent. of the metallic aluminium. Alumina is found in abundance in this country, it is held in very high percentage in mountains of rock in New Mexico, a sample of which I showed you; the Keolin clays of North Carolina contain it in abundance; in Long Island and in fact in nearly all soils; even the glass in your windows contains aluminium.

The importance of its production at a low price is well understood by scientific men all over the world, and the changes in metallurgy possible through its cheapness have been generally conceded. The vastness of these changes may be apprehended by mentioning the specific gravity of the several metals and their alloys which are at the present time in commercial use.

The tensile strength of the metal makes it available for almost every need of metallurgy, and its alloys make it valuable for admixing with other metals. The relative specific gravities stand thus: Aluminium, 2.5 to 2.67; Iron, 7.8—3 times as heavy; Steel 7.8—3 times as heavy; Nickel, 7.8—3 times as heavy; Bronze—gun metal, 8.7—3 1-2 times as heavy; Copper, 8.7—3 1-2 times as heavy; Silver, 10.36—4 times as heavy; Gold, 19.2.

Aluminium bronze tested by Mr. Kilkaldy gave very high results in tensile strength, one specimen showing an ultimate stress of 42.4 tons per square inch.

In 1855 a large bar of Aluminium was produced in the Palais de l' Industrie and was presented as silver produced from clay.

In the exposition of 1867 it was exhibited in a more advanced stage, worked into castings and various useful and ornamental articles, there also was the alloy aluminium bronze produced for the first time.

The Paris Exposition of 1878 witnessed the maturity of Aluminium manufacture and its establishment as a current industry having a regular demand and supply for many purposes within the limits of its high price.

Its commercial use has been greatly retarded by its high cost, averaging almost as high as silver. Its value, because of its lightness, non-tarnishing and other qualities, has led considerably, even at the high price, to its use of surgical instruments, and by dentists, gold beaters, and for such articles as table ware, chandeliers, harness trimmings, diamond setting, etc. It has heretofore been produced for commercial purposes by a single factory, located in France, and it is one of the metals free of duty at the present time.

The metal is of various kinds and consistencies, white and yellow, and is made either hard or soft as desired for various uses; the white being used for cutlery and other requisites where silver and plated goods are now employed, and for innumerable kinds of metallic ware, telegraph wire (for which the conductivity is 60 per cent, more than in copper) fittings, lamps, horse and carriage trimmings, and in fact for every purpose where non-oxidizing bright surface is a desideratum and strength desired.

The uses of aluminium can only be suggested; expensiveness has hitherto hindered them. It alloys readily with copper, making a beautiful bronze, always retaining color; it alloys with tin, zinc, silver, gold, iron and steel. It does not alloy with lead or quicksilver. Copper with a ten per cent. alloy of aluminium is very bright, almost golden in color; iron alloyed with it takes on the color of burnished steel.

Possibly, in the future, its widest use for industrial purposes may be found in this alloy with iron, since its great strength, combined with its lightness in weight point to a possible use of it wherever the strength of iron is desirable if the weight of that metal could be reduced. Its ductility is also a great item in its use. It can be drawn into wire; it can be drawn into sheets as thin as tin foil. It is not poisonous to handle; it is not attacked by sulphuretted hydrogen, and could be, therefore, used instead of silver.

Other points that are largely in its favor, aside from its lightness in weight, are that it is very ductile, bearing hammering out to the thinness of tin foil, and that it does not tarnish, the elements failing to affect it, carbonic gases given out by illuminating gas, for instance in a house, which will tarnish silver, having no effect upon aluminium.

Beyond the fact of its great utility in the armament of the different nations is the still wider field of commercial use. Thus, in building bridges, where the weight of the iron itself is an important consideration to the bridge-builder, an alloy of aluminium would greatly reduce the strain.

Locomotives, which require for their working parts tons of metal, could be materially reduced in weight. These are illustrations of the manifold uses to which the cheap production of aluminium surely points, when lightness, with unimpaired tensile stength, is desirable.

The production of aluminium at a low cost has been an object of special research by eminent scientists in Europe and in this country for many years. Great advancement has been made and we now feel confident that we have reached the desired result, without the use of expensive reagents, and by a simple process heretofore unknown to chemistry.

All but one of the systems previously known for the production of aluminium require the use of sodium, itself an expensive metal, and the Tablockoff system for its production by electricity is also costly.

While to France is due the merit of having been the first country to carry out Woehler's process for its production on a commercial scale, it was left for America to now claim the most important scientific results the production of aluminium at vastly reduced cost, and one which is likely to work great changes in metallic articles of many kinds, both at home and abroad.

The Firemen's Convention.

The eight annual convention of the New Jersey State Firemen's Relief Association will be held at Atlantic City on Tuesday next. Several matters of considerable interest to firemen in general will be presented for consideration. The law passed at the last session of the Legislature relating to the incorporation of local Firemen's Relief Associations upon a general basis, will, it is expected, come in for a large share of explanation as to its application.

At a recent meeting of the Relief Association in the parlor of Engine Co., No. 2, Andrew L. Carney, Thaddeus O. Doane, and William H. Voorhees, were chosen as delegates to represent the Relief Association of this city at the convention.

Justice Nash's Court.

Justice Nash has rendered judgment with costs in favor of the plaintiff in the three suits of Palmer vs. Woodruff, as follows: $175 debt, $2.30 costs; $126.43 debt and $2 30 costs; $187 debt and $2 30 costs.

The case of Hibbs vs. Gillman, an action for debt, is to come up for trial before Justice Nash on Monday, Sept. 28.

The case of Hart vs. Blazier, an action for debt, is set down for trial before Justice Nash on Saturday, Sept. 26.

Suggestive.

Creditor—"Well, your failure has fixed me. I am afraid I'll have to go the same road." Debtor—"Let me give you a piece of advice. Borrow all the money you can on notes before you do it so that you will have the boodle in your pocket, and no one can get it away from you. I have got myself right and am going to start a liquor saloon in New York."

PERSONAL.

Dr. Voorhees of this city yesterday sold out his interest in the Roseville rink.

Miss Nettie Masterson of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting friends on Somerset street.

Mrs. Josie Brokaw of North Branch is visiting F. C. Langhorne on Putnam avenue.

Alphonse E. Gordon, editor of the New Brunswick Times, expects his commission as United States Marshal to-morrow.

Miss Susie Pazil, who has been visiting her mother in Plainfield for the past three weeks, returned to her home in Oneonta, N. Y., yesterday.

In the absence of Rev. Dr Lewis, Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., will officiate in his stead at the Seventh-Day Baptist Church next Saturday morning.

Mr. E. P. Stevens and family of Grandview avenue, North Plainfield, returned from Red Creek, Wayne County, N. Y., yesterday, after an absence of several weeks.

At the Centennial Temperance Conference in Philadelphia yesterday, Dr. A. K. Carroll of North Plainfield, one of the editors of the Independent, read a paper on "Total Abstinence During the Century."

Daniel Cory, who resides on the second mountain, and is well-known in this vicinity, is seventy-seven years old and worth as many thousand dollars. He is still active, bright, and in the enjoyment of good health. He is the grandfather of Daniel Adams of Craig place, who so severely fractured his arm a few weeks ago by taking a header while racing on his bicycle.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Skey of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have been stopping at the Park House since Monday. Mrs. Skey was formerly Miss Lizzie Runyon, daughter of Elisha Runyon of this city, and is a sister of Mrs. Jeremiah VanWinkle, whose husband is our City Treasurer. Endeavoring to surprise the VanWinkles the Skeys sent a note requesting the VanWinkles to call at the Park House, and in due time last evening started for Mr. VanWinkle's residence, to follow their expected visitors unobserved and have the fun of surprising them. They waited some time, and were finally seen hiding near the house, and themselves surprised in being taken as suspicious persons. There was a happy meeting, and much joyousness. The visitors had not visited Plainfield before in nearly ten years.

The Casino Receivership.

Yesterday Joseph B. Miller qualified in the sum of $3,000 as receiver of the Casino. In this connection a brief sketch of the rink since its opening may not be amiss.

The ground upon which the Casino Rink stands was leased last year for a period of five years of the late Alfred Berry, by Millard R. Jones of New York, at a rental of $25 per month, and the Casino was erected by Mr. Jones, run by him very successfully for a few months as a rink, and then sold to Messrs. Dennis of Newark, and Wogiom of New York, the nominal price being $10,000, $5,000 cash, and the balance secured by chattel mortgage.

To secure the payment of the mortgage judgment has been obtained against the present owners by Mr. Jones, and Joseph B. Miller has been appointed receiver as stated to secure the payment of the debt due under the mortgage.

The rink will be run as usual, and endeavor made to make it as attractive as a resort for pleasure, as it ever was in its most palmy days. The receivership course is taken in preference to foreclosure proceedings under the mortgage.

Mr. Jones is understood to have made more than double the cost of the rink the first few months after it was opened, the receipts running up to three and four hundred dollars per day, so extensive was the craze. This success led to the erection of the Crescent, which is said to be the finest rink in the country. Ugly scandals got afloat respecting the personal reputations of some of the employees of the Casino, and the public showed their condemnation by remaining away. Mr. Jones was always well thought of, and is still pleasantly remembered by all who had any dealings with him. His law business in New York prevented him from giving his personal attention to the business, and as soon as he could do so, after becoming aware of the change in public feeling, he disposed of the property subject to the mortgage held by his wife for moneys advanced. One of the two purchasers, was Mr. Dennis of Newark, son of the late Martin R. Dennis, in his lifetime one of the foremost merchants of New Jersey. The other, Mr. Wogiom, a New York broker, gave his personal attention to the rink, and at times did a good business, not however enough to induce him to remain here.

Mr. Joseph B. Miller, who has been so successful in managing the Roseville rink, which was patronized by the best people of Newark, and who has been known from his boyhood to this people and is generally well liked by all, has been induced to take the management of the rink as a receiver, selected by the Court and in accordance with the desire of all the parties interested. He is now an officer of the Court and runs the rink subject to his orders.

He Escaped.

While riding along the road from New Market to Dunellen, Tuesday afternoon, in search of the man who attempted to commit an atrocious assault upon the little girl named Stevens at Bound Brook, Monday, Constable Robert Pierce of New Market saw a man answering the description given in the dispatch, and invited him into the buggy to ride. The man accepted; but when soon after Mr. Pierce reached to the back of his buggy to get a pair of hand-cuffs to secure the fellow, the latter suspected something and made a jump for liberty. He was pursued by Mr. Pierce and several other men, but being too fleet-footed for them was not captured. The constable called after him to stop, and threatened to shoot him, and actually fired five or six times, but to no effect. Chief of Police Dodd is keeping a sharp look out for the villain.

Hotel Arrivals.

The following persons arrived in this city yesterday and registered at Laing's Hotel: C. L. Canfield, New York; J. S. Clark, Newark; Hermann Schwed, Somerville; D. Caim, New York; E. S. Osgood, Boston; Charles R. Frace, Buffalo; W. H. Page, New York; J. M. Ryno, New York; Fred. N. Vail, Hartford; W. W. Corbin, Williamsport, Pa.; Charles R. L. Ripley, New York, and Thomas P. Mellenger, Morristown.

STATE NOTES.

The store of Benjamin E. Griggs, a grocer of Matawan, was lately entered and the safe opened by drilling a hole through the door to the lock. The burglars secured $450.

Patrick Davis, a laborer, of 97 Prospect street, Newark, quarrelled with his drunken wife the other night, and picking up a carving-knife stabbed her in the right shoulder. He was arrested.

Benjamin Mills, one of the oldest citizens of Jersey City, died of heart disease at his residence on Academy street, Jersey City, recently. He was eighty years old and lived in the county over half a century.

The Monmouth Democrat complains that the valuation this year of Ocean Township (Long Branch, etc.) is put down for the enormous sum of a round $8,000,000, while Neptune township (Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, etc.), adjoining, has only 1,000 less population than Ocean, and yet the assessment of Neptune is only $2,182,600.

Workman Gustav Kulcer placed a thirty-foot ladder against the wall of an unfinished building on Blum street, Union Hill, yesterday, and then ascended. When he reached the top rung his foot slipped and he fell, breaking his neck. He was dead when his fellow-workmen picked him up. Kulcer was sixty-five years old and lived in Liberty street. He leaves a widow and six children.

The Grand Jury of Bergen county brought in an indictment yesterday against John Schick, Gus. Patzer and Albert Dohne, who were arrested for the murder of Mrs. Fisher at Englewood, Sunday, the 13th inst. The trial of the prisoners was set for October 19. Counsellor Ward will appear for Schick; Judge Hoffman of Jersey City for Patzer, and as Dohne is too poor to employ counsel Mr. Stagg was assigned by the Court to look after his case.

Hog cholera has made its annual appearance in certain parts of New Jersey. The disease, which is decidedly epidemic, is called hog cholera, although it is really a mild form of the disease. Owners of swine in Ocean county are suffering the most at present, especially around Spain and Manasquan. There are signs of the epidemic breaking out in the lower part of Mercer and in Monmouth county. The State Board of Health has been appealed to on several occasions and has furnished relief, but no permanent panacea for the malady seems to have been discovered yet.

MUSIC HALL
TUESDAY, EVE'NG SEPT. 29,
Second Season and continued success of the picturesque romantic drama, entitled
BURR OAKS
By Messrs. D. K. and M. O. Higgins.
AN AMERICAN STORY IN FIVE ACTS.
Powerful Cast! No Increase in Prices.
Scenery Extraordinary.
Sale of Seats at Shaw's and Reynolds' beginning Saturday, September 26

CASINO
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RINK
Rink open every day from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 10.30 p. m.
General Evening Admission 15 cents
" Afternoon " 10 "
Saturday Afternoon and Evening
SEPTEMBER 26,
The Plainfield Favorite
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THE PLAINFIELD
District Telegraph
AND
Fire Alarm Co.,
Will open on or before Oct. 1, their
CENTRAL OFFICE
5 EAST FRONT STREET.
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Now being fitted up.
The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once. P. O. Box 530.
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Notes of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted.

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Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION,
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
5 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m.
5 42 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 15 "
6 32 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	9 29 "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 37 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 00 "	10 19 "
8 02 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	12 59 p. m.
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 26 "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
1 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	4 34 "
2 01 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
2 25 "	3 20 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 12 "
5 20 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 36 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 36 "
7 38 "	8 00 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 00 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
	12 30 a. m.	9 30 "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 22 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.02, 8 41, 10 33, 11 57 a m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 30, 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 7 00 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 5 27, a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 30, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 55, 10 45, 11 10 a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 3 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 30, 8 35, 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 00 a. m., 12 10, 3 50, 4 30, 5 35, 7 10, 8 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 59 a m., 2 26, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 5 22, 5 20, 9 45 a. m., 6 20 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45, 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Times marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
H. P. ALDRIN.
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

POLITICS IN ITALY.

Garibaldians and Carbonari—Army and Navy—Railroads and Schools.

[Rome Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.]

The political education of the Italian people proceeds slowly but surely. The old Garibaldian fire has died out, or smolders harmlessly. There are more or less Garibaldians always connected with the administration, but they have come to the conclusion that Italy is not yet prepared for a more liberal government than it at present possesses. This opinion prevails everywhere among intelligent Italians, and it is by no means uncommon, when one of them is asked whether he would like to see Italy a republic, for him to reply: "I am a Republican when the time comes, but I do not believe our people sufficiently educated yet, or possessed of sufficient political enlightenment for that form of government. For the present we are better as we are." This feeling extends into the lower classes of society.

The secret societies, such as the Carbonari, have almost ceased to exist as organizations. Newspapers of certain kinds are common in all Italian cities, and people of the lower classes are now often seen reading them in the street cars or in the public places, and it is always with the air of a person willing to give a candid hearing to all sides of a question, and to render a dispassionate decision. The brawl of American or of English politics is unknown. In fact, a population quieter, or more tractable or law-abiding, can not be found in any other European country, and it is a very hopeful fact, when we take into consideration what has yet to be done in the way of unifying the people, in educating and elevating them, and developing evenly and safely the great resources of the country.

No one in Italy wants war, though the theory of her statesmen is to be prepared for it. This is done rather by strengthening the navy than the army. The conscript system is in force, and the army is capable of indefinite expansion, though the standing portion of it does not at this moment comprise more than 25,000 men. To the navy constant additions are being made, and an ironclad, not so large, though nearly as formidable as those of the Dandolo class, has just been built and is at Naples awaiting her armament. The question of railroads is out of politics. Much of the national indebtedness has accrued from the assistance given various railroad companies from a desire to develop the country. The country was afterward obliged to take the roads and endeavor to run them. They have now once more been divided into two great systems, and nearly all of them placed in charge of two companies, who are held responsible for the service. As far as the casual traveler is able to observe, they are well equipped and carefully managed.

In the matter of public education Italy is not making the progress that could be desired. The number of schools is constantly increasing, but it is hard to dissipate the dense mists of ignorance in cities like Naples and districts like Calabria. In Calabria there are still considerable regions un-supplied with schools, while in Naples, though there are day-schools enough, the people are so poor and the children, even to the youngest, so constantly occupied. The trouble is so formidable that even the law making education obligatory is in a great measure rendered nugatory. There are night-schools, but they are not as comprehensive in their scope as might be desired, and so fail to benefit the poorest classes. The question of education is not, however, a discouraging one.

IRA DAVENPORT IT IS.

NOMINATED TO CARRY THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Gen. Carr Takes Second Place—The Rest of the Ticket—The Platform—The Convention Listens to a Labor Advocate.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—Ten o'clock was the hour designated for the reassembling of the Republican convention. The spectators and delegates began to file in shortly after 9. The impression had gained strength among the audience that Davenport was going to be nominated. His character and chances of election were freely canvassed. "He has not made an effort for the nomination, nor sent a letter on the subject to a single individual," remarked a politician on the platform beside the correspondent. The whisper went around from group to group: "It is Davenport, sure. Hurrah for Davenport!" "And the lieutenant governorship?" "Well, it looks like Corporal Tanner, of Brooklyn."

Ex-Governor Cornell was among the first to enter the hall. He wore a smile of the absolute Cornell pattern, whispering briefly with Judge Draper, of Albany. Ex-Bank Superintendent Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, took a seat in the rear of little Judge Langbein, the "Drummer Boy of the Potomac." Delegates came in wrapped carefully in overcoats. The air was cold. Several wore white hats, the very last of the season.

Gen. Husted, permanent chairman of the convention, rapped for order at precisely 10:15 o'clock. He rapped three times and then asked that gentlemen should refrain from smoking. Then he rapped again and Rev. M. Leech, chaplain of the state senate, delivered a short prayer. A delegation from the labor unions asked to be heard and they were accorded ten minutes.

Ex-Assemblyman David Healey, of Monroe county, who joined the Butler movement in the last presidential campaign while an employe of the Albany bureau of labor statistics here ascended the platform and proceeded to address the convention. He was present to convey to them the message that there were tens of thousands of men in the state who were watching with bated breath the deliberation of the convention. He held that the Republican party claimed to have come to the rescue of the bondsmen and the lowly and swore that it would. He said that the workingmen came to the convention to ask the Republican party to fulfill its pledges to them.

He alluded to the convict labor question, and said that he did not want to see the convicts kept idle, but to be given work such as will not conflict with the interests of honest labor. He knew himself that he had accepted a great responsibility in addressing a Republican convention, as he was not a Republican, nor could he claim that he was a great deal of a Democrat, but rejoiced in being an independent.

Col. George Bliss next proceeded to read the platform, as prepared by the committee on resolutions. Its reading was attentively listened to and the leading points vigorously applauded.

The following is the full text of the platform:

The Republican party of New York in convention represented, declares: First—That the provisions of the existing civil service law of the state and nation should be strengthened and extended to all grades of the public service to which they may be applicable, so that the selection of administrative officers in the civil service should so far as possible, be governed solely by capacity and fitness. We insist upon the enforcement of these laws by all public officers, not only in the letter but also in the spirit. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who are shown by competitive examination to possess the necessary requirements, should be given the preference in certification and in appointment.

Second—That the law affecting the government of cities should be simplified so as to enable the people to fix responsibility with ease and certainty.

Third—That we demand of congress the passage of an act putting an end to the unrestricted coinage of money formed of silver, or based on silver. The maintenance of the gold standard, of the parity with gold of all sorts of money in use, is essential to the prosperity of our country, and the restoration of silver to the former position of good money through an international agreement of the great commercial nations must remain, as heretofore, the cardinal aim of our monetary policy.

Fourth—First we emphasize the demand of the last national Republican convention "that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring men his full share in the national prosperity." The persistent threats of the Democratic leaders to overthrow this policy add to the present troubles of trade and the paralysis of industry. Until the full effects of the revision of 1883 can be fairly estimated, agitation on the radical change of the tariff law is a grievous assault on the wages of labor, on all branches of production and all the interests of traffic. We are opposed to the introduction of any system of free trade, the inevitable effect of which would be to destroy our mills and factories, and to carry down American wages to the standard of the old world.

Fifth—That while we cordially indorse the dying sentiment of the great soldier and citizen, Ulysses S. Grant, in favor of harmony and good feeling between the north and the south, we insist that no real and lasting peace can be assured until the guarantees of equal civil and political rights promised by the constitution to every freeman. The right of suffrage must be maintained free and untrammeled, and if that right is unlawfully denied to any part of the people of any state, its representation in congress and the electoral college should be reduced.

Sixth—That the legislature having, pursuant to the will of the people expressed at the polls, abolished the system of contract labor in the prisons of the state, we urge the enactment of laws stating how to distribute as widely and equitably as possible the burden of competition with free labor.

Seventh—That in the letting of contracts for state work no contract should be awarded to any person or corporation discriminating against any class or organization of laborers.

Eighth—That we recommend legislative guaranteeing the benefits of the public schools to all the children of the state, and such control of factory employment as will surround the women and children employed therein with the necessary safeguards for their physical, mental and moral well being.

Ninth—That stringent laws should be passed for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the homes of workingmen in cities.

Tenth—That we demand the strict enforcement by the national government of the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor.

Eleventh—That we recommend legislation to foster the agricultural and dairy interests of the state, and such as will prevent the adulteration of articles of food.

Twelfth—That we favor the continuance of the railroad commission upon a non-partisan basis.

Thirteenth—That in the interest of cheap transportation for the country, and of reduced taxation for the people of this state, we declare in favor of asking the national government to assist in the improvement of the locks and the deepening of the channel of the Erie canal under state control.

Fourteenth—That the improvement in the system of taxation, commenced by recent Republican legislatures, under which large sums have been collected from sources which previously escaped taxation, should be perfected and extended, so that the burden may fall equally upon all classes of property.

Fifteenth—We condemn the hypocrisy of the Democratic party in pledging itself before election to civil service reform, and after election denouncing, through its press and its leaders, the civil service act as unconstitutional, while the national administration removes tried and faithful public servants and replaces them with persons whose only recommendation is active, and, in some instances, disreputable political work.

Sixteen—We denounce the hypocritical pretences under which faithful Republican officers are removed on the plea of offensive partisanship, while such men as Higgins, Thomas, Troup, Chase, Pillsbury, Aquilla Jones and others, some of whose names appear upon the prison records of the country, and whose recommendation is political partisanship, are appointed in their places. While removing elsewhere on the ground of offensive partisanship, Republicans who edit newspapers, the national administration continues, in a high judicial office in the city of New York, a prominent Democratic appointee, who publicly announces himself as having assumed, since his appointment, the control of an avowedly partisan journal.

We believe it the duty of the Republican majority of the senate to oppose the confirmation of any person appointed in violation of the letter or spirit of the civil service act.

We denounce the national administration for its obvious unwillingness to abandon the opinions they have professed upon currency and to compromise with those leaders of their party who are avowedly in favor of the continued debasement of the currency; for its hostility to the commerce of the country evinced by its refusal to carry out the system adopted by congress for the encouragement of American shipping; for its arbitrary action in repudiating a contract regularly entered into by the duly authorized agents of the government, and persevering in an attempt to deprive American mechanics of their means of livelihood, until an aroused public opinion compelled it to abandon the attempt; and for its hostility further evinced by the arbitrary enforcement of the customs laws by illegal provisions and tricks, intended to deprive merchants of any fair opportunity for asserting their rights.

We denounce the Democratic state executive for his action in reference to the census, resulting in an extra session of the legislature at a large and useless expense, while he vetoed necessary appropriations for the state board of health in the face of a dreaded epidemic. We denounce his conduct in vetoing the Brooklyn reform bills in order to commend himself to the local Democratic leaders, while he approved bills legalizing claims dating from the days of Tweed, and barred by the statute of limitations and judicial decision, and thereby imposed additional burdens upon an overburdened city.

The committee decided not to commit the party to any position on the temperance question. The chaplain of the senate, the Rev. Dr. S. V. Leech, urged the committee to take a square and bold stand in the platform, and recommend to the legislature the prompt submission of the question to the people at the polls in a non-partisan election. Some favored his proposition, but the great majority were opposed to formulating any temperance plank.

The platform was unanimously adopted.

The roll was then called for candidates for the second ballot. The roll call for the second ballot was completed at 11:25. While the votes were being footed up by the clerks, Mr. Arnold, who has been managing the Davenport canvass, announced that Montgomery county's vote was cast for Davenport. [illegible]

The vote was announced as follows:

Davenport	214
Carr	194
Warren	113
Bliss	66
Seward	54
Miller	5
Evarts	1
Swinburne	20
Dowd	12
Cornell	2
Total	686
Necessary for a choice	347

Immediately after the announcement of the result of the ballot, a motion to make Mr. Davenport's nomination unanimous was carried.

A wild cry then followed for Carr for lieutenant governor, and he was unanimously nominated in short order. The rest of the ticket was completed as follows: Secretary of state, Anson S Wood; comptroller, J. W. Wadsworth; attorney general, Thomas; treasurer, Charles Ulrich; state engineer, Wm. P. Van Rensselaer.

In the Interest of Bolters.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—The resolution offered by Col. George Bliss and adopted by the convention permitting the county committees to amend their rules is intended to facilitate the repeal of the rules excluding from membership and participation in Republican work those who bolted the Blaine ticket last fall. The resolution was generally commended by all the leading Republicans who were spoken to on the subject.

Destruction by the Prairie Fires.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 23.—The Northern Pacific passenger train from the Pacific coast was delayed six hours by prairie fires. A number of bridges have been burned by prairie fires. Many of the fires were started by farmers in attempting to make fire breaks around their premises. In several instances in this way farmers lost all they had in this way. At Carrington, 150 miles east of here, 25,000 bushels of grain were destroyed. At Sweet Briar several Western Union employes were compelled to fight the flames for four hours to save the station and water tanks of the Northern Pacific, and a similar report comes from Spirit Wood.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The president has appointed William Reed to be collector of customs at Champlain, N. Y., and R. Bradbury to be surveyor of customs at Portland, Me.

The president has appointed Strother M. Stockslager, of Indiana, to be assistant commissioner of the general land office, vice Luther Harrison, resigned.

The president has appointed Capt. Henry J. Farnsworth, of the Eighth cavalry, to be assistant inspector general, with the rank of major. Capt. Farnsworth is a son of Adjt. Gen. Farnsworth, of New York.

EATON'S RESIGNATION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIM AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Latter, in Accepting the Resignation, Clearly Sets Forth His Views on the Subject—"There Should be No Surrender."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The letter from Dorman B. Eaton, tendering his resignation as a member of the civil service commission, and the president's reply thereto, has just been made public.

Mr. Eaton, in a very long letter, recalls to the memory of the president that he has long been engaged in the work of reform, and when the act creating the commission was passed, and President Arthur tendered him a place on the board, he was only induced to accept it at the urgent request of his friends. He says he is satisfied that the president means to stand by his often reiterated civil service principles, and that the system is working well, and will, in a short time, be unassailable. Mr. Eaton says the chief objection to the system now comes from congressmen who want to usurp patronage.

The following is the president's reply:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1885.

Hon. Dorman Eaton:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the board of civil service commissioners. I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country. The friends of civil service reform and all those who desire good government fully appreciate your devotion to the cause in which you are so deeply identified. They have seen, with satisfaction, that your zeal and faith have led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is unsuited to the rules which ordinarily govern progress in human affairs, or that it should at once reach perfection and universal acceptance. You have been willing patiently to accept good results as they, step by step, could be gained, holding every advance with undying steadfastness. The success which thus far has attended the work of civil service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made as such of the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvement and benefits. A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, a grateful recognition of every aid, a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance, and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things, are the means by which this reform movement will in the future be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffective, and the cause placed upon a sure foundation. Of course there should be no surrender of principle, nor backward step, and all the laws for the enforcement of the reform should be rigidly enforced, but the benefits which its principles promise will not be fully realized [illegible]

[illegible]

If the people should [illegible] upon whom the duties of [illegible] government as a corollary [illegible] the universal rule, and [illegible] enforced [illegible] progressive [illegible] were fair [illegible] to be friendly [illegible] methods, the system [illegible] would [illegible] also, I [illegible] civil service reform and its application [illegible] the most [illegible] among other reasons because it opens the door for the people at large to participation in public place holding; and I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of a reliance for such an opportunity upon merit and fitness, instead of a dependence upon the caprice or selfish interests of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their government. In the one case a reasonable intelligence and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land are the credentials to office, or the other the way is found in favor secured by a participation in partisan work often unfitting a person morally, if not mentally, and physically, for the responsibilities and duties of public employment.

You will agree with me, I think, that no support should have been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve and advance this reform by a party restored to power after an exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service; confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interest; called upon to surrender advantages which a perverted partisanship had taught the American people belonged to success, and provided with the suspicions always raised in such an emergency, that their rights in the conduct of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded, should receive the fullest endorsement and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the people better than a desire to hold office, and a patriotic impulse, upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of our government.

I have determined to request you to retain your present position until the first day of November next, at which time your resignation may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the course of civil service reform, and your ability to render it efficient aid; and I indulge the hope and expectation that notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object for which you have labored so assiduously, will continue beyond the official term which you surrender. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Eaton will leave Washington for New York to defend the constitutionality of the civil service act in the Hinckley suit which begins there to-morrow, feeling confident that the litigation will be speedily brought to a successful conclusion for the defendants.

Secretary Lamar's condition has somewhat improved, but he is still confined to his home.

AGAINST SILVER DOLLARS.

Bankers Show That the Coin Is Not Wanted and Is Dangerous.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—President Gage, after delivering the annual address before the American Bankers' association, read the following resolutions which he said would be acted on after the discussion: Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the coinage of silver dollars under the compulsory law of 1878, is detrimental to the best interests of the people and dangerous to the welfare of the government, and that the law should be immediately suspended and remain inoperative until an international agreement with the leading commercial nations shall give substantial assurance as to the future relation of gold and silver as money.

Col. W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., opened the discussion by illustrating how the poor man was injured by depreciation, and said facts show that all classes suffer, the working classes in particular. Referring to the Bland act he said the contraction of the currency had exercised a bad influence on the business of the country, and he hoped the convention would pass a resolution calling for unconditional repeal of the Bland law.

Mr. Hague, of Montreal, said the question was one of general interest all over the world, and especially so in Canada. A double standard he thought was dangerous. With two standards two prices would have to prevail, two sets of books would be necessary, two quotations for wheat would be made, and in the end the whole country would rise up and demand a change.

Logan C. Murray was the next speaker. He favored the repeal of the Bland act.

The Hon. Edward J. Lacey, member of congress from Charlotte, Mich., followed in an exhaustive paper. He thought a date should be fixed for the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, and that the large silver certificates should be exchanged for bills of small denomination to be used for domestic purposes. He did not think favorably of the plan of Gen. Warner, of Ohio.

George S. Coe, Mr. Flannigan and Mr. Colgate, of New York, followed with five minutes speeches, after which the convention, without taking action on the resolution, adjourned.

SPORTING NEWS.

Brighton Beach Races—Trotting in Chicago—Baseball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The first race at Brighton Beach was a consolation purse of a mile. Bahama first, Pilot second, Col. Clark third. Time, 1:45¾. Mutuals paid $34.70.

The second race was a selling purse for maiden 3-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile. Punka first, Marvindale second, Winston third. Time, 1:18¾. Mutuals paid $14.75.

The third race was a selling purse of a mile. Delilah first, Valley Forge second, Treasurer third. Time, 1:45. Mutuals paid $17.85.

The fourth race was a selling purse of a mile. Weasel first, Hotschimie second, Una B third. Time, 1:43½. Mutuals paid $19.55.

Trotting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The attendance at the second day's races at Washington park was 1,000. The first race was for the 4-year-old stakes, with $850 added, mile heats, best three in five in harness, and was won by Harriet. Time, 2:24¼, 2:27¼, 2:24.

The second race, 2:25 class, purse $1,000, mile heats, best three in five in harness, was won by Prince Arthur. Time 2:24, 2:22¾, 2:21½, 2:22½.

The third race was unfinished on account of darkness. It was for the Northwestern stakes, with $500 added, mile heats, best three in five in harness.

Hanlan and Lee and Courtney and Conly.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Articles of agreement have been signed by Hanlan and Lee and Courtney and Conly for a three mile double scull race with a turn to come off opposite Pleasure island, Oct. 14. Both crews are here and in training, both confident of success.

Baseball.

At New York—St. Louis, 7; Metropolitan, 4.

At New York—New York, 17; Buffalo, 2.

At Washington—National, 5; Newark, 3.

At Baltimore—Pittsburg, 11; Baltimore, 3.

At Philadelphia—Leadville, 11; Athletic, [illegible]

At Chicago—Chicago, 10; Providence, 8.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.

At Detroit—Philadelphia, 12; Detroit, 5.

A Chicago Druggist's Peculiar Suicide.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A clerk in a drug store on Halstead street and Chicago avenue, answered a telephone call and, in response to the query of "Who's there?" received the reply that it was "August Kussman who said: 'Please tell my wife that I have just taken twenty grains of morphine. If she wants to see me alive she will have to come up pretty soon.'" After talking the matter over an hour or so the clerk told the police about the strange message. A patrol wagon was immediately sent to Kussman's drug store, where he was found lying under the telephone in an unconscious condition. Efforts to resuscitate him proved unsuccessful, and he expired soon afterward. Despondency over domestic difficulties is thought to have been the cause of the suicide.

The Genesta Wins the Ocean Race.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Genesta arrived at the Sandy Hook lightship, the terminal point of her 275 mile race with the schooner Dauntless, at 5:19:4 last evening. The Genesta assumed the lead at the start and was never headed. A storm blew up after they rounded Brenton's reef, and the wind gradually increased until within fifty miles of Sandy Hook, when it blew a hurricane. During the gale four of the crew were slightly injured by the swinging boom.

Thieves in a Freight House.

NEW JERSEY, Sept. 24.—Thieves broke into the Jersey Central railroad's freight house at Communipaw, N. J., and carried off five trunks which had been transferred from the West Shore railroad. The contents and value of the stolen property have not been ascertained, but they are supposed to have been filled with expensive wearing apparel.

Four Miners Killed.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., Sept. 24.—A frightful disaster occurred at the Waterloo heading of the Franklin colliery by which four miners lost their lives. The miners were tapping the old workings when a large body of water burst in and completely flooded the mine, drowning the four men in spite of their desperate efforts to escape. Up to noon their bodies had not been recovered.

Silver Creek's Mad Murderers.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 23.—The coroner visited Sallie O'Neill, who on Sunday night chopped off the head of her husband's aunt, at Silver Creek. The prisoner talked rationally at times, but appears to have no recollection of her terrible deed. She formally lived in service with several families here and many stories of her ungovernable temper are told.

NOT QUITE READY YET.

TURKEY UNABLE TO PREVENT THE BULGARIAN ANNEXATION.

The Plot Evidently Engineered by Finished Masters of Diplomacy—Russia's Hand Visible—How the News is Received in England.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The result of diligent inquiries by the Cable News correspondent at Vienna shows that optimism prevails in Austrian official and court circles in regard to the Roumelian revolution. Every one seems confident that there will be no war and no serious military demonstration by Turkey. This confidence is due chiefly to the belief, which amounts to a certainty, that Turkey is powerless to reconquer Roumelia if the central powers object, and that they will object. The latter portion of this belief is strengthened hourly by every official utterance that leaks out from Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg. There are, to be sure, many semi-official repudiations of Prince Alexander's action and a general inclination to discuss the question of initiative, but there is also such a general desire to let the matter remain as it is that the conclusion is inevitable that the whole farce was pre-arranged in higher quarters than the Bulgarian prince's palace at Sofia. The impression sought to be conveyed to the public is that the rising in Roumelia was wholly spontaneous, and that the appeal to the prince of Bulgaria to annex the country was a natural cry for aid, inasmuch as three-quarters of the inhabitants of eastern Roumelia are Bulgarians. But in oriental politics no great movement has its initiative in the spontaniety of the common people, and the Bulgarians of Roumelia, however they may have been oppressed by dual government and taxes, would hardly have turned for relief to the Battenberg princeling who was lately set up on the throne of Bulgaria. It is also inconceivable that Prince Alexander, on his own motion, would have thrown down the glove to Turkey. The country he has annexed lies between his principality and Constantinople and stretches almost to the gates of that capitol. Between it and Bulgaria there are the Balkan mountains, which can easily be made an impassable barrier to a hostile army. Between it and Constantinople there is no military obstacle. Prince Alexander, before he was the ruler of Bulgaria, was a German soldier and is now a Prussian major general. He knows, and every subaltern in his army knows, that if Turkey chose to fight, and he were unsupported, he could no more seize Roumelia than he could seize Stamboul. If it were only a question of driving the Bulgarian pretender and his army out of Roumelia the sultan would not hesitate a moment, but he does not know with how many of the powers he would have to reckon and therefore he temporizes and appeals. As to the attitude of the central European powers toward Prince Alexander it may be summed up in this: "Now that you have gone and done it, it is all right. But for God's sake don't say that we told you."

The moderation of the British newspapers in discussing the Roumelian affair is a source of surprise and great gratification to the officials of St. Petersburg. They believe now that Great Britain will never take up the cudgels against Prince Alexander, and they are disposed to attribute this partly to the fact that his next brother, Prince Henry of Battenberg, has just been admitted to the charmed circle of English royalty by his marriage to Princess Beatrice.

The attitude of the porte is a puzzle. Political experts declare that nothing which has occurred in modern times so clearly proves the decadence of Turkey as the weakness and irresolution now prevailing at Stamboul, while Roumelia is in open revolt, Macedonia is simmering and Crete has already boiled over.

Although the cholera epidemic at Palermo now appears to be at a stand-still, the disease and the fright have already inflicted incalculable injury upon the place. It is estimated that 20,000 of the inhabitants have fled since the first appearance of the plague.

Dispatches received here state that the inhabitants of the island of Crete are in full revolt.

Seventeen People Crushed to Death.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24.—Christine Nilsson appeared at a concert at the opera house. Long before the opening of the doors the streets were crowded with people anxious to do honor to the prima donna. After the concert 30,000 people assembled in the vicinity of the Grand hotel clamoring for the appearance of the songstress. She finally appeared on the balcony and sang a Swedish song. The crowd pressed forward, those in the rear eager to catch every note, and the mass of people became compact. While Mme. Nilsson was yet singing, shrieks arose from the crowd, and there was a tremendous surging to the right and left. Those on the outskirts of the assemblage seemed to understand what had happened and withdrew, relieving the pressure upon the heart of the mass. When the crowd had been sufficiently thinned out to enable all to move freely, it was discovered that seventeen persons had been crushed to death.

All Quiet at Rock Springs.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 24.—Gen. Schofield returned from Rock Springs on a special train. He left on a regular passenger train. Affairs at Rock Springs remain as heretofore announced. Gen. Schofield found everything quiet. The troops, however, will not be withdrawn until all the discharged white miners have left town.

An Advance in Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—A further advance of half a cent on sugar will probably be made, making the price one and a half cents over New York prices. Claus Spreckels says a still further advance will be made later; that owing to a shortage in beet sugar the price might go to fifteen cents for the best grade.

Held for Murder.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—John Fullerton, a Herdic driver, who ran over and fatally injured an old man named James Dooling, was held in $10,000 for murder.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Gen. Sheridan is visiting West Point.

The new chamber of commerce and board of trade building of Denver was formally dedicated in the presence of a large crowd of people.

The Puritan has been sold for $13,500 to Mr. Burgess, her designer. It is believed he bought her for her present owners. The bidding was very spiritless.

The challenge from J. B. Herreshoff, owner of the steam yacht Stiletto, to Jay Gould, for a race between the Atalanta and Stiletto, will not be accepted by Mr. Gould unless the course is made on Long Island sound instead of the Hudson river.

Lester Wallack has sued Rose Coghlan, the actress, who is now playing at Niblo's, for $5,000 damages for her violation of a contract to perform at his theatre only. She says she was engaged by Wallack as leading lady and found afterward that he had another leading lady.

BLOWING BIG GUNS.

Much Damage Done by the Storm—Several Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—All the stations along the coast report the gale as unusually heavy and accompanied everywhere by heavy rain. Much damage was done to telegraph wires. The wind blew thirty miles an hour in Boston and fifty miles outside. A tremendous sea is running and the gale promises to be very severe on the Grand Banks. The coasting schooner Savoy, from Mt. Desert for Boston, caught the storm off Duxbury beach and narrowly escaped going ashore. Her crew passed a terrible night, the seas threatening every minute to engulf the vessel. Her foremast was broken off close to the deck and the mainmast was broken in two. She also sprung a leak, but made Marshfield in time to escape foundering. The schooner Sylvester, with mackerel from Georges, put into Gloucester badly disabled, having lost her foremast and maintopmast. Her captain reports the gale one of most violent experienced for years.

At Provincetown the wind reached fifty-five miles an hour at midnight. Fifty fishing vessels and several large coasters took refuge in the harbor.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 24.—At noon the steamer Humico, ashore on Wallace ledge, near Grand Menan, was driven off into deep water and sank, and ten or twelve men on board were drowned. The Humaco has been on the ledge since Aug. 5. She was recently sold to Donald McNeil, of New York, J. Griffith, of St. John, and others. The men drowned were workmen who were placed on board Saturday night to float the steamer. All were residents of St. John or Portland, and, with two exceptions, were married, with families dependent upon them. The names of the lost are James Griffiths, James Napier, Robert Johnson, James Stryborn, James Clarke, Bartholomew Armstrong, Harry Stackhouse, Alexander Scribner, Samuel Scribner, Jeremiah Daly, a boy, and perhaps one or two others. The disaster is the most terrible which ever visited this community and the excitement here is intense.

A tug left the city with another load of workmen, but fortunately these got no further than Grand Menan. The tug went to the wreck and offered to take the men off, but they said they would stay by her. An hour later they had changed their minds, but it was too late, as the sea was running very high and the tug could not again reach the wreck.

PROFILE HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., Sept. 24.—It is snowing fast here, and there is no indication of a let up in the storm.

A VERY SENSATIONAL STORY.

How a Youth Was Followed and Had to Fight for His Life.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Robert Clark, of Cambridgeport, aged 18, has made a strange statement to the police. He says that for several weeks he has been followed by unknown persons, who were armed and had sworn vengeance against him. He showed letters threatening personal chastisement and asking for appointments. Twice these appointments were kept with an officer concealed near, but no one appeared. Finally he asserts he kept an appointment Sunday night on the Brookline bridge. He met a man, whom he identified as one who had followed him. They went together to the end of a long pier, when the mysterious one took off his coat and said in hissing tones: "You put me overboard or I will you," at the same time brandishing a knife.

Then there was a fearful struggle. The man succeeded in getting him on the edge of the pier and he hung trembling over the dizzy verge, and then the situation was reversed. At length by a powerful effort the youth succeeded in detaching himself and hurled his assailant into the black water, into which he fell with a loud splash. At this juncture the youth ran home.

Young Clark insists his story is true, but there is no report of any person missing.

A Curiously Marked Family.

HIGHLAND, N. Y., Sept. 23.—On a West Shore train that stopped here going south were a family from Mattoon, Ills., all of whom were peculiarly marked. They were on their way to New York to be exhibited in a museum. The family is that of John T. Galvin. Mr. Galvin's left arm is six inches longer than his right arm. Mrs. Galvin was born with only one eye, which is a very singular freak of nature. A son has an arm which is large and well formed and reaches nearly to his feet, making him look as though he had three legs. Two girls, aged 7 and 9 years respectively, have left arms that are about nine inches longer than their right arms. The youngest, a boy of 4 years, inherits the peculiarities of both parents. He has two eyes, but one is very small, while the other is full-sized, like his mother's one eye.

The Silver-Laden Vessels Overdue.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The United States steamships Swatara and Yantic, which have about $10,400,000 in silver coin on board are due at Washington, but have not been heard from since they sailed from Key West. The delay in their arrival is undoubtedly due to the present stormy weather, and it is believed that they encountered heavy gales off Hatteras. No uneasiness is felt for the safety of the vessels or their precious cargo either at the navy or treasury departments, as the vessels are stanch and strong and are in charge of able and discreet officers.

His Death Unaccounted For.

WARREN, Pa., Sept. 24.—There has been no new developments in the Merrill suicide case. Inquiry at the bank of which he was teller shows that his accounts are perfectly correct. He had had some words with the cashier of the bank and was suspended from his position. It is thought that despondency caused him to end his life. He left a letter addressed to his sister, the contents of which have not yet been disclosed.

Discussing Temperance.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The annual convention of the Massachusetts Universalists resolved that the discussions of a century of temperance reforms have shown that the duty of total abstinence is established by science, by political economy, by the demands of individual welfare and social order, and by the right understanding of the Divine word, and that from these dates follows the duty of prohibition in municipality, state and nation.

The Reading Wants Peace.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The directors of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company have passed resolutions directing the president to meet the president of the Pennsylvania railroad company in conference upon a policy of harmony between the two companies. The inauguration of peace between the Reading and Pennsylvania breaks a hostility that has lasted for nearly twenty years.

Off for Gettysburg.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The Thirteenth Massachusetts regiment started for Gettysburg to dedicate a statue of Color Bearer Sergt. Morris near the spot where he was killed.

DOGS OF AMERICA.

THE THEORY OF THEIR PRE-COLUMBIAN ORIGIN.

Esquimau Dogs "Not Much Unlike Wolves"—In the Shell Heaps of Casco Bay—Types of the "Newfoundland"—Mongrels.

[A. S. Packard in American Naturalist.]

The impression that the domestic dog of the old world has descended from wild species distinct from the wolf may be well founded, but in America the evidence tends to prove that the Esquimau and other domestic varieties of dogs were domesticated by the aborigines and used by them long anterior to the discovery of the continent by the Europeans, the varieties in question originating from the grey wolf or prairie wolf. First as to the Esquimau dog. From the following extract from Frobisher it appears evident that the Esquimaux had the present breed of domestic dogs long anterior to the year 1577. Frobisher's account of the Esquimaux themselves is, so far as we know, the first extant, and is full and characteristic. After describing the natives he goes on to say: "They franke or keepe certaine dogs not much vnlike wolves, which they yoke togither, as we do oxen and horses, to a sled or traile; and so carry their necessaries over the yce and snow from place to place; as the captive, whom we haue, made perfect signes. And when those dogs are not apt for the same vse; or when with hunger they are constrained for lack of other victuals, they eate them, so that they are as needful for them in respect of their bignesse as our oxen are for vs."

Confirmatory of the theory of the pre-Columbian origin of the Indian dog may be cited the following extract from Hakluyt's voyage regarding the dogs seen on Cape Breton island: "Here divers of our men went on land upon the very cape, where, at their arivall they found the spittes of Oke of the savages which had roasted meate a little before. And as they viewed the countrey they sawe divers beastes, and foules, as blacke foxes, deere, otters, great foules with red legges, penguyns, and certain others. Thereupon nine or tenne of his fellows running right vp over the bushes with great agilitie and swiftnesse came towards vs with white staues in their hands like halfe pikes, and their dogges of colour blacke not so bigge as a grayhounde followed them at the heeles; but were retired vnto our boates without any hurt at all received."

It is probably this variety the bones of which have been found by Dr. J. Wyman, in the shell heaps of Casco bay, Me.

"The presence of the bones of the dog might be accounted for on the score of its being a domesticated animal, but the fact that they were not only found mingled with those of the edible kinds, but like them were broken up, suggests the probability of their having been used as food. We have not seen it mentioned, however, by any of the earlier writers, that such was the case along the coast, though it appears to have been otherwise with regard to some of the interior tribes, as the Hurons. With them, game being scarce, venison was a luxury found only at feasts, and dog-flesh was in high esteem."

It is possible that the Newfoundland dog was indigenous on that island, and also an offshoot of the grey wolf, allied to the Esquimau. In their "Newfoundland," Messrs. Hatton and Harvey say that there are few fine specimens of the world renowned "Newfoundland dog" to be met with now in the island from which it derives its name. "The origin of this fine breed is lost in obscurity. It is doubtful whether the aborigines possessed the dog at all, and it is highly improbable that the Newfoundland dog is indigenous. Some happy crossing of breeds may have produced it. [illegible] settlers say that the ancient genuine breed consisted of a dog about twenty-six inches high, with black ticked body, grey muzzle and grey or white stockinged legs, with dew claws behind." "It is now generally admitted that there are two distinct types of the Newfoundland dog, one [illegible] larger than the other, and recognized as the true breed; the other being called the Labrador, or St. John's, or Lesser Newfoundland. The latter is chiefly found in Labrador, and specimens are also to be met with in Newfoundland."

Regarding the dogs of the Mexican Indians, Nadaillac says in his "Prehistoric America:" "The European dog, our faithful companion, also appears to have been a stranger to them. His place was very inadequately filled by the coyote or prairie wolf, which they kept in captivity and had succeeded in taming to a certain extent."

In a recent visit to Mexico, not only along the railroads, but in the course of a stage ride of about 500 miles through provincial Mexico, from Saltillo to San Miguel, we were struck by the resemblance of the dogs to the coyote; there can be little doubt but that they are the descendants of a race which sprang from the partly tamed coyote of the ancient Mexican Indians. At one village, Montezuma, we saw a hairless or Carib dog, as we supposed it to be; similar dogs are sometimes seen in the United States.

Finally, that the domestic dog and grey, as well as the prairie wolf, will hybridize, has been well established. Dr. Coues has observed hybrids between the coyote and domestic dog on the Upper Missouri. To this we may add our own observations made at Fort Claggett, on the Upper Missouri, in June, 1877. We there were much struck by the wolf-like appearance of the dogs about an encampment of Crow Indians, as well as the fort; they were of the size and color of the coyote, but less hairy and with a less bushy tail. They were much like those lately observed in Mexico, and I have never seen such dogs elsewhere. Their color was a whitish tawny, like that of the Esquimau dog.

Confirmatory of these observations is the following note by J. L. Wortman in the report of the geological survey of Indiana for 1884: "During extended travel in western United States my experience has been the same as that recorded by Dr. Coues. It is by no means uncommon to find mongrel dogs among many of the western Indian tribes, notably among the Uintahs, Bannocks, Shoshones, Arapahoes, Crows and Sioux which to one familiar with the color, physiognomy and habits of the coyote, have every appearance of blood relationship, if not, in many cases, this animal still in a state of semi-domestication. The free inter-breeding of these animals has been so often repeated to me by thoroughly reliable authorities and whose opportunities for observation were ample, that I feel perfectly willing to accept Dr. Coues' statement."

To these statements may be added that of Mr. Milton P. Pierce, published in Forest and Stream, as follows: "Hybrid wolves have always been very common along our western frontiers. I have seen several of them, sired both by dogs and wolves, and all I have seen have resembled wolves rather than dogs." It is to be hoped that our mammalogists may collect and examine this subject, particularly the skulls and skins of numerous specimens both of dogs and wolves, and of the hybrids between them.

CHARACTER IN WRITING.

Contradiction of the Theory That Penmanship Is the Key to Traits of Mind.

[H. Van Santvoord in The Current.]

One who studies the peculiarities of handwriting will readily dissent from the theory that character is revealed in a man's hand. In the scrawl of the average penman the character of the writer is as hopelessly disguised as the identity of the man in the iron mask. When are we to hear the last of the quackery of the chiromancist who makes the human hand the oracle of their Cagliostrian wisdom, and a man's handwriting the text of his moral character and key to his peculiar bent of mind? Desbarolles is perhaps the highest living authority on this branch of human folly. He succeeds in making his books so readable that there is some excuse for examining his data.

Amid the mass of rubbish with which Desbarolles' "Mysteries of the Hand" is padded out, the author exposes his singular weakness and fatuity in the judgment of which he relieves himself concerning Bismarck's traits of mind and character, from studying a wretched fac-simile of one of the chancellor's letters. "Look at the downward slope of the letters," he says; "it means misery and ruin—else why did Napoleon slope down the paper when he was down in luck?" He is confident that there is no cunning in Bismarck, "from the way in which he forms the tail end of his letters; still, the winding, serpentine lines show that he is a diplomatist."

That men of undoubted quality have fairly convinced themselves of the significant meaning conveyed in a scrap of handwriting when adduced in support of some secret trait of character, no reasonable being denies. The hackneyed saying, "Give Talleyrand a line of a man's handwriting and he will engage to ruin him," is clearly an extravagant assertion; and yet Talleyrand did not believe it possible for a man to disguise his character in the strokes of his pen. Chesterfield thought it possible for an ordinary penman to counterfeit almost any style of handwriting, and that the quality of a man's penmanship did not touch upon the question of character at all. Here we have two extreme views shared by men of quick instincts, each of whom was considered well versed in the devious ways of mankind.

Between the two views, however, there may be some medial ground, and what the elder Disraeli said on this head over fifty years ago will stand repeating. "Our handwritings," he observes, "are as monotonous as our characters in the present habits of society. The true physiognomy of handwriting will be lost among the rising generation." Take the autographs of a half-dozen of our merchants, authors, soldiers and bankers. What facts can be known after a most searching analysis that a writing-master, with an eye to the utility of his art, would not detect in a twinkling? It might be said that A. is nervous and excitable; B. careless and indifferent; C. painstaking and vigilant. But are these conjectures likely to be borne out by facts?

In deciphering female handwriting a chiromancer, or a Lovelace, is apt to say with the caustic wit of Farquhar: "I have your letter, madame, and all that I understand by it is that your hand is as great a riddle as your face; and 'tis as difficult to find out your sense in your characters as to know your beauty in your mask."

A Physician's Presence of Mind.

[Exchange.]

In the life of a medical man of large and influential practice, there must be many and varying episodes but there are few adventures that can surpass in horror the one recently experienced by Dr. Morrison at Paris. A man of fine manners and appearance was introduced into his consulting-room, who immediately accosted the medical man with this startling declaration: "For years past I have been suffering the most intense agony from disease of the lungs; I have tried every treatment, but in vain. I am informed that the liver cut from the yet warm human frame will effect a certain cure, and I have chosen you as the victim."

The doctor gasped with terror as he saw the maniac advance toward him with a sharp stiletto in his hand, but instantly recovering his presence of mind, he replied with cool emphasis: "You are quite right, my friend, but in order to effect a cure the organ must be in a sound state; now I have suffered for years with a liver complaint, but I can introduce you to a brother-practitioner of mine upon whom you can make the experiment." The madman consented, and in a few moments he was secured and conducted to an insane asylum. His name is Kuehl, a native of Hanover, occupying a wealthy position in society. Dr. Morrison was so affected by the scene that he was stricken down with an attack of apoplexy on the same night.

For His Wife.

[New York Sun.]

A gentleman entered Sarony's the other day for the purpose of obtaining a cabinet picture of himself. The artist placed him in position, and screwed up his machine to the proper focus. "Now look pleasant and cheerful, please," he said, and keep your eye fastened on that picture."

Instead of looking cheerful, however, the gentleman leaned forward and assumed a look of infinite weariness. "Pardon me," exclaimed the photographer, "that will scarcely do; your expression is far too somber to make an agreeable picture. You must try and coax up a smile." "If my present position and expression cost anything extra," was the answer, "I am willing to pay for it. My wife sent the request by the [illegible], and the picture goes to her. I know what I am about; draw the cover and begin counting."

Physical Degeneracy of Criminals.

[The Interior.]

Studies of criminal records continued through successive generations, show that even when the first generation of criminals are hardy and long-lived, the second fall far short in both endurance and longevity, while but few members of the third possess sufficient vitality to reach maturity—the average ages of the three generations being very nearly in the descending ratio of three, two, one,—and in a few years more the entire line becomes extinct.

Why Ethel Is Good.

[Eli Perkins.]

Ethel used to play a good deal in the Sabbath-school class. One day she had been very quiet. She sat up prim and behaved herself so nicely that after the recitation was over the teacher remarked: "Ethel, my dear, you were a very good little girl to-day." "Yes'm. I couldn't help being good. I got a stiff neck!"

Whiskers.

Whiskers are no longer parted at the chin. The fashionable thing in this respect is to copy the French artist style, closely trimmed and brought to a sharp point.

Arkansaw Traveler: It 'pears dat all through life de hardest thing ter do is de bes' arter it am done. It takes de hardes' sorter work ter split er knotty piece o' wood, but arter it is split it makes de bes' fire.

CHINESE CURRENCY.

THE EARLIEST EXPRESSION OF MONEY IN A PERMANENT FORM.

Clay Money Used Over Two Thousand Years Before Christ—When Paper Currency Was First Issued—"Chopped" Trade Dollars.

[New York Times Book Review.]

Mr. Del Mar, former director of the bureau of statistics of the United States, in his "History of Money," says that the earliest expression of money in a permanent form is supposed to have been due to a Chinese prince of 2119 B. C., who took earth united with glue and stamped it. This method of manufacture does not seem a rational one, or some of the details have escaped us. The glue might have been a flux, and through heat the clay might have been converted into some low, coarse grade of pottery. After the clay money, whatever it might be, whether fired or not, came copper money, which has been in use in China from the remotest antiquity. China being poor in silver, this metal does not seem to have been ever adopted as a standard. Mr. Del Mar believes that an attempt may have been made to use gold as a standard, because as early as the reign of Sung, 2257 B. C., there are coins on which the legend reads "Tong king fo," or, "Good for gold."

Of the early commercial character of the Chinese evidences are constant. Mr. Del Mar writes of their interchanges with the western world, and mentions Chinese vases and bottles found in Egyptian tombs of the eighteenth dynasty at Thebes. That there was intercourse between China and Egypt is highly probable, but it can not be demonstrated by the Chinese bottles, as these have been declared by Chinese experts to have been quite modern productions and by no means contemporaneous with the Egyptian monuments. That the Greeks and Romans traded with the Chinese can not, however, be doubted, but any evidence of Chinese products in old Europe is wanting.

Mr. Del Mar, who has certainly devoted a great deal of time to this most interesting subject, the history of Chinese money, mentions a collection of various coins, now in San Francisco which an expert declares has pieces which date back from B. C. 2257. Numismatists who only collect Greek and Roman coins will from their own experience express their surprise at the lasting qualities of Chinese pieces, which have resisted the corrosive action of time during 4,142 years. "These ancient coins have been submitted to the inspection of Chinese numismatists and antiquarians both in China, Europe and America, and by them pronounced genuine. * * In short, there are no reasonable grounds for impeaching their validity, and until such grounds are discovered these coins must be accepted as authentic monuments."

One hundred and forty years before Christ Wuti is said to have first issued paper. According to some authorities white stag skin, a Chinese foot square, was a representative of money, and was worth 40,000 chuen. The first Chinese coins having impressed on them the name of an emperor, were the pieces of Ho-King, A. D. 465. In 807 there was a scarcity of copper and paper notes were issued. The want of copper continued for several centuries. In the eleventh century iron was used for money. Paper issues were again used to represent the iron currency, and these were emitted by a private banker, and made payable in three years. This banker found many imitative financiers, and with the natural result of the failure of the bankers to redeem their paper. Counterfeit notes seem to date in China as far back as the year 1038, but probably rascals were well versed in such nefarious transactions long before.

Passing over a century or two we come to the time of Marco Polo, who describes the Chinese notes. Sir John Mandeville, who was the Chinese traveler of 1327, writes of the money "of leathe imprinted or of paper." With the advent of the first Europeans into China there was a change in their money. Silver and gold mines, which had been closed by imperial orders, were opened in 1596, probably at the instigation of the Portuguese. The Chinese government does not make silver or gold coin to-day, though in 1845 some silver dollars were issued by them. Silver bullion is cast [illegible] in shape resembling a shoe. Native silver is called sycee, and it differs in purity. The purest is the Kivan-leang, which has from 97 to 99 per cent of silver.

Of foreign silver the Spanish and Spanish-American pieces of 8, with American dollars and the trade dollar are in circulation. They are not taken, however, without certain precautions, and must be stamped or "chopped" with the seal of the last mercantile house issuing them; hence the name "chopped dollar." When these chops quite cover the piece, so that there is no room for a new brand, the piece is converted into bullion. This method of remarking a coin is well known to collectors of old Greek money. A state would adopt the money of another state, and give it value or render it current by putting its private stamp on it. The quality of gold and silver actually mined in China seems insignificant. Mr. Del Mar believes it to amount in all to $5,000,000 a year.

In Japan coins were used in 600 B. C. Rice has been in Japan the standard of value, and notes were issued in the fifth and sixth centuries, the same redeemable in rice. The discovery of copper and gold, stated to have been made at the beginning of the eighth century, may be questioned. But that copper and gold, certainly silver, were found combined, admits of no doubt. The Japanese up to the last century were not skillful enough to separate these metals, but the thrifty Dutchman knew all about it, hence the enormous quantities of copper the Hollanders exported for so many years from Japan.

Gathering Useful Information.

[Boston Transcript.]

"No," said Fogg, when asked if he had read Brown's summer correspondence; "I can't say as I read it; but I ran it over, so that I might ascertain what railroads and hotels deadheaded him, my dear boy. I never lose an opportunity for gathering useful information. I may want to strike them myself, you know."

Prince Iturbide.

[Exchange.]

Prince Iturbide lives with his mother in the City of Mexico. "In his charro riding suit and wearing a sombrero and big pistol," writes a correspondent of The Boston Herald, "he is a picturesque figure. He may yet be president of the United States of Mexico, as he is very popular in this country."

The Wherefore.

[Life.]

Boy (who does not appreciate sermons)—Well, I'd just like to know what preaching's for any way!

Small sister—Why, it's to give the singers a rest.

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TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of an assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 28, 1885.

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AT MORNING

[Original.]

The fragrant buds of morning bou
Clings to the earth. This tender flower
Climbs to my window, drowned in dew;
Last night I parted, dear, from you.

I go into the world again;
Time's wings are slow; the cruel train
Has wings too fleet—ah, if it knew!
Last night I parted, dear, from you!

Quick dust arises in the street;
Familiar faces, passing, greet;
The moonlight's shadow-blossoms knew,
Last night I parted, dear, from you.

JOHN JAMES PIATT.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Sept. 9.

AN OLD ARISTOCRAT.

[Original.]

Some time ago, during a horseback ride through a hilly section of Tennessee, I stopped at an old gray stone house that stood near the road. The place was [illegible] state of interesting ruin. The stone walls around the grounds were covered with vines which, seeking security, thrust their tendrils into the crevices wrought by destruction. An old gentleman, dressed in a suit of almost threadbare black, met me at the gate and cordially invited me to enter the house. I was not slow in accepting the invitation, especially as a black cloud, with rumbling accompaniment, was drifting over from the west, but more especially because I was hungry. The house was not well furnished. Everything was faded, but I felt that I was breathing the air of extreme refinement.

"Take this seat," said the old man, offering me an arm chair. "Hettie," he added, addressing a girl whom I saw standing in the hallway, "tell your mother that a gentleman will take dinner with us."

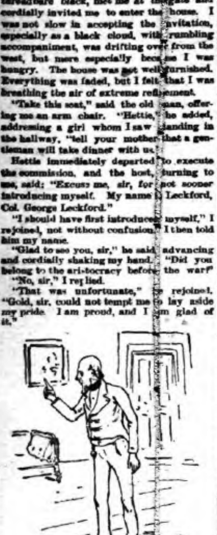
Hettie immediately departed to execute the commission, and the host, turning to me, said: "Excuse me, sir, for not sooner introducing myself. My name is Leckford, Col. George Leckford."

"I should have first introduced myself," I rejoined, not without confusion. I then told him my name.

"Glad to see you, sir," he said, advancing and cordially shaking my hand. "Did you belong to the aristocracy before the war?"

"No, sir," I replied.

"That was unfortunate," he rejoined. "Gold, sir, could not tempt me to lay aside my pride. I am proud, and I am glad of it."



"I am proud, and I am glad of it."

Just then I heard a terrible crash. The old gentleman, with great agitation, sprang to his feet. The next moment Hettie ran into the room and exclaimed:

"Oh, papa, the safe has fallen over and all our pretty dishes are smashed."

"Great goodness, girl, you don't tell me so?"

"Yes, sir, everything is broken."

The old gentleman struggled hard to control his emotion. "My dear sir," said he, "I fear that we shall be compelled to do without dinner."

I ventured to tell him that I could take a piece of bread and meat in my hand and eat it as I traveled, but he turned upon me and in a severe tone said:

"No man ever left my house in that manner. I will send a boy to the village for more dishes. The distance is short, only ten miles, and he will soon be back. You must wait until he returns."

I could not wait; so, after many protestations on the part of my kind host, I resumed my journey.

About six months later I again traveled the same road, and, just before dinner time, I reached the old house. I did not care to make myself known to the colonel, and as I now wore quite a heavy growth of beard I decided, in order to avoid a long conversation, prompted by previous acquaintance, to enter under an assumed name. I may be pardoned for mentioning a strange coincidence. I was again hungry.

"Glad to meet you, Mr. Singleton," said the old gentleman when I had given him my assumed name. "Did you belong to the aristocracy before the war?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, then I am doubly glad to see you. Previous to the great calamity you had no business, of course."

"No, sir."

"Ah, those were glorious days. Hettie," he continued, turning to a girl who had just appeared at the door, "tell your mother that a distinguished gentleman will take dinner with us."

"Now," I mused, "I will get a good dinner." Just then there came the startling crash. The old gentleman sprang to his feet.

"Oh, papa!" exclaimed Hettie, as she rushed into the room," the safe fell down and broke all our pretty dishes."

"My gracious, you don't say so!"

"Yes, sir, every one is broken."

"Mr. Singleton, this may not seem like much of a calamity, but it is, sir. Those china— But that's well enough. The greatest grief I have is in disappointing you. I will send a boy to town after more dishes. He will soon be back, for the place is only ten miles distant."

It was with difficulty that I tore myself away from the colonel's hospitable grasp, but I finally succeeded. About two hours later I stopped at a humble lodging house, and was bountifully supplied with food.

"I stopped at Col. Leckford's, expecting to get dinner, but——"

"Heard a crash, eh?" suggested the stout farmer who sat at the opposite end of the table.

"Yes, and, and as I have twice been present when all the pretty dishes were broken, I hardly understand it."

The farmer laughed.

"That old fellow would rather die than work," said he. "He has sold nearly everything in his house, even his tablecloths and dishes. Whenever a stranger happens around at mealtime he hears a crash. A table loaded with iron and bricks is overturned, and, at the same time, a stout woman strikes the floor with a bag containing pieces of a circular saw and a half-dozen tin pans. I have seen it work. Help yourself to the shoat."

OPIE P. READ.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20.

MYSTIC FLOWERS.

THE SUPERSTITIONS REGARDING VARIOUS KINDS OF PLANTS.

Reverence for the Passion-Flower—The Lotus of the Nile and of India—The Mandrake Legend in Germany and France.

[New York Post.]

"What is that for?" asked a visitor of a florist as a lady bowed and crossed herself before a gaudily colored plant. "'Sh!" said the proprietor, "she's one of my best customers. I suppose she's a religious devotee of some sort, for there are half a dozen plants that she bows and crosses herself at. That one is the passion-flower, and a good many show their respect for it in a variety of ways. They are merely doing as they have been taught.

"You would be surprised," said the florist, "to know how many people believe in these superstitions concerning flowers. Buttercups are always in demand, not only to find out whether you love butter or not, but the young ladies claim that they can tell whether their swains are faithful or otherwise by making them look at the flower. Then even you would not have the temerity to doubt the good fortune that comes to the finder of the four-leaved clover. This reverence for flowers is found in all countries. Among the Hindoos all bright-colored flowers are considered suitable offerings to the gods, either from historical associations or because they have some fancied resemblance to some revered object. Thus, the trimurti, that corresponds in our trinity, has two plants dedicated especially to it; one is the cratoeva, and the other the bael tree. Both have trifoliate leaves, like the shamrock, that is also considered to represent the trinity. One of the first legends that you hear in India is that of Krishna; a variety of bael is sacred to him and to Vishnu also. Equally interesting is the erythrina indica, that all truly religious Hindoos elieve bloomed in the garden of Indra in Heaven. Krishna is supposed to have stolen it from there; hence it is under a curse, and is avoided and considered the meanest of all flowers. In Hindoo mythology the five flowers of love stand out prominently. Kamadeve is their Cupid, and he is supposed to have tipped each one of his arrows with these flowers, most of which can be seen in the private collections in and about New York. They are the champa, the mango, the bulla, the clearing-nut flower, and the white nagkesur. Still another plant connected with the god of love there is the screw-pine.

"Here is a leaf of the lotus," continued the botanist; "and perhaps no plant has figured more prominently, at least in the east, than this. There are, however, two kinds—the lotus of the Nile and that of India. The former is the one that figures in all the delineations of ancient Egyptian life. The flower is exceedingly beautiful, the petals being pure white and very numerous. The Indian lotus is equally sacred in China and Ceylon, and is the one that is so often represented as the floating shell of Vishnu. It is used in decoration in innumerable ways, the temples and altars of Thibet especially being embellished with it. Sir W. Jones says that when he had some specimens of the plant lying on his table awaiting examination a native of Nepaul happened to enter, and, observing the flower, immediately prostrated himself. Even the Japanese revere the plants to some extent, and in China the holy mother, or shing-moo, is generally shown with one of these flowers in her grasp.

"Here," said the speaker, taking up a bulb that might have passed as an onion, "is the daffodil or narcissus. Everybody knows how the youthful Narcissus, who became enamored with his face in the water, killed himself, and his blood changed into this beautiful flower. Roses came from the blood of Adonis, and to the tears of Venus, shed over his body, we owe the anemone or windflower. Among the early Greeks are found numberless superstitions regarding flowers and plants. The old Greek doctors were in the habit of prescribing the bark and leaves of the vitex agnus castus, or a decoction made from them, as certain to secure chartity and good morals. Our common apple is looked upon with a certain amount of veneration by some nations, and legends concerning it are very common.

"The superstitions regarding plants are to-day very many. Take the mandrake as an example, the most remarkable of them all. The ideas concerning the mandrake differ in different countries; thus in Germany and France it is believed that the mandrake grows only where criminals have been, consequently they are very common about places of execution and spots where murders are committed. In many old works can be found letters from persons who have used the mandrake and received a change of luck. To-day in Europe pieces of mandrake are carried about by the superstitious to prevent them from dreaming, and to insure them good luck as long as worn.

"I very often," said the florist, "have people come here in good faith and ask what plants bring the best luck. Colored people have a number of plants that are considered sovereign preventives of witchcraft. This is only another form of superstition held by a majority of the early settlers of this country. The St. John's wort (hypericum), if collected on the night of St. John Baptist's day, was considered a sovereign remedy. It was hung over doors, just as many people hang horseshoes, for good luck. To gather fern seed on midsummer's eve was thought good luck.

"The numbers of flowers by which fortunes are told are legion. You remember in 'Faust' Marguerite picks the petals from a flower one by one, softly saying, 'He loves me, he loves me not,' exactly as you see young ladies doing to-day with the daisy and others. This custom, and that of cracking flowers, can be traced at least to the time of Theocritus. As said before, this passion-flower is still revered by many; the believer sees in the curious flower the cross, scourge, hammer, nails, and other accessories of the crucifixion. In some of the old cuts the flowers are drawn to suit the imaginations of the devotees, and the various implements are shown with remarkable faithfulness."

Home Tenderness.

[Mrs. H. S. Lake.]

No matter how busy a man may be he should find time every day to tell his wife he loves her. No matter what social demands may be made upon the woman, she should find time to kiss her husband and give him one of those smiles that were so sweet to him when he came courting her. No matter what their daily cares, the parents should find time to take the children upon their knees and caress them with kind words and tender touches.

Brooches.

The latest fashion for brooches shows rows of tiny birds and chickens studded with small diamonds; or foxhounds running and tiny birds on the wing.

"JANETTE'S HAIR"—A CONTINUATION

[Alleged to Have Been Received by a "Medium" from the Spirit World.]

I.

The world, with its sorrows and anguish,
Janette,
Has passed and I meet thee again, my pet;
And none hast thou lost of the witching
charms,
For thou openest wide thy lovely arms
To welcome me fondly here, my pet.

II.

The world was so dark and gloomy, Janette,
Without thy presence of beauty, my pet—
Not to feel the warm lips that I love so to
press,
Nor to hear the rustle of flowing dress
That enveloped thy radiant form, my pet.

III.

And now I am happy once more Janette;
But thou lovest me not as before, my pet;
Yet thy love is more pure and lasting and
sweet;
Than it was when I lay in the light at thy
feet,
On the cold and beautiful earth, my pet.

IV.

If the poor human beings were sure, Janette
That they'd meet those they love once again,
my pet
It would help them to wait, and to learn
and forbear
For the priceless blessing so rich and rare
As a satisfied love, my pet.

V.

But they all must have their sorrows,
Janette;
And I've had my share you know, my pet;
So let me forget the great life strife,
And bury my thoughts in thee, my life,
As I tangle my soul in thy hair.

THE DIET OF AN ATHLETE.

Wallace Ross Describes How Professionals Train and Physic.

[The Cook.]

"I eat," he said the other day, "and I always have eaten since I was a boy, a plenty of nourishing, generous food, and I am very wide in my choice, eating, as a rule, any good food that tempts my appetite, and that is hearty enough to be easily tempted. For myself I am not especially fond of what you call made dishes, but prefer food in its plainer forms. For meats I eat chiefly mutton and beef, and I use a good deal of bread, of course being as careful as I can to get the best. My own idea is that so long as you have sound, sweet food it doesn't make as much difference what kind it is as how much you eat it. I am very particular to eat slowly. I eat three times a day. Breakfast is a light or hearty meal, according to how I feel about it at the time. Lunch in the middle of the day is always light, and dinner at 6:30 or 7 is the principal meal of the day. I always take an hour for that. If I haven't an hour to spare at dinner time I put off dinner till I have the time.

"I find, though, that aside from meat and bread I must have plenty of vegetables. No man can make any kind of an athlete without eating plenty of vegetables. I take all kinds, and pretty much of all fruit, too. Fruits are good. A man can't stay without that kind of food. He has no endurance.

"Yes, I'm Scotch, and I believe in oat meal, but I don't think you ought to eat too much of it. I have it at breakfast about three times a week. I am fond of milk, too, and am especially careful to drink it slowly. It's excellent food, but it's very bad to drink it fast. And it isn't good to take much liquid at any time, especially at meals. I have a habit of always drinking a glass of water when I first get up; spring water if I can get it. I don't exactly know why I do it. I don't know that it is very good for me. I guess it is because I like it. There's no accounting for taste, you know.

"Tea is my greatest stimulant. I don't drink much coffee, but I do take considerable tea—black tea always, I never use green—and I take it with sugar and milk, and never take it iced. I don't believe in iced drinks. I don't mean when I say it is my greatest stimulant that I never take anything stronger. I very seldom do, but sometimes just before a race, for instance, if I need it, I take some brandy; no malt liquor. That's bad, especially lager. Lager is very bad.

"In training? Well, I make no difference in my diet in training. I only try to keep more regular hours, especially in sleeping. And I take no physic. Physic is bad always. In training it's fatal."

Nellie Grant's Unhappiness.

[Lucy H. Hooper's London Letter.]

The American papers state, I see, that Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is talking of returning to the United States to reside. I hardly think that she has found England a pleasant dwelling-place. Her first impressions were formed when she visited Europe as the daughter of the president of the United States, and she was, in consequence, caressed and feted wherever she went. On her return as Mrs. Algernon Sartoris she found things by no means as brilliant and agreeable. She had been wild to return to London, where she had been so superbly entertained, but London to Mrs. Sartoris was not what it had been to Nellie Grant.

In the first place her father was no longer the president of the United States, and our "Republican Princess," as she used to be called, was a princess no longer, nor was she welcomed and worshiped as such. Secondly, she had a mother-in-law—a lady who was born a Kemble, a fact that implies much. It is true that the elder Mrs. Sartoris did survive her son's marriage many years, but after her death her inconsolable widower retired to strict seclusion on his country estates, taking with him his son and daughter-in-law and their children. Such an existence can hardly have been exhilarating or enjoyable to an American girl, and especially to one whose girlhood had been passed at the White House as the leading young lady of American society.

The Detroit Electric System.

[Chicago Journal.]

At the recent electric light convention in New York, the Detroit system was explained and attracted much attention. The lights are placed on towers from 150 to 175 feet in height. The towers are placed 1,000 or 1,200 feet apart, in the center of the city, and 2,500 or 3,000 feet apart in the outskirts, and each carries four lights of 2,000 candle power each. The area lighted is ten and one-half square miles. The cost last year to the city was $95,000, and this year it will be $89,330. The light is diffused over the entire city and back yards and courts are lighted as well as the open streets. The effect is described as like the light of a full moon.

Not the Painting.

[Detroit Free Press.]

He returned from Europe the other day, and he asked his friend X to go up to the house with him and criticise a painting he had purchased in Paris. X complied, and after viewing the painting from all sides he cautiously observed:

"I dunno, but it seems to me that the shadows over here are not well worked out."

"Shadows! Why, the shadows are on the canvas!"

"Of course."

"Oh! thunder! I don't care a continental for the painting. I brought you up here to criticise the frame."

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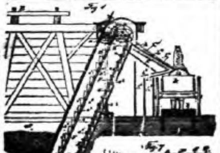

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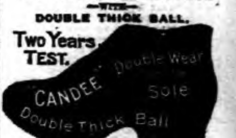

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FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations,
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-13

A FINE LINE
OF
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Ready Made CLOTHING
A large variety of Gents'
Neck and Underwear.
300 Different patterns of cloths to be made to order for the Fall and Winter season can be had at the lowest prices at
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
A Reduction of 10 per cent on Summer Goods.

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol 4, No 100. PLAINFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1885. Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—Board by a single gentleman, convenient to depot. Not to exceed $5 per week. H., News office. 25-2

LOST—A bunch of keys. Liberal reward paid for the return of same to Frank H[illegible]d, blacksmith, Somerset street. 25-2

LOST OR STOLEN—A pug dog with a nickel plated collar on. Suitable reward by returning to F. H. Miller, 38 Peace street. 25-2

BUILDERS AND OTHERS, ATTENTION—For Sale. A comfortable house, barn and out buildings with four acres more or less. House 30 feet square, has eight rooms, laundry and cellar. 350 feet on Somerset street. Also on H[illegible] avenue desirable building lots. There is a good supply of fruit; also evergreen trees on the premises for planting. It is a decided bargain. North Plainfield is a thriving place. The demand for houses is greater than the supply. Apply to S. Hudson, Somerset street. 25-3

WANTED—Lessons from a French lady in that language. Address Netherwood P. O. Box 15. 24-4

ONE LARGE ROOM to let with board, also room for a few more table boarders at Mrs. A. V. Searing's, Second street, corner of Central avenue. 19-4

FOR SALE—Two Jersey cows, good milkers and gentle. Great pets. Very cheap. Address, Mrs. Henry A. Armstrong, Clinton avenue, Evona. 22-6

BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 635. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange.—A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 50x150 feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-16tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

ALBERT SMITH, Manufacturer of Iron Railings, Columns, Wrought Iron Girders, Book Safes, Doors, Shutters, Glass Gratings, Crestings for Roofs, Bolts, Awning Frames, Fire Escapes, etc. All kinds of Blacksmithing. Jobbing promptly attended to. 73 New Jersey R. R. avenue, Newark, N. J. 9-5-6

REWARD. If the party who purchased a domestic spring bed number [illegible] from a travelling agent in July or August, 1885, will give their address to Lock Box 552 Plainfield, a liberal reward will be paid and an error rectified. 14-3

DANCING SCHOOL of Prof S. Dennstaedt, of New York, now open at Laing's Hall Plainfield, N. J. Classes for Misses and Masters, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 4 to 6 p. m. Classes for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 p. m. Terms: 10 class lessons, $6; 20 class lessons, Ladies $10; Gentlemen $12. Payable on entering the class. Private lessons $2 each. References—D. Kirkland; Col. Chas. Wright, A. M. Peekskill, N. Y.; Decker Brothers, 33 Union Square; C. D. Tiffany, the Jeweler, Union Square; Hon. Judge David McAdam, 336 [illegible] street, N. Y.; Mrs. C Van Voer, Prospect avenue, Plainfield; Hon. T. M. Francis, Editor and Proprietor of the Troy Times. 9-22-90

$500 REWARD. The subscriber, William Moore, offers to give the above reward for the information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the stables in the rear of City Hotel, on Saturday night, the 5th inst. 2-6. Wm. Moore.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees. Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 0-10-60

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21 6m

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1302, Plainfield. 6 10 f

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap, 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 9-11-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

Professional Cards.

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homoeopathic Physician, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6.30 8 p m, Telephone Call [illegible].

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 5-13-90

WILLIAM B MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-20-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homoeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George P Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over G[illegible] Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 to 5. 11-21-19

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-22

Educational.

W. H. NEIDLINGER of Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to devote two days each week to teaching piano, organ or harmony in Plainfield. Refers to Mr. Dudly Buck of Brooklyn, and Rev. Robert Lowery and Mr. A. Vandebeek of Plainfield. Anyone wishing particulars please call on either of the above named gentlemen and Mr Neidlinger will call upon them in the course of a few days. 18-6

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberts, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1383.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water color & Crayon.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	50	6 a. m.	70
9 a. m.	60	9 a. m.	77
12 m	67	12 m.	84
3 p m.	74	3 p. m	78

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.51 a. m	Sunrise	5.51 a. m.
Sun Sets	5.51 p. m.	Sun Sets	5.51 p. m.
Moon Rises	6.45 p. m.	Moon Rises.	p. m.

Chronological Events.

Siege of Paris commenced, 1870.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather to-morrow promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—The Fire Board have paid up about $4,600 of old bills during the past year.

—The cross walk on Madison avenue and Second street has been raised higher. It is a much needed improvement.

—George W. Moore has accepted the agency for the sale of a bust of the late Gen. Grant taken from life and endorsed by the General's son, Col. Fred, Grant, as the best.

—Albert Smith, the well-known manufacturer of iron railings in Newark, has been doing quite an extensive business in his line recently in this city. He has furnished the iron work on about all the new North avenue buildings. His card is among our Special Notices.

—The Somerset County fair will begin next Tuesday at the grounds in Somerville. Among the speed entries are the names of G. W. Churchill and Alonzo De Camp, both of this place. The former enters his roan gelding, "Selim," in the 2.40 class, and the latter his sorrel gelding, "Careless Boy," in the 2.50 class.

—"Little Tot" gives one of the most interesting exhibitions to be seen in the Skating Rink. So large an amount of grace, dignity and beauty, is exhibited by so small a lady that she never fails to secure the good will and applause of all who see her. She will appear at the Casino Rink to-morrow afternoon and evening.

—Barry Post, G. A. R. of Rahway, has purchased the property in the vicinity of the site of the old opera house, and purposes to erect thereon a large Memorial Hall for the use of the Grand Army, fitted up with all the accessories of a first-class theater. Ground will probably not be broken before Spring. The purchase was made from a member of the Grand Army named Howard, and the terms of the purchase were most favorable.

—On Monday night Grand Chancellor Joseph Miller, of Salem, G. V. C. Senator Moon, of Phillipsburg, G. K. of R. and S. E. V. Lorton, of Plainfield, Supreme Representative, Gen. Ward, of Newark and P. C. Leslie, S. Monger, of Paterson, paid a visit to Lodge of the Castle, No. 82, K. of P., Somerville. Representatives from Somerset Lodge, No. 56, of Bound Brook, were also present. Speeches were indulged in until 10 o'clock when all adjourned to a lunch. The evening was truly a social one, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the Order. Over one hundred Knights were in attendance.

—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Dennstaedt, who has come among us as a teacher of Dancing. He is unquestionably by far the most accomplished teacher that has ever been in this city. He was for two years Ballet Master at the Academy of Music, and for the last year Ballet Master at the Winter Garden, in New York—in both cases being associated with the celebrated Conductor and Opera Manager Max Maretzek. The testimonials of Mr. Dennstaedt are all that can be desired, and, better than all, his own success in the class room, is such as will satisfy the most exacting.—Troy Daily Times.

Music Hall, September 29th.

The Philadelphia Press speaks of Tuesday night's play at Music Hall as follows: "Of the many melodramas presented this season, none for purity of sentiment and excellence of dramatic construction, has obtained a higher place than "Burr Oaks." The piece though containing all the elements of a successful melo-drama, is, nevertheless, most pleasantly devoid of the objectionable features that have heretofore reduced the melodramatic composition to the line of quasi variety. It presents to the audience a beautiful story so nicely told, that it appeals to the sympathy without shocking the refined sensibilities. It not only draws a picture of life, but renders that picture most strikingly real. Burr Oaks, the vagabond in the hands of David M. Murray, becomes a living ideal like the "Rip" of Jefferson, and holds the interest of the audience to a degree of intensity that attests not only the genius, but the great power of the part, winning for it a place on the stage, high in the ranks of character successes. The scenery defies criticism, and certainly for beauty and appropriateness, exceeds anything of its kind ever placed upon the stage. Margie, the wife of Burr Oaks, by Miss Annie Barclay, shows careful study, and the portrait of a character seldom witnessed—a woman tempted, but true to the last." See adv.

The Hoboken Aldermen have shown their disapproval of skating rinks by making each owner secure a license at $250 a year.

FIRE BOARD MEETING.

The Committee On Wells Present Their Annual Report.—Other Business.

The Board of Managers of the Plainfield Fire Department held a special meeting in the city court room at eight o'clock last evening.

Present—President Jones, and Messrs. Livingston, Knowland and Brower. Absent—Messrs. Cutter and Morris.

On motion of Mr Livingston the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The annual report of the Committee on Wells was read by the Clerk. All the wells were reported as being in good condition, with at least three feet of water in each. The Committee recommended that new wells be built as soon as possible. Mr. Knowland asked to be enlightened on the subject. He said that he did not think a well with only three feet of water in it, was capable of supplying an engine in case of emergency Mr. Jones said that the trouble with the wells in this city was that they filled up with quicksand. The report was finally accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Jones from the special committee appointed to procure a light to be placed on the house of Engine Co., No. 1, reported that he had conversed with a man who was willing to procure a lamp and keep it in good condition for $25 a year; laid on the table.

The special committee on Warren Engine, No. 3, reported that the engine had arrived home from the shops in Manchester, Conn., after being thoroughly overhauled, and was now in as good condition as when it was new. The engine was worth at least $3,000, and according to the lowest estimate the city had saved $1,500 by purchasing it. The total cost for the repairs was $868.10, and the freight bill was $38.86; the report was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Livingston reported that he had authorized Assistant Chief Saltzman to have the head-light on Gazelle Engine, No. 1, repaired at a cost not to exceed $25.

Chief Jennings reported that the pole on Warren Engine was too short, and that it was cracked and liable to break while turning corners. The president was authorized to have the old pole replaced with a new one.

Gazelle Engine Co. requested that a ventilator be placed in their stables, and the president reported that the cost would be about $3; request granted.

Foreman Keller of Engine Co., No. 2, said that he understood that a committee had been appointed to confer with the company in regard to their bill, but that they had never done so.

Mr Jones replied that the committee would do so before the next regular meeting.

Mr Becker of Engine Co., No. 3, stated that the company had no steam heater, and asked the Board to place one in the house.

Foreman Keller reported that the committee had done nothing in regard to No. 2's wheels, and that they were as bad if not in a worse condition than ever.

The bill of the Manchester Locomotive Works for $868.10 was presented and ordered paid; also the freight bill for transportation amounting to $39 36. All other bills were laid on the table until the next regular meeting of the Board.

A communication from Engine Co., No. 2, informed the Board that they had reinstated Edward Conshay, who had been dropped from the roll for the non-payment of dues, and asking the Board to do the same; action of the company was confirmed.

The Chief Engineer asked the Board whether the Department had any right to the well on the corner of Front and Somerset streets. He said the night the City Hotel stables were on fire the water was shut off in the fore-bay, causing a delay of about fifteen minutes. He said that the members of the Fire Department and the police knew that these stables were to be burned, having previously been warned by a letter, and that a few nights before the fire they were trying that well and that some person had shut off the water in the fore-bay. President Jones was instructed to see Mr. French and try and make some arrangement so that it would not occur again.

The Board then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Ferdinand Ruttman of Broadway has returned from his visit to Europe.

Charles Closson of New York is stopping for a few days with friends on Seventh street.

Seymour Marsh of Third Place, has returned from Colorado, where he had been visiting his son.

Ex-Chief of Police Charles Monroe Guise of New Brunswick, was visiting friends in town yesterday.

Miss Jennie Clarkson of Toronto, Canada, is stopping for a few days with friends on Madison avenue.

Fire Commissioner Brower has returned to his home on Fifth street after a pleasant visit to the mountains.

Mrs. L. M. Atkinson of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived in Plainfield last evening to remain a week, on a visit at her father's Mr. W. C. Ayres, of Second street.

The Rev. Albert J. Steelman, pastor of the Roseville Baptist Church, Newark, will occupy the pulpit of the Park Avenue Church Sabbath morning. There will be no service in the evening.

Reverend Doctor Hanson of Chicago recently lectured at Chautauqua, his subject being "Fools." Reverend Doctor Vincent, who is somewhat of a wag, introduced him as follows: "We are now to have a lecture on fools, by one—[long pause and loud laughter] of the wisest men of the country." The lecturer advanced to the desk and responded as follows: "I am not so big a fool as Doctor Vincent [long pause and loud laughter] would have you suppose."—Boston Traveller.

The Somerset County Courts.

Convened Tuesday morning. Justice Magie and Judges Bartine, Thompson and Jameson on the bench. The following named gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:

Calver Barcalow (foreman),
Lewis D. Cook, James J. Quick,
Calvin Thompson, Oliver R. Stelle,
Jos. D. Smith, Sylvester Robins,
Jno. H. Beekman, Wm. P. Williamson,
Abraham Smith, Henry G. Hummer,
Robert Brampton, Geo. N. Gerhard,
Paul Beardslee, Joseph Bartron,
Edwin S. Voorhees, Isaac H. Opple,
Jacob Long, Wm. Sanford,
Paterson Waldron.

Judge Magie charged the Grand Jury at considerable length on the duty devolving upon that branch of the court, particularly urging the importance of thorough investigation of charges and of preserving strict secrecy with regard to proceedings. His Honor referred to the grave matter of criminal homicide which would come before the body, and charged that all cases of this nature came under the head of murder until proved otherwise.

The Court granted order to publish notice to defendants in case of attachments against the American Coppper Mining Co., also appointed surveyors to lay new roads in Hillsborough and Branchburg townships.

Following licenses were granted:

Hotels—James H. Apgar, Peapack; Stonewall Jackson, Martinville; S. A. Codington, North Branch; John C. Broach, Franklin Park.

Saloons—Lewis Kacarowski, Somerville; Peter Struve, Somerville; Adolph Hoch, Somerville; James Dahoney, Raritan; Frank J. Link, Bound Brook.

The list of causes was called, as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

1. Cornelius S. Hoffman vs. Patrick Rehill. Case. R. V. Lindabury; W. P. Douglas.

2. Peter S. Van Duyn vs. Cornelius Bergen. Case. James L. Griggs; Woodbridge Strong & Sons.

3. Sanford & Covel vs. Davenport, Johnson & Co. In Assumpsit. H. F. Galpin; Wallis & Edwards.

4. The Sargent Card Clothing Co. vs. Davenport & Johnson. In Assumpsit. H. F. Galpin; Wallis & Edwards.

5. The Fall River Spool and Bobbin Co. vs. Davenport & Johnson. In Assumpsit. H. F. Galpin; Wallis & Edwards.

6. The Hardy Machine Co. vs. Davenport & Johnson. In Assumpsit. H. F. Galpin; Wallace & Edwards.

7. Henry M. Bowers vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co. A. A. Clark; Bedle, Muirheid & McGee.

8. Abraham A. Cortelyou vs. Peter Q Hoagland. Impleaded, etc. Case. A. A. Clark; Gaston & Bergen.

9. Mathias V. D. Cruser v. Jacob Wert and John S. Cruser. In Ejectment, J. V. Demott; Geo. O. Vanderbilt.

CIRCUIT COURT.

1. Joseph Reed vs. Solomon Bauer. In Covenant. James L. Griggs; John A. Frech.

2. Ada Y. Voorhees, by her next friend, Isaac Voorhees, vs. The Somerset County Agricultural Society. In Case. James L. Griggs; A. A. Clark.

3. Jacob A. Welsh vs. John M. Todd. In Case. James L. Griggs; A. A. Clark.

4. Joseph Schilingerman vs. Solomon Bauer. In Case. R. V. Lindabury; John A. Frech.

5. Caleb D. Gildersleeve vs. Tunis C. Hall. Replevin. Gaston & Bergen; John Schomp.

6. Stephen Skillman vs. Thomas Dixon, Constable. Replevin. Geo. O. Vanderbilt; *James L. Griggs.*

No. 1 in the Supreme Court was marked settled; Nos. 2 and 9 to be argued before the Court; Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 off for the term, and Nos. 7 and 8 not to be moved.

All the cases on the Circuit Court list were ready for trial except No. 2, which went off for the term. No. 3—a suit for damages in the sale of a horse alleged to have been diseased—was placed on trial Tuesday.

The following appeals are noticed for trial:

JUSTICES' APPEALS—JURY.

1. P. Stryker Van Zandt vs. Charles P. De Coster.
2. John Wilson vs. Hezekiah Ross.
3. John O. Hoagland vs. William N. Gordon.
4. Paul Van Der Voort vs. John Smith.
5. David S. Servis vs. Augustus Bolmer.
6. John J. Bird and John M. Medick vs. John Martin.
7. Catherine Gilmore vs. John Van Nest.
8. Francis A. Drake vs. Eli Howlett.

COURT.

1. Joseph Barton vs. Solomon Bauer.
2. William C. Traphagen vs. William Ellis.
3. Frank A. Ballentine and Lewis Ballentine vs. Hapgood, Hay & Co.
4. John Wilson vs. Charles Whitlock.

Wednesday morning the Grand Jury came into court with true bills against Benjamin and Caroline Vanderveer for the murder of David Ten Eyck, and also for an atrocious assault on J. Staats.

Reform Club Meeting.

The attendance at the meeting in Reform Hall last evening was fair, the Dunham Choristers furnishing the music. The meeting was an open one, as there was no list of selected speakers, and so President French called upon those whom he considered willing and capable of talking upon the temperance question. Among those who responded were Col. Scott, Editor Leonard, H. K. Carroll, J. H. Cuthbert, Alex. Titsworth, Mr. Crosby, Lott Marshall, and M. T. Marcley. The meeting was brought to a close by President French, who delivered one of his characteristic addresses.

Accident at Westfield.

While Frank Brunner was driving a spirited horse, of which he is the owner, on Westfield avenue in Westfield yesterday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, a watering cart coming along frightened the animal. He became uncontrollable and ran away, throwing Mr. Brunner and his son out of the wagon. The former was knocked insensible and taken to his home, and it was some time before he was able to articulate.

The cabbage crop in the State this year will be prolific.

Ordination of Rev. Asa R. Dilts, Jr.

The Rev. Asa R. Dilts, jr., pastor-elect of the Park Avenue Baptist Church of this city, was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry yesterday, at the Somerville Baptist church, of which he is a member. The council convened at two p. m. Delegates were present from the Park Avenue and the First Baptist churches of this city. The Rev. F L. Chapel of Flemington was chosen moderator, and the Rev. William A. Smith of Junction, Secretary.

After listening to a relation of Mr. Dilt's Christian experience and an account of his call to the ministry, also a statement of his doctrinal views, the public meeting was dismissed. The delegates then entered into a consideration of his case, during which Dr. Geo. W. Clark, his former pastor, spoke in the highest terms of him, remarking "that he considered him a young man of great promise." It was resolved unanimously that he be ordained, and a committee of three delegates, and the candidate, were appointed to make arrangements for the ordination services, which took place in the evening at seven o'clock.

The meeting was opened by singing, after which the minutes of the afternoon meeting were read by the Secretary. A portion of Scripture was read by the Rev. A. B. Still of Bethlehem; the Rev. C. H. Applegarth of *New Brunswick* offered prayer, and the Rev. Geo. E. Horr offered the ordination prayer, which was rendered very impressive by the candidate remaining in a kneeling posture and all the ministers placing their hands upon his head. The Rev. Dr. Lowry was eloquent and effective in extending the hand of fellowship. The Rev. Dr. Yerkes was earnest and faithful in delivering the charge. The sermon was preached by the *Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Clark*, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Asa R. Dilts, jr.

It is the general opinion that the Baptist ministry in receiving Rev. Mr. Dilts have acquired a brilliant scholar and a man of excellent pulpit power, and that he will prove a valuable acquisition to their ranks.

The Terrill Road Fire.

Mr. McClanahan and wife, a middle-aged couple, were the occupants, of a large frame house which stood aside Terrill road next to the farm of the McGinley's on the boundary line of this city, and about two miles south of the main depot.

Wednesday morning Mr. McClanahan told a neighbor that he and his wife were going to New York. He said he did not expect to get home until late, and he asked the neighbor to milk his cow in the evening, as he himself would be too tired to do the job on his return. From this it was inferred that he had arrived home on the midnight train. About two o'clock yesterday morning the house was discovered by neighbors to be on fire, but the bright moonlight prevented the fire department becoming apprised of it and no alarm was sounded. The building was entirely consumed, the estimated loss being between $2,000 and $3,000 but what made the affair the topic of more than usual excitement yesterday morning was the belief that McClanahan had perished in the flames. The story was that he had come home tipsy, lit his pipe, and fell asleep in the bed, and that the fire got started from the pipe. But McClanahan and his wife returned from New York together yesterday afternoon safe and sound. The origin of the fire is unknown. Insurance $3,500.

"And the Rocks Shall Sing."

The Rock Band or Till Family at the Methodist church in Bayonne on Tuesday evening, in their wonderful performance on the rocks, and by their trained voices, elicited the encomiums of a crowded house, and the praise of all the clergymen present.

The Till family will appear at Reform Hall in this city next Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., with a special program for this occasion. The wonderful Rock Harmonicon, which took eleven years to perfect, should be heard by all.

STATE NOTES.

The Hunterdon Fair closed Thursday.

Princeton College opened with 112 applicants for entrance.

A fire at Paterson, a few nights ago, destroyed six business houses and occasioned a loss of $15,000; insured for half.

Grapes in Somerset County have never been so plentiful as they are at present. They are selling as low as three cents per pound.

The body of George Ketcham, bookkeeper for Mulvaney & Henderson, restaurant keepers, of Newark, was found in the Passaic River Wednesday.

Mayor Brown of Vineland, has decided that the Salvation Army has the same right to parade the streets of that town as political clubs or circuses, and declines to interfere with it.

The Bridgeton Star says that Captain Figley, of the Salvation Army, has fled from that place, taking the funds of the Army with him. It is also alleged that he has been on too intimate terms with a female convert.

Miss Allie Veazie of Bangor, Me., an heiress, who it was rumored had run away with the Corrine Opera Company, now performing in Trenton, denies that she ran away and said she was playing with her mother's consent.

The trial of George Weidmann, saloon-keeper, and ex-Policeman James Dougherty, for the murder of Andrew Hockenberry in Weidmann's place, Paterson, last January, was begun Wednesday in the Passaic County Court at Paterson.

William H. Burton of Trenton was yesterday awarded the contract for building the foundation of the State House, his bid, $12,645, being the lowest. The highest bid was $27,700, by a New York firm. Work will commence at once.

To the Tax-payers of North Plainfield.

The Fire Board have expended within the past four months, about $1,600 for the better protection of the borough from fire. *The Fire Board desire that the people of* North Plainfield shall have no reason to complain, but on the other hand desire that the fire taxes, which in North Plainfield are considerably behind, be paid up, as the funds are required for the use of the department, to meet necessary expenses.

25-3t BY REQUEST OF THE BOARD.

REFORM HALL,
TUESDAY EVE'NG, SEPT. 29,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
The Reform Club.
FIRST
American Tour
OF THE
TILL FAMILY
ENGLISH VOCALISTS
AND
INSTRUMENTALISTS
COMPOSING
The Rock Band
CONCERT COMPANY.

Tickets 25 and 35 cents, at French's Clothing Store, W. B. Maxson's Law office, and the drug stores.

Horse & Buggy
FOR SALE

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" All Wool White	[illegible]	"

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OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 07 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m.
5 45 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 14 "
6 32 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 29 "
7 32 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 37 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 19 "
8 03 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	11 59 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 p. m.
9 58 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 16 "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	4 34 "
1 21 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
2 05 "	3 20 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
2 37 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 30 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 12 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 01 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 38 "
7 32 "	8 20 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 20 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
[illegible] "	12 30 a. m.	[illegible] "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 20 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 07, 8 [illegible] a. m. 8 41, 10 33, 11 57 a. m., 1 07, 3 30, 5 30, 7 07, 7 [illegible], 9 23 p. m.

Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 07, a. m., and 11 3[illegible] p. m. Sundays 3 07, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 3 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 3[illegible], 8 15, 9 50, 11 [illegible] p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 8 35, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10 8 29, 9 19, 11 59 a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays 1 22, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., [illegible] 00 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30* 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

* Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1885.

Incident in a Dissecting-Room.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

"Doctor, does it not sicken the students, or do they not lose all feeling and all veneration for the dead?"

"Some may sicken for a while, but they gradually grow accustomed to it, and then they give it as little thought as you in your daily avocation. I have seen things in a dissecting-room that have made me tremble—as case-hardened as I am—in my second year of student life. One evening we were all in the dissecting-room, waiting for the demonstrator to call our numbers and apportion us in squads of five around the room. There were some twenty-five bodies laying on the tables, some were covered and others not; there were white and black, male and female, old and young. We were assigned to one of the covered tables, and drew lots for choice of position. I chose the head, and then we uncovered the body; it was that of a girl not more than 17, and she could not have been dead more than a week. Her long blonde hair was clean and in two braids, tied with light blue ribbon. She must have been handled very gently, for the ghouls' hooks had left no marks on her fair white skin, and the ribbons in her hair were another proof of that.

"The boys all paused. I saw a silk band on her neck, and on touching it found a locket which I opened. In it was an old lady's sweet face, which seemed to chide me with her kindly eyes. On the other side was the inscription:

"'May God so deal with them as they deal with you, my child. Mother.'

"Well, we did not dissect that night. Nor was that body dissected in our college."

What Can Be Done on a Bicycle.

[Hartford Times.]

After the races the champion came on the track, radiant in a maroon velvet jacket and lavender tights. He showed some wonderful things that may be done with a bicycle. Before he got through with his exhibition, no one would have been surprised had he thrown aside the wheel and ridden around on the air where it had been. His best feats were: Riding with small wheel off ground. Backing with small wheel off ground. Swinging in small circle on the big wheel only. Facing up backward and riding forward. Standing on saddle. Sitting on saddle, the machine being still, and balanced. Machine upside down, mount the big wheel, turn the small one over into place, and start off. Removing the small wheel, ride the large wheel backward or forward. Lay handle bar on the ground, mount the big wheel, reach over and get the bar, and start off. He succeeded on the third trial and was cheered.

Then he removed the handle bar, leaving only the big wheel which he rode. Next he removed the treadle from the big wheel, and, mounting, propelled it with his hands. Next he stood upright, hands in air, and rode the wheel. Then he brought out a common wagon wheel, placed his feet on the hub on either side and propelled it with his hands. He closed by laying the wheel flat on the ground, suddenly pulling it upright, springing on and riding away. This was loudly applauded.

His Chest Notes.

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

"Is the musical critic in? My name is 'Iggins. I've just arrived from 'England, and am about to sing 'ere. I would like to 'ave you mention in your notice my chest notes—" Here the umpire of the concert-room glared at him and growled: "Chestnuts! O, you want to be the funny man over in the dark corner, 'ere."

GOV. HILL NOMINATED.

THE VOTE ALMOST UNANIMOUS ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Tammany Throws Its Support for the Successful Candidate, while the County Democracy Champion Abram S. Hewitt—The Proceedings.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—The delegates were slow in getting to their places. They dropped in by twos and threes. The visitors' seats were well filled, when the band, stationed in a soap-box-like arrangement opposite the platform, played a medley of airs. A sea of faces turned up to Chairman John O'Brien as he called the convention to order at 12:50. Gen. Dan Sickles hobbled in on his crutches. He looked around the hall, and his eye rested on a fine picture of Gen. Grant, just behind the chairman's table. This was the only new decoration, but it attracted a great deal of attention.

Mr. O'Brien nominated George Raines, of Monroe, for temporary chairman, and he was elected by acclamation. Every word of Mr. Raines' speech was enunciated distinctly. His speech was a laudation of the Democratic party, and the delegates cheered roundly. His reference to the success of the party at the last election brought down the house, and an allusion to 1876 was the signal for a demonstration. The speech had been carefully prepared and was read from a big roll of manuscript.

Among other things Mr. Raines said:

We have assembled to consider and declare the policies of government most conservative of the public welfare and to nominate candidates for state offices in harmony with such policies. The vast interests of 5,000,000 of people invest our proceedings with grave responsibility and invoke wisdom and moderation in speech and action.

After paying a hearty compliment to Governor Cleveland, as having, by his action, brought the Democratic party to its present stage of power, he said:

The appeal of the leaders of Republicanism for the confidence of the country, formally stated in this chamber by the senior senator from New York, challenges our wonder. The bones of greatness were dragged from the tombs of patriotic history. The argument for the right of Republicanism to rule this people comprised a few correct platitudes upon finance, an allusion to the dangers of interference with the tariff, a playful suggestion that his partisan friends were not all excluded from office on account of a defect in civil service rules, as to jail birds, and a truculent appeal to his party not to desert its principles because the wagon train and commissary had been plundered by the Democracy. Forgetting that the nation had sounded taps for the orgies of Dorsey Republicanism, and that an indignant people had demanded of the grand old party the robes of office and keys of the "treasury, full to overflowing," forgetting that the memories of battles for a union of hands and hearts, holy sacrifices of blood in the cause of humanity, had been by a Supreme decree forever lifted from the controversies of partisans, to be venerated by mankind, forgetting that the great war chief ... had laid his fame upon the heart of a reunited people, to feel its throbs when in mausoleum crumbled. The senator rang with energy the old alarm bell of sectional strifes.

Mr. Raines then referred to the defeat of Mr. Blaine, and the memories of the dangers past made precious the victory won. From out the body of the American people issues the appeal to the new custodians of the government to place such agencies in charge of all its functions as shall be in harmony with the will of the people so long baffled. The spirit of the Democracy has poured itself through all the channels of the public service. It has purified the pension system, it has checked the raids on the public domain in the Indian territory since Grover Cleveland left the position of governor and went higher up. Then came David B. Hill (loud cheers.) His record takes rank with that of his predecessor. Believing that the welfare of the party will guide those present in their deliberations, and trusting that they will aid him in his labors in the chair, he asked for the further pleasure of the convention. The name of Tilden, Cleveland and Hill, when mentioned in the speech, were vigorously applauded. Tilden came in for the loudest honor in this respect.

Delegate Parker was on his feet as soon as the roll was called and moved that all resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. This was done to head off Bourke Cockran's anti-civil service reform resolution. It was adopted.

George Blair, with a big Hill badge on the lapel of his coat, took the platform and spoke in favor of the labor interests. He went over the old ground and his good points were well received.

Bourke Cochran was not to be sat upon by anybody, and he sent up to the secretary and had read the resolution adopted recently by the Tammany society, which opposes civil service reform and declares the system to be un-American. Its reading was listened to eagerly, and at its conclusion it was referred to the committee on resolutions.

At this stage of the proceedings a recess was taken until 7:30.

The hall was densely crowded when the hour for the evening session arrived. Fully one-half the spectators were ladies. Abram S. Hewitt, looking old-fashioned because of an odd-shaped derby pushed carelessly away back on his head, was the first of the New York delegates seen in his seat. Gen. Sickles came in soon after and took a seat nearer the center of the hall than he was able to secure in the morning. Gen. Pryor and Gen. Spinola again selected one another for companions. There was an abundance of music, the regular band in the gallery and the County Democracy musicians in the distant part of the hall, sometimes entering into a rivalry in the utterance of sweet sounds, the result being temporary discord. The delegates were all in their seats when, half an hour after the appointed time, Temporary Chairman Raines called the convention to order.

The first remark of the chairman was a request that smoking be stopped. This brought out applause. The committee on contested seats had little to report, and their work was soon finished. The committee on permanent organization reported, recommending that the temporary chairman, Hon. George Raines, be made permanent chairman. This was agreed to with applause. A list of vice chairmen, one from each congressional district, was also reported and agreed to.

Chairman Raines thanked the convention for their renewed favor, and invoked their indulgence in his efforts to discharge the duties of the chair. The other permanent officers being agreed upon, Hon. D. Cady Herrick, from the committee on resolutions, stated that the committee had been unable to complete its report, and requested to be allowed further time. There were murmurs of disappointment all over the house, but the request was granted without dissent. Senator Ecclesine, of New York, then offered the following:

Resolved, That this convention proceed at this session to nominate a candidate for governor and a candidate for lieutenant governor. (Applause.)

Mr. Herrick, of Albany, moved to strike out all after the word "governor." Senator Ecclesine opposed the motion and said: "It must have become manifest to the gentlemen composing this convention that the sentiments of the Democracy have so far centralized that it is entirely safe to proceed to the nomination of the two most important officers of the ticket. It is somewhat unusual, I know, to proceed to nominations until the platform is adopted; but, sir, the distinguished statesman who will in all probability receive the nomination of this convention for the head of the ticket (applause) will be a platform in himself, and I think we can safely proceed to nominate the man who is to also second him and who is to be second in command. Ample discussion has been had in the press and among the members of this convention since they have been here, and I think we can safely nominate the leading officers to-night, so as to be able to complete the entire labors of the convention to-morrow, and go at once into the campaign that will result in a grand old Democratic victory. (Applause.)

Mr. Herrick, in reply, said that whatever reasons might exist for nominating a candidate for governor, the same did not apply to the nomination for lieutenant governor, about which there had been no such crystallization of sentiment, nor sufficient deliberation among the delegates. He urged the convention to exercise good judgment in adopting his amendment. He was not opposed to selecting the candidate for governor to-night. Mr. Murphy, of Kings, hoped the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. Griffith, of Jefferson, warned the convention not to agree to Senator Ecclesine's resolution. It was an extraordinary proposition, and the calm judgment of the convention ought to prevent this attempt to railroad a ticket through without a discussion of the merits of candidates, not even of the candidate for the first place. He moved to adjourn. (Great confusion, derisive shouts, hisses and cries of "No.")

Mr. Ecclesine raised the point of order that a motion to adjourn was not in order when a resolution was under discussion. (Cries of "Oh! oh!") The chair decided the point of order not well taken. Bourke Cochran, of New York, demanded a call of the roll on the motion to adjourn. (Great applause.)

The demand for a call of the roll was seconded by a number of delegates, and was proceeded with, the name of each delegate being called in its alphabetical order. The votes to adjourn were very few until the names of the County Democrats were reached. They all voted to adjourn. When A. S. Hewitt voted "aye," there was a storm of applause, lasting fully a minute, and followed by three rousing cheers for Hewitt. After the call had been completed, Anthony Barrett, of Kings, requested that the votes of such Kings county delegates as voted "no" be changed to "aye," making the delegation unanimous. This added twenty-four votes for adjournment.

The result was announced as follows: Total number of votes, 380; for adjournment, 148½; against adjournment, 231½. The announcement was the signal for uproarious applause, both from delegates and outsiders. Mr. Griffith was quickly on his feet again with the demand that the roll be called on Herrick's amendment, striking out of Ecclesine's resolution the reference to lieutenant governor.

Mr. Ecclesine quietly announced that he accepted Herrick's amendment. (Applause.) Mr. Griffith as quickly moved to amend Mr. Ecclesine's motion so as to read that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for governor, and that a ballot thereon be postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A great howl of dissent immediately went up, cries of "No, no," being mingled with cat calls and hisses. Mr. Griffith, very pale and very much in earnest, waited till he could be heard and then said: "I believe this convention has now reached a crisis where it should pause. A party, I will not question their motives, are about to force this convention at this unseemly hour." This phrase caused an outburst of derisive laughter, and effectually spoiled Mr. Griffith's effort. He was unable to secure the attention of the house again before a delegate moved to take a recess. The cries of dissent from this proposition ceased only when Col. Fellows was observed to be seeking recognition of the chair. Cries of "Platform," "Platform," were then raised, but Col. Fellows declared that he had only a few words to say and preferred to speak from the floor. He urged the convention to remember that there was no pressing necessity for haste in its proceeding. If the assertion that sentiment had crystallized around one gentleman for governor, that sentiment was doubtless strong enough to last until morning. That much delay would allow time for the composing of differences which existed among certain of the delegates in regard to part of the ticket. To refuse the delay might, he warned them, result in making the discontent more active and the dissensions permanent. For the sake of securing internal peace in the party he urged the adjournment. Senator Ecclesine replied that he knew of no such dissensions as those referred to by Col. Fellows, though perhaps he had not pushed his investigations in the same quarter. (Laughter.) So far as he knew the convention was unanimous. (Applause.) He could not understand why Col. Fellows should ask delay when that gentleman had admitted that he did not oppose the nomination for governor to-night, which was the only question before the convention. (Applause.) The gentleman and his associates would have until morning to make up the rest of the slate. (Applause.) Mr. Lemont moved to reconsider the vote on the motion to adjourn. Mr. Ecclesine moved to lay Mr. Lemont's motion on the table. A wrangle ensued on points of order, and Mr. Lemont's motion was finally decided not to have been permissible. Mr. Spinola then moved the previous question. There was a demand for the ayes and nays on this motion and the tedious roll call was again gone through with, it resulting, yeas 240, nays 139. The main question being on Mr. Ecclesine's resolution to proceed to nominate a candidate for governor, the demand for ayes and nays was again made and again the call of the roll began. It was interrupted this time by several impatient delegates, some moving to adjourn and others to suspend the call and proceed to ballot. The chair ruled everything out of order, except the finishing of the call. A sleepy delegate in the back of the hall caused much amusement by answering "David B. Hill" when his name was called.

The vote resulted: Yeas, 270½; nays, 109½. "Nominations are in order," announced Chairman Raines, and there was an outburst of applause. The chairman at once recognized J. J. O'Connor, who hails from Chemung, the home of Governor Hill. The cheers were renewed as Mr. O'Connor took the floor, and when after a very few preliminary sentences he reached the name of his candidate, David B. Hill, there was a great uproar of applause. Half the delegates mounted their chairs and waved hats or canes while they shouted and cheered. The spectators added their voices to the general acclaim.

Three cheers for Hill were called for and given with a will, and then Mr. O'Connor concluded his remarks. His speech was very short, and was a concise summary of the sterling and popular qualities of his candidate. Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo, who was an alternate, next took the floor and announced that Erie county instructed him to second the nomination of Governor Hill. (Great applause.) He spoke very briefly of Mr. Hill's record as one richly deserving recognition and reward. A delegate here moved to nominate Hill by acclamation, but Senator Ecclesine was recognized and said a few words in supporting the nomination that had been made. Downs, of Broome, also seconded Hill and predicted that he would fall upon the party like a mountain on election day. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Griffith, who made the struggle for an adjournment, now fell into line and said that Jefferson county recognized the wish of the party and cheerfully seconded the nomination of Hill.

Col. John R. Fellows then took the floor. He was applauded, but as the plaudits ceased, he calmly remarked: "I beg leave to assure the gentleman that their cheering is premature, and that I am much more likely to receive hisses than commendation before I take my seat." The hall at once became more quiet than it had been at any time during the proceedings, and everybody waited with interest to hear the spokesman of the County Democracy. Col. Fellows continued: "I have said heretofore, what I now repeat, for myself, and I may speak for some of those who sit around me and are members of the organization to which I belong, that we interpose no factious opposition to what is the manifest will of this convention. I need not say to the Democracy of the state of New York what the Democracy of the republic has learned, that the County Democracy of the city of New York is an organization that never bolts, that always sustains the candidate of the party when that nomination is fairly expressed. The outcome of this convention in the way of candidates will be the choice of the organization whose delegates sit around me when we come to the polls to vote. But in voting for selection in this convention, we must, for the time being, express a dissent from that which is the manifest will, I concede, of the convention. I shall name to you, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of perhaps not all of this delegation, but some I know, a gentleman whose reputation is so established in and beyond the limits of this state as to make eulogy superfluous, and render the power of speech all vain. I name Abram S. Hewitt. (Great applause.) There may not be another assembly district represented in this convention from whom that nomination will receive a second. It matters not. If the question be his Democracy, to defend it here would be to insult the splendid record that gentleman has made. That record lives and will continue to live surviving even his personal existence. That reputation and record is made to live forever. If stainless worth, if the highest order of intellectual attainment, if integrity that never was questioned, if a reputation glowing all over with excellent deeds done for the country, if a high purpose, if a lofty standard, if an elevated place in politics is sought after, here is the man that fits every demand and supplies the most exacting conditions. I speak for myself. I desire to have our flag upon the list before you, Mr. Chairman, a man for whom I shall give in this convention a vote, though it be a vote standing by itself, with as much sincere pride and honest pleasure as I have ever given a vote in my life. I know that the presentation of this name is in vain. Do not suppose that I deceive myself with the idea that it will prevail. But I suggest a nomination that is certain to prevail and under his leadership the progress of the Democracy will be in the direction of the [illegible] we take [illegible] under whom he leads. And so I [illegible] for myself and perhaps for a hundred [illegible] around me the name of Abram S. Hewitt. (Applause.)

Bourke Cockran [illegible] in his place and said: "I had hoped that this convention would adjourn after having completed [illegible] without any feeling any necessity for trespassing upon the time of the delegates. But when a certain portion of the delegates of the county of New York places in nomination before this convention a gentleman as a candidate about whom they did not think until they found that the man of their choice had no chance of a nomination, I have simply to say that Tammany Hall is honored in this nomination. His record is dear to us as it is to those who, careless of his own feelings, have trotted him out here as a candidate in the closing hours of the convention to lead a forlorn hope, when the man on whom they pinned their hopes of fortune has been rejected by the sentiment of a Democratic convention. Mr. Chairman, I rise to second the nomination of one who, three years ago, in the convention held at Syracuse found his nomination for lieutenant governor supported by representatives of every organization in New York, and who was a harmonizer then. So, thank heaven, he has brought the overwhelming majority of the delegates from New York city into active sympathy with the organization throughout the state, and the man who today is a tower of strength and has been proved so in the past, will lead us to victory in 1885 as overwhelming as that to which his name contributed in 1882. Therefore with no personal affiliations or relations with the candidate who has been named with the sole desire to contribute all in the power of this organization to the success of the party, I, in behalf of the organization of Tammany hall, Democratic for a century, second the nomination of Hill." (Applause.)

Three cheers for Hill followed, and the ballot was then taken. When the County Democracy was reached, Nicholas Muller, Jr., whose name was the first called, arose in his place and voted very emphatically for Abram S. Hewitt. (Applause.) All the rest of the County Democratic delegation likewise voted for Hewitt, and he got a few scattering votes outside. Only one follower of Mr. Flower had sufficient courage to name him as his candidate, while eight of the Kings county men cast their votes for Gen. H. W. Slocum. The vote was announced as follows:

Hill	338
Hewitt	33
Slocum	8
Flower	1
Total	380
Necessary to a choice	191

Governor Hill was thereupon declared, amid great enthusiasm, to be the nominee of the convention, and the bands struck up lively tunes at the same moment in different ends of the hall, as the convention, on motion of Mr. Herrick, of Albany, adjourned and the people filed slowly out of the building.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Col. Thomas Barr will be released from duty at the war department as military secretary on Oct. 10 and will report to Gen. Terry for duty as judge advocate of the department of Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Snelling.

Postmaster General Vilas has returned. First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson has left for his home in Illinois, where he will remain for some weeks.

The Swatara and Yantic, with their cargoes of silver from New Orleans, have reached and passed the capes. Both vessels are expected here to-day.

GOLDSMITH MAID DEAD

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS QUEEN OF THE TURF.

Like a Great Many Other Celebrated Characters She was Very Wild in Her Youth—Her First and Last Races.

TRENTON, Sept. 25.—Goldsmith Maid, who once held the proud title of "Queen of the Turf," died at the Fashion stud farm, near this city. She was ill only a few hours, but it was perceived by her keeper that her trouble was a serious one, and he at once telegraphed for Heston Bradshaw, the most competent veterinary surgeon in this part of the state. The latter's skill availed nothing, the mare dying shortly after his arrival. A post mortem examination made by the veterinary surgeon and Dr. W. L. Phillips showed that the Maid suffered from fatty degeneration and enlargement of the heart. She was 28 years old last May, and for seven years has been living in retirement at the Fashion stud farm, where she enjoyed as good treatment as it was possible to extend an animal. The stud farm is owned by H. N. Smith, a millionaire stock broker, of New York. He purchased Goldsmith Maid, it is said, after her career on the turf was finished, and gave her luxurious quarters in which to pass the remainder of her days. Of many horses once famous on the turf, and now at Fashion farm, she was the most popular, and there was mourning when she passed away among the people at the farm. Her death removes a city attraction also. Visitors to Trenton were never allowed to depart without a sight of the mare that lowered the trotting record to 2:14. On summer Sundays and holidays hundreds of people were wont to flock to the farm to catch a glimpse of the mare. She has given birth to three colts at the farm, one of which is dead.

In her early days Goldsmith Maid was as wild as a prairie horse. Her owner had built hopes of making her a creditable farm horse, but finding them disappointed he let her run at will. She had a passion for jumping fences, and when she found one that her eye said was too high to leap in comfort she knew how to use heels to bring it down to a proper level. For miles around Deckertown, N. J., where she was born and raised, her reputation as "Decker's worthless mare" was established by the havoc she made among the fences and corn fields of the farmers. Her owner, John B. Decker had bought her mother of a peddler, and she became so useful that he decided to get the best colt he could from her. Goldsmith Maid was the offspring of this mare by a Hambletonian stallion belonging to Maj. Edsall, of Goshen. Although the colt could not be trained to harness and persisted in wild freaks of running in the fields and meadows, making havoc with fences, Mr. Decker was very fond of her, and it was only by his wife's entreaty that he parted with her for $260 to his nephew, John H. Decker, of Newburg, in November, 1864.

She was then 8 years old and untamed. Before that she had made a reputation as a runner on local race courses through clandestine collusion between Mr. Decker's hired man and some young horsemen in the neighborhood, who were permitted by the hired man to take her from the field at night. As soon as it was known that she had been sold William Tompkins, of Hampton, prevailed on young Decker to part with her for $350. Young Decker regretted the sale the day he made it. The next spring he met Alden Goldsmith and put him on track of the mare. Mr. Goldsmith bought her of Tompkins for $600, and turned her over to William Bodine to train. She was naturally a runner, and was so persistent in her inclination to run that Bodine was several times in danger of losing his life by her capers. But he had faith in her, and when she understood what gait he wanted she became perfectly tractable in his hands. She won several local races at the start of her career under Bodine.

Her first race of note was at Newburg, June 6, 1867, when she made a record of 2:34½. That was not lowered until Oct. 7, 1868, when she trotted at Mystic park, Boston, in 2:21½. At Buffalo, on Aug. 12, 1869, she made 2:19¾, and 2:19 on the same course on Aug. 11, 1871. She lowered her record two seconds at Milwaukee on Sept. 17, 1871. Budd Doble was then her owner, having bought her for $20,000 in 1868. On the lowering of her record Henry N. Smith bought her for $35,000. Her record became 2:16 at Springfield, on Aug. 19, 1874, and her fast time, 2:14, was made the same season, Sept. 2, 1874, at the Mystic course. She was then 17 years old. After that she trotted in 2:14 at Belmont park, Philadelphia, on June 23, 1876; made three heats at Buffalo on Aug. 3, 1876, in 2:16, 2:15½ and 2:15, and trotted in 2:14½ at Belmont park on Nov. 4, 1876. Her last appearance on the turf was at Toledo, on Sept. 27, 1877, when she tried to beat 2:14, and made three heats in 2:23½, 2:21½, and 2:22. As she was then 20 years old, her owner thought she had earned retirement. She had trotted in 132 races, of which she won 92. Her earnings were nearly $240,000.

The Alabama Claims Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Mr. Wheeler, the law officer of the state department, to whom was referred the matter of the expenditures of the court of Alabama claims, has rendered a decision upholding, in the main, the opinion of First Controller Durham. It is said that the practical effect of this decision will be that when the court reassembles on Oct. 5, it will not be able to try any except the few cases of the first class which remain to be disposed of. In the absence of deputy clerks to file and docket the evidence in the second class cases, and of important witnesses to pass upon the complicated questions arising as to the separation of war and marine risks in policies effected more than twenty years ago, the court will have to suspend work on these cases until congress affords relief, if it ever shall. Meanwhile, the term of the court itself expires on Dec. 31 next.

Charging Capt. Farnsworth With Cowardice.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Gen. Miles, it is stated, has filed a protest against the promotion of Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, of the Eighth cavalry, to be assistant inspector general, with rank of major. Gen. Miles charges that Capt. Farnsworth, during the Cheyenne Indian war in Texas, in 1874, showed cowardice in the face of the enemy.

Gen. Carr Will Accept.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A call at Gen. Carr's house elicited from his wife the statement that "he would see no one, as he was making preparations to go to work."

He will accept the nomination.

Hundreds of telegrams are pouring in upon him from every section of the state. He is confident of a Republican triumph.

Burned to Death With His Children.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Sept. 25.—Joseph Fisher, a farmer living near Waubeek, in this county, was burned to death with his three children in his residence. His wife escaped by jumping out of the window.

MEN WITH MONEY.

The Bankers Ask to Have the Silver Coinage Law of 1878 Suspended.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The American Bankers' association began its second day's session at 10:30. The first work of the day was the disposition of the resolution asking that the silver coinage law of 1878 be suspended, and the substitute offered by Mr. Flannigan, of New York, asking for the unconditional repeal of the Bland law.

Mr. Hannon, of Iowa, offered a substitute for the original resolution making silver dollars equal to gold. This was lost, as was also Mr. Flannigan's substitute, and the original resolution was carried by a large majority. Lyman J. Gage was re-elected president of the association. The other officers were also re-elected.

After the election of officers, a communication from the St. Paul Railroad company, offering a free trip to Minneapolis to members and their wives, was read. Hearty applause followed the reading. Col. Nelson, of Alabama, read a paper on the prevention of risks in collections, and offered as a remedy that the limit of the liability of the receiving bank be the same as any other receiving agent, and that a proper commission be charged for such collection. He offered a resolution that the convention adopt this rule, which was done. An address, written by W. P. Drew, of Philadelphia, upon defalcations and the means of preventing losses to banks therefrom was read by Mr. Rhawn. Professor Albert S. Bolles, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a long paper on some of the best methods of protecting fiduciary institutions and banks from losses through defaulting officers. Hon. Clinton McClarty, of Louisville, read a paper on credit. A resolution was offered recommending clearing houses to adopt a rule whereby a statement of the amount of paper of any individual or firm held by them may be obtained to prevent serious losses by bankers on discounted paper. It was sent to the executive committee. A resolution was adopted asking the executive committee to take steps by memorial or otherwise to procure amendments to the extradition treaties now in operation, so as to secure the return of bankers who were fugitives from justice.

Mr. McMichael, of Philadelphia, read the address of Mr. W. B. Williams, of Newark, N. J., upon "Our Extradition Treaties and their Defects." C. C. Bonney, of Chicago, read a paper favoring exchange in our extradition treaties. A large number of papers were ordered to be printed with the proceedings, which lack of time prevented from being read. The fixing of the place of meeting for the next annual convention was deferred to some future meeting. After a vote of thanks had been tendered the railroads, the press, and the different speakers the convention adjourned.

GOVERNOR HILL AT A FAIR.

He Talks on Agriculture and Incidentally About Politics.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—Governor Hill arrived at the Onondaga county fair grounds at 2:30 p. m. and was enthusiastically received. There were 35,000 persons present. The governor read his speech from manuscript. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of the citizens of Onondaga county and referred briefly to the prominent part taken by them in the late war. The speaker gave statistics relative to the agricultural position of Onondaga county. It is the leading county in the state in the product of tobacco. Only three counties grow more oats and only three produce more corn, only six more potatoes, only four more pork, and only five have more horses. He spoke of the improvements in agriculture and said that the old theories of farming were being done away with. The governor referred to the fact that the forests of the country are fast disappearing, and spoke of the recent legislation of the state in regard to the Adirondack forests, which legislation he explained in detail. He dwelt upon the subject of taxation, claiming that personal property was escaping taxation, thereby increasing the burden upon real estate. Various amendments to the tax laws were suggested. He was opposed to the suggestion of some political economist for placing all the taxes upon real estate, insisting that such a proposition was not for the interest or benefit of the rural counties of the state. The speaker pointed out the necessity for legislation upon the subject of adulteration of the necessities of life. Reference was made to the fact that the Republican convention had made that one of the planks in their platform. He insisted that the public should be protected by stringent legislation from imposition on the part of dishonest dealers.

Reference was made to past legislation on this matter, and it was urged that more should follow. In regard to cheap transportation the governor reiterated his views expressed before the farmers of Lewis county. He then dwelt largely upon the subject of the necessity for economy in the administration of public affairs, and complimented the farmers of Onondaga county upon their evident prosperity. The governor claimed that there was every indication of returning prosperity in business, and had a good word to say in behalf of the working classes, and especially of the yeomanry of the country.

SPORTING NEWS.

Rockaway Steeplechase Meeting—Burke Anxious to Meet McCaffrey.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The first race of the Rockaway steeplechase meeting was a match at catch weights, half a mile on the flat. Beans first, Kirmess second.

The second race was a handicap of a mile and three-quarters. Cyclone first, Dundee second, Don Juan third.

The third race was a steeplechase sweepstakes, two miles and a half. Flourette first, Hobson's choice second, Braggart third.

The fourth race was a maiden hurdle race, one mile and a half. Santa Claus first, King Trouble second, Excelsior third.

The fifth race was the Ocean Point sweepstakes; three miles and a half. Tinford first, Rory O'More second, Jim McGowan third.

The sixth race was a handicap steeplechase, three miles. Boone first, Cigarette second, Cyclone third.

Burke Anxious to Meet McCaffrey.

DENVER, Sept. 25.—Learning that Dominick McCaffrey was expected in Denver early in October, Burke has deposited $100 with Capt. Smith, of The News, to meet McCaffrey in Colorado, Wyoming or Texas under London or Queensberry rules, on any terms McCaffrey may dictate, for from $2,000 to $5,000.

Baseball.

At New York—New York, 11; Buffalo, 3.
At New York—Cincinnati, 2; Metropolitan 5.
At Philadelphia—Louisville, 1; Athletic, 4.
At Brooklyn—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
At Detroit—Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 6.
At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Providence, 6.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 1.
At Baltimore—Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 4.

They Wrecked the Priest's House.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—Ten Polish citizens, members of H. Hedwig's church, were arrested at noon on the charge of being rioters. They were part of the mob that wrecked the priest's house last Sunday.

AN ALARMING RUMOR.

RUSSIA SAID TO HAVE SENT TROOPS TO THE FRONTIER.

The Turkish Ironclads Ready for Any Emergency—Great Activity in the British Foreign Office—Gen. Gordon's Prophetic Words.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Mr. John Henry Fawcett, the British counsel general in Turkey, and Maj. Henry Trotter, C. B., the military attache of the British legation at Constantinople, have returned to their posts after a furlough of a few weeks, which they spent among the hills and valleys of Roumelia. There is no official warrant for the belief that they were sent there to watch the development of the Roumelian revolution which culminated last Friday. Constantinople is always a hot and malarial town in midsummer and it was natural for these diplomats to go further north to enjoy their holidays. It is remembered, however, that both these gentlemen have before now been selected to view the ground of expected uprisings, and to report confidentially to the British foreign office. Mr. Fawcett was employed on special service in 1877. He was employed at Volo in 1878 in investigating the tragic death of Mr. Ogle, and in the same year he visited Mt. Rhodope, officially to inquire into the sufferings of the Mussulman population of that district. Maj. Trotter was first appointed military attache at Constantinople in 1877, and accompanied the Turkish armies throughout the campaign against Russia. Both are well qualified to ascertain what is going on in any eastern community. Both of them happened to be present in Philippopolis when the bloodless revolution occurred. It has been suggested that they were invited to witness it, as foreign staff officers are invited to witness the annual military maneuvers of different nations. However this may be, they were conveniently present, and it is almost certain that their report has, by this time, reached Downing street. All that can be learned of the contents of this report is that it is strongly in favor of the revolution, which it declares was not only justifiable, but necessary, to avert worse evils.

Prince Alexander, in pursuance of his promises to the Roumelians, is urging the porte to moderation. All the powers have received the Turkish protest and most of them favor a conference. They also think that the call for the conference should come from England. Lord Salisbury, however, is still at Dieppe, and shows no inclination to return to London. He has ordered the whole staff of the foreign office on duty and messages are flying thick and fast between London and the continent, costing a pretty penny for special messengers, trains and steamers.

It is now recalled that in March, 1880, Gen. Gordon privately circulated a memorandum on the eastern question, in which he set forth a view of the attitude of Turkey toward the powers, which has been confirmed by events, and may be still further verified by the result of the revolt of Roumelia against Turkish domination. Gen. Gordon was certain, as he expressed himself in the memorandum, that Bulgaria and Roumelia would ultimately unite.

A Parisian newspaper publishes a dispatch from its London correspondent stating that the Marquis of Salisbury has obtained a promise from the porte not to send Turkish troops into Roumelia until the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin have been consulted as to the advisability of the sultan adopting such a course. Salisbury, the correspondent says, has taken the initiatory step toward sounding the powers interested as to their policy. In the meanwhile, however, the porte is waiting for answers from the signatory powers to its circular before taking action for the purpose of reasserting her rights, so the Paris correspondent in question may have been misinformed.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, is said to have received his instructions from his government, but is waiting for the envoys of the other powers interested to be instructed, so that all may notify the porte simultaneously of the desires of their respective governments.

At Constantinople it was rumored that Russia has sent 60,000 troops to the frontier, but this may simply be an alarmist report. In any case several Turkish ironclads are held in readiness for immediate active service. Important cabinet changes may soon take place at Constantinople, as a result of the differences of opinion regarding the policy of the government in the present crisis.

The Roumelian government has sent a circular to the powers stating that the Mussulmans in Roumelia are forming armed bands. Prince Alexander therefore begs the powers to intervene and compel the sultan to say, definitely, whether he refuses to accept or agrees to the Bulgarian union. The disarming of the Mussulmans, Prince Alexander states, will only be postponed two days longer. The prince's circular insists upon the necessity of maintaining the treaty of Berlin, and asks the powers to intervene to that end.

A Famous Battery's Reunion.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 25.—The famous Durell battery held its annual reunion in this city. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. Samuel H. Rhodes, Philadelphia; first vice-president, John Lewis, Philadelphia; second vice-president, George Douglass, Bucks county; secretary, Horace S. Boone, Reading; treasurer, George Hart, Reading; board of managers, William S. McNair, Charles C. Berg, Wilmington; Charles H. Cuffel, Doylestown; John Rice, Philadelphia; Delman Worley, Reading. The next reunion will be held in Reading, Pa., Sept. 24, 1886.

Contests by Firemen.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The running race between hose teams occurred here. The Almas, of Wellsville, N. Y., won first money, $250; time, 49¾ seconds. The Emeralds, of Cortlandt, N. Y., were second in 50 seconds; the Alerts, of Adams, Mass., third, in 57 seconds, and the Maple Citys, of Hornellsville, fourth, in 57¼ seconds. The conditions were: 200 yards' run to connect with a hydrant, lay 300 feet of hose and put on a nozzle. The judges were: R. A. Wessell, of Seneca Falls; J. B. Gardner, of Waterloo, and Chief Walker, of this city.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Gen. Robert Toombs is seriously ill.

The fever in Plymouth, Pa., has broken out afresh.

The first case of smallpox in Lowell, Mass., has been reported.

The national insurance commissioners at Chicago discussed the Tontine system.

Gilmore and his band opened the St. Louis exposition.

Governor Abbett has subscribed $100 to Parnell's Irish parliament fund.

George Wilkes, founder of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, died in New York.

Through travel between the United States and Mexico is delayed by washouts, and there will be more or less trouble for a week.

A WRITER'S LIFE.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S SUGGESTIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

The Business of Health Dependent Largely Upon Sleep—Go to Work Early—Breakfast and Other Meals—Various Items.

[E. E. Hale's Letter in Herald of Health.]

The business of health, for a literary man, seems to me to depend largely upon sleep. He should have enough sleep, and sleep well. He should avoid whatever injures sleep.

This means that the brain should not be excited or even worked hard for six hours *before bedtime*. Young men can disregard this rule, and do; but as one grows older he finds it wiser to throw his work upon the morning hours. If he can spend the afternoon, or even the evening, in the open air, his chances of sleep are better. The evening occupation, according to me, should be light and pleasant, as music, a novel, reading aloud, conversation, the theatre, or watching the stars from the piazza. Of course, different men make and need different rules. I take nine hours for sleep in every twenty-four, and do not object to ten.

As men live, with the telegraph and telephone interrupting when they chose, and the fool and that coming in when they choose, to say, "I don't want to interrupt you; I will only take a moment," the great difficulty is to hold your three hours without a break. If a man has broken my mirror, I do not thank him for leaving the pieces next each other; he has spoiled it, and he may carry them ten miles apart if he chooses. So, if a fool comes in and breaks my time in two, he may stay if he wants to. He is none the less a fool. What I want for work is unbroken time. This is best secured early in the morning.

I dislike early rising as much as any man; nor do I believe there is any moral merit in it, as the children's books pretend. But to secure an unbroken hour, or even less, I like to be at my desk before breakfast, as long before as possible. I have a cup of coffee and a soda biscuit brought to me there; and in the thirty to sixty minutes which follow, before breakfast, I like to start the work of the day. If you rise at a quarter-past 6 there will be comparatively few map pedlers or book agents, or secretaries of charities, or jail-birds, who will call before 8. The hour from 6:30 to 7:30 is that of which you are most sure. Even the mother-in-law or the mother of your wife's sister's husband does not come then to say she should like some light work with a large salary, as matron in an institution where there is nothing to do.

I believe in breakfast very thoroughly, and in having a good breakfast. I have lived in Paris a month at a time, and detest the French practice of substituting for breakfast a cup of coffee, with or without an egg. Breakfast is a meal at which much time may be spent with great advantage. People are not apt to come to it too regularly, and you may profit by the intermission to read your newspaper and lecture on its contents. No harm in spending an hour at the table.

After breakfast, do not go to work for an hour. Walk out in the garden, lie on your back on a sofa and read; in general, "loaf" for that hour, and bid the servant keep everybody out who rings the bell, and work steadily till your day's stent is done. If you have had half an hour for breakfast, you can make two and a half now.

It is just so much help if you have a good amanuensis; none, if you have a poor one. The amanuensis should have enough else to do, but be at liberty to attend to you when you need. Write as long as you feel like writing; the moment you do not feel like it give him the pen, and walk up and down the room dictating. There are those who say they can tell the difference between dictated work and work written by the author. I do not believe them. I will give a share in the combination Protoxide silver mine of Gray's Gulch to anybody who will divide *this article correctly* between the parts which are dictated and those which are written with my own red right hand.

Stick to your stint till it is done. If Philistines come in, as they will in a finite world, deduct the time which they have stolen from you and go on so much longer with your work, till you have done what you set out to do.

When you have finished the stent stop. Do not be tempted to go on because you are in good spirits for work. There is no use in making ready to be tired to-morrow. You may go out of doors now, you may read; you may, in whatever way, get light and life for the next day. Indeed, if you will remember that the first necessity for literary work is that you have something ready to say before you begin, you will remember something which most authors have thoroughly forgotten or never knew.

This business of writing is the most exhausting known to men. You should, therefore, steadily feed the machine with fuel. I find it a good habit to have standing on the stove a cup of warm milk, just tinged in color with coffee. In the days of my buoyant youth I said "of the color of the cheek of a brunette in Seville." I had then never seen a brunette in Seville, but I have since; and I can testify that the description was good. Beef tea answers as well; a bowl of chowder quite as well as either. Indeed, good clam chowder is probably the form of nourishment which most quickly and easily comes to the restoration or refreshment of the brain of man.

If this bowl of coffee, or chowder, or soup, is counted as one meal, the working man who wishes to keep in order will have five meals a day, besides the morning cup of coffee, or coffee colored with milk, which he has before breakfast. Breakfast is one; this extended lunch is another; dinner is the third, say at half-past 2; tea is the fourth, at 6 or 7; and, what is apt to be forgotten, a sufficient supper just before bedtime is the fifth. This last may be as light as you medical gentlemen please, but let it be sufficient. A few oysters, a slice of hot toast, clam chowder again, or a bowl of soup. Never go to bed in any danger of being hungry. People are kept awake by hunger quite as much as by a bad conscience.

Remembering that sleep is the essential force which the whole scheme starts, decline tea or coffee within the last six hours before going to bed. If the women-kind insist, you may have your milk and water at the tea-table colored with tea; but the less the better.

Avoid all mathematics or intricate study of any sort in the last six hours. This is the stuff dreams are made of, and hot heads, and the nuisance of waking hours.

Keep your conscience clear. Remember that because the work of life is infinite, you cannot do the whole of it in any limited period of time, and that, therefore, you may just as well leave off in one place as another.

Reading this over, I see that at the proper place I have not said that no work of my kind should be done in the hour after dinner. After any substantial meal, observe, you need all your vital force for the beginning of digestion. For my part, I always go to sleep after dinner, and sleep for exactly an hour, if people will only stay away; and I am much more fond of the people who keep away from me at that time than I am of the people who visit me.

LIBERIA'S COLORED COLONISTS.

A Rose-Hued View of Their Prospects—Education and Government.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Times-Star.]

"There is just as great an anxiety among the colored people to go to Liberia as there ever was," said Mr. Coppinger, the secretary of the African Colonization society and the Liberian consul to the United States as he sat in his rooms talking to a correspondent.

"How many people has Liberia now, Mr. Coppinger?"

"That is pretty hard to answer, for the boundaries of Liberia are not well defined in the interior. It stretches along the coast some 600 miles and far back into the interior, and includes in its territory a good many of the native tribes there."

"How do these natives conduct themselves towards the Liberians and their habits of civilization?"

"In a manner highly satisfactory. Those who are brought into contact with them see the advantages of civilization and education, and are quite willing and in many cases anxious to take advantage of the opportunity to adopt these customs. Some of the chiefs of the tribes in and near Liberia are encouraging their people to adopt the customs of civilized life, and are sending their children to the schools in Liberia."

"There are schools there then?"

"Oh, yes, and good ones. The general system of government there is based upon that of this country, and the schools are good. There are higher institutions of learning, the most important among them being the college, over which the Rev. Edward Blyden presides. He is a native of St. Thomas, of pure negro blood, and the most educated colored man living. He was partly educated in his native island, and came here to complete his education, but finding difficulties and prejudices to encounter, went to Europe, where he attended the best institutions of learning. He is a fine scholar, fine orator and an able man."

"How many colored people have been sent from this country to Liberia?"

"About 16,000, most of them natives of this country. Besides these there are some 5,000 natives of Africa who are sent there from captured slave vessels during slavery days, so that there have been over 20,000 sent there in all. Of course, these have multiplied, so that there are many more than this number there now, counting the descendants of those sent from here. They have all the institutions of civilization and good government, their congress, cabinet, courts and supreme court, cities, municipal governments, police, business facilities, etc., so that those who go there now do not go to the new and uncomfortable surroundings that characterize the earlier days of Liberia."

The Noted Martello Towers.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Travelers on the Irish and English coasts must have noticed a succession of round towers in open and exposed positions that attract a good deal of attention. These are the celebrated Martello towers that were erected toward the close of the last century, and were deemed as one of the chief defenses in defeating an invasion by French forces. About a century since the duke of *Richmond had just returned from the Mediterranean*, where he had witnessed the bombardment of a little town on the shores of Corsica by a well-equipped fleet. The cannon were of heavy caliber, but the projectiles could make no impression on a little circular fort built of stone, which stood triumphantly a constant fire. These were not the days of rifled cannon.

The duke made a note of the circumstance, and when a model had to be adopted suggested the fort which had done such service in the siege of Martello. The town seems now to be forgotten, but the name of it in a corrupted form has, at least, got a foothold in the English language, and may puzzle an etymologist of the future, as indeed the towers themselves—if a few should survive the lapse of centuries—may confound the Pickwicks of a coming day. It is now proposed to destroy these buildings and erect in their places small iron forts in the form of a snail's shell, that will form a difficult target to the best rifled cannon *shots at* even a short range.

The Advantage About It.

[San Francisco Chronicle "Undertones."]

There is one shining and altogether delightful enjoyment to be derived from total abstinence. I know that it is looked upon as a weak and unmanly thing not to be able to take a tot. But there is this advantage about it—that as men are rarely more amusing than when they are tight, the fellow who keeps sober has a great deal more fun. I have known men of the most stolid and hard nature, when sober blossom into comedians, singers, brilliant wit and good-natured humorists when a little under the influence of wine. Wine is always supposed to brighten the wits, but it is a much more curious thing when you find a fellow, stupid when sober, become brilliant in liquor. But the peculiar tendency of mankind to do ludicrous and absurd things is always developed by drinking, and the blended sanity and insanity of the mind, when control appears to be lost is one of the puzzles of life.

"I do not remember much," said a friend, holding his head, "I do not remember much about last evening. I know I lost my way, got away out of the camp and wandered through the frost for an hour."

"How did you get back?"

"I fell over the hose from the spring, and I held on to it and followed it."

Chemical Action of Light.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

Professor A. Vogel observes that the hemlock plant which yields conine in Bavaria contains none in Scotland, and he concludes that sunlight plays a part in the generation of alkaloids in plants. This view is confirmed by the circumstance that the tropical Cinchonas, if cultivated in feebly-lighted northern hot-houses, yield no quinine. The formation of tannin seems to be influenced by exposure of the growing bark to the light, the proportion of tannin in the bark of the beech or of the larch having been found to increase from the less illuminated to the more illuminated parts.

Sewed or Pegged.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

An American citizen strolls languidly into a down-town restaurant and observes listlessly to the careless waiter:

"Pie."

"Yes-ir, sewed or pegged?"

P. S.—He gets one with a false upper and cork insole. They had some with Scotch bottoms, but they came higher.

Found Out Where They Go.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Enthusiastic young naturalist—Mamma, I guess I have found out where the pins and needles go. "Where, child?" "Why, the bees and the hornets use them for stingers, and the 'devil's darning needles' get the lost *shawl pins!*"

An Alluring Phrase.

At a dance in the Yellowstone park the teamster who called off the dances used the alluring phrase: "Promenade—enade—enade—your true love—."

In Siam the cats have their tails banged and are dyed yellow.

FLIES AND DISEASE.

DO THE HOUSEHOLD INSECTS CARRY THE GERMS OF DISEASE?

The Absence of Flies a Cause of Sickness and Epidemics—An Important and by No Means Pleasant Discovery.

[Scientific American.]

It is a common belief that the absence of flies for a season is a precursor of an epidemic, and flies being this year less numerous than some other seasons, some of our contemporaries have reasoned that the cholera or some other dreadful epidemic is to inflict our land, or as one of our contemporaries puts it, "without more flies, everybody is going to be sick, and a great many people are going to die." The process of reasoning on this subject is about as follows, given by a writer more rational than superstitious, which we find in The Midland Industrial Gazette:

"The absence of flies does not exactly presage an epidemic—that is, the flies are not killed by the poison in the air, as many superstitious persons who have noticed the coincidence between disease and a small fly crop *believe—but their absence is in itself* a cause of sickness and epidemics. The scarcity of flies this year is attributed to the somewhat phenomenal weather prevailing in the north this spring. In February there was a remarkably warm spell, a mild temperature that hatched out most of the pupæ, and brought many of the little flies prematurely into the world. This was followed by a period of long continued and severe cold in March, which killed these young flies before they could get in their work upon the bald and sleepy. Hence a short fly crop.

"And now as to its relation with disease: The fly is a vulture, a buzzard on a small scale. It is the most important, because the most numerous, destroyer of pest-breeding material. It gets in on foul and decaying matter that can be reached by no other insect or animal, and it destroys it. The quantity of this pestiential matter thus removed can not be estimated, because *the fly is always getting away* with it in summer, while in winter the cold prevents its evil influences being felt. When, therefore, there are too *few* flies to thoroughly consume all the forms of the dead and decaying substance that fills the earth, the surplus pollutes the air, the soil, the water, and creates and propagates disease. It is suggested, therefore, to New York, that, in view of its fly famine, that city stands in imminent dread of an invasion by the great enemy, the cholera, and the citizens are warned to be more than usually careful, and supply the lack of fly by exercising extraordinary care in the removal of everything calculated to beget or nourish a pestilence."

In contradistinction to the above, Dr. Grassi, in an article in The British Medical Journal in 1883, on danger from flies, claimed to have made an important and by no means pleasant discovery in regard to flies. It was always recognized, said the learned doctor, that these *insects might* carry the germs of infection on their wings or feet, but it was not known that they are capable of taking in at the mouth such objects as the ova of various worms, and of discharging them again unchanged in their fæces. This point has now been established, and several striking experiments illustrate it.

Dr. Grassi exposed in his laboratory a plate containing a great number of the eggs of a human parasite, the Tricocephalus dispar. Some sheets of white paper were placed in the kitchen, which this is about ten meters from the laboratory. After some hours, the usual little spots produced by the fæces of flies were found on the paper. These spots, when examined by the microscope were found to contain some of the eggs of the tricocephalus. Some of the flies themselves were then caught, and their intestines presented large numbers of the ova. Similar experiments with the ova of the Oxyuris vermicularis and of the *Taenia solium* afforded corresponding results. Shortly after the flies had some mouldy cream, the Oidium lactis was found in their fæces.

Dr. Grassi mentions an innocuous and yet conclusive experiment that every one can try. Sprinkle a little lycopodium on sweetened water, and afterward examine the fæces and intestines of the flies; numerous spores will be found. As flies are by no means particular in choosing either a place to feed or a place to defecate, often selecting meat or food for the purpose, a somewhat alarming vision of possible consequences is raised.

In Richmond, During the War.

[Mrs. Burton Harrison in The Century.]

In Richmond after the battle of Seven Pines, when the first flurry of distress was over, the residents of those pretty houses standing back in gardens full of roses set their cooks to work, or, better still, went *themselves into the kitchen*, to compound delicious messes for the wounded after the appetizing old Virginia recipes. Flitting about the streets in the direction of the hospitals were smiling, white-jacketed negroes, carrying silver trays, with dishes of fine porcelain, under napkins of thick white damask, containing soups, creams, jellies, thin biscuit, eggs a la creme, broiled chicken, etc., surmounted by clusters of freshly gathered flowers. A year later we had cause to pine after these culinary glories, when it came to measuring out, with sinking hearts, the meagre portions of milk and food we could afford to give our charges.

As an instance, however, that quality in food was not always appreciated by the patients, my mother urged upon one of her sufferers (a gaunt and soft-voiced Carolinan from the "piney-woods district") a delicately served trifle from some neighboring kitchen. "Jes ez you sar, old miss," was the weary answer, "I ain't a-contradictin' you. It mout be good for me, but my stomick's kinder sot agin it. There ain't but one thing I'm sorter yarnin' arter, an' that's a dish o' greens en bacon fat, with a few molarses poured onto it."

Prince Albert and the "Middle Class."

[Chicago Herald.]

A writer in Vanity Fair attributes to the late prince consort a great change in English society. According to this authority the prince thought that the social ascendency of the nobles needed repression, and hence his "patient and persevering worship of the middle class," which led to a much more democratic state of things. It had, however, a bad side in the tendency which came from it to give to meritless wealth an undue prominence and position.

Growing Figs in Connecticut.

An experimentalist of Bridgeport, Conn., has growing in the open air a quantity of fine ripe figs. He has a peculiar method of cultivation, which brings the figs along at an early date and in fine condition. He says it is easy enough to have fine figs in this climate, and to have them early, too.

Chicago Ledger: Get the cash from the man who never has a kind word for anybody.

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Old Fashioned Molasses Candy
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Call at our store and get a Sample Bottle of KEMP'S BALSAM, for the throat and lungs. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large size 50c. and $1. Respectfully
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43 West Front Street.

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JONES & CO.,
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The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
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THE CHICAGO OF TO-DAY

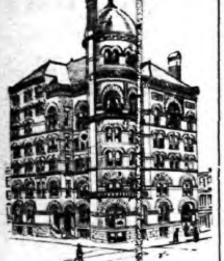
A PICTORIAL INTRODUCTION TO A GREAT CITY.

The Phœnix of the West—Twice It Rises from Ashes—The Present Building Boom—Architecture that is a Credit to Our Country.

I.

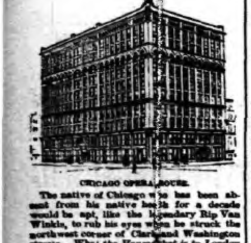
[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The architectural development of Chicago is of comparatively recent date. This, as a matter of fact, might go without saying. A city which saw its first white settler little more than half a century ago, and which twice in that period has been swept by fire—on one occasion from center to circumference—could hardly be expected to favorably compare with Philadelphia, New York or older cities in the number or architectural beauty of its buildings. That it does so compare is but another of the many evidences of the enterprise and spirit of development which characterizes her people. From an architectural point of view the great fire was both a good and a bad thing for Chicago. It was a benefit in the fact that it cleared the ground of acres upon acres of shanties and rookeries, which, but for the devouring element, might have continued to be eyesores to this day. But this had its drawbacks in the fact that the necessities of business compelled such a hurried erection of buildings that no attention could be paid either to design or substantiality. What the business community wanted in that trying time was something to get into; it cared not what, and hence hundreds of buildings went up without the architects being afforded a ghost of a chance to study or develope. Of late years, however, there has been a development of the substantial and beautiful in Chicago architecture, and scores of what as late as '82 were vacant lots and mud ponds are occupied to-day by handsome and imposing structures, while others are rising from their foundations on every hand. As a prominent architect remarked to-day, "Give us five years more of the building boom which we have had since '82, and we will be able to show such a city of architectural beauty which, taking into consideration its age, will command the admiration of the world." And he was right.



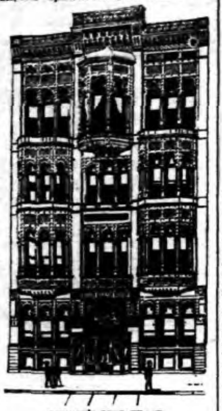
UNION LEAGUE.

Time works wonders. Here, at Jackson and Fourth avenue, right on the border of what less than a year ago was one of the worst of Chicago's hotbeds of vice, a stately, handsome building has risen from the ground. It is the future home of the Union League of Chicago, an organization formed in 1879, as the Chicago branch of the Union League of America. It has hitherto had no home of its own, but has occupied apartments in the Honore building. Its new quarters front seventy feet on Jackson street and 100 feet on Fourth avenue. The fronts are of brick and terra cotta, the style being based by Architect Janney on the fourteenth century Lombardic. The corner is rounded and supports a tower with a dome of colored glass, through which the sun sheds its rays into the spacious dining hall with magnificent effect. The great reception hall on the first floor, with its spacious old English fireplace, and the grand stairway are special features of the interior. The total cost of the building was $180,000.



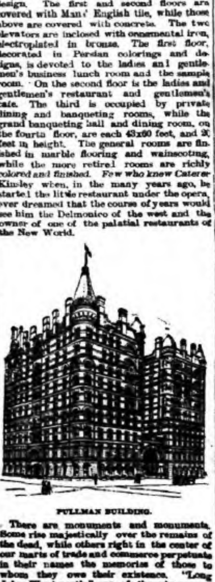
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

The native of Chicago who has been absent from his native heath for a decade would be apt, like the legendary Rip Van Winkle, to rub his eyes when he struck the northwest corner of Clark and Washington streets. What the Haymarket is to London this spot was to Chicago. Here stood the notorious Tivoli, the resort of broken-down actors, as well as of actresses in their prime; of sports and of men around town, and of strangers from the east and west, who, passing through the city, were anxious to see the place which had become notorious over a continent. Here fortunes were nightly lost over the card table, drunken orgies were indulged in, and scenes were enacted which would not be permitted in this day and generation. But the Tivoli had its day, and the mutations of time saw its main floor turned into a rendezvous for the members of the open board of trade, and its upper portion filled with fourth-rate lawyers, usurers, Dogberry justices' shops and temporary quarters for adventurers. Last year a twenty years' lease of the ground expired. A syndicate of five people incorporated the Chicago Opera House company, with a capital of $850,000, and secured a lease of the ground for ninety-nine years at a ground rent of $25,000 per annum. Four large elevators run day and night for the accommodation of the occupants of the 1,800 office rooms upon the upper floors. The cost of the opera house, which occupies the center of the building, was $280,000. Its capacity is 2,280, and its interior is as handsome as that of any place of amusement in the country. Its name, however, is something of a misnomer, inasmuch as it is a temple of dramatic art rather than a temple of music. Keene opened it, Clara Morris followed, and a comedy company is now on the boards. The idea of being associated with the construction of a "theatre" was a little too much for the refined sensibilities of the Puritanical members of the syndicate. They could stand an "opera house," which should scarcely ever see opera, but a theatre, never. So the little "Chicago opera house" was agreed upon by the lessees, as a concession to their tender consciences, and although the lessees, painfully aware of the incongruity of the title, have recently endeavored to secure a change to "theatre," the owners are obdurate, and "opera house" it will remain.



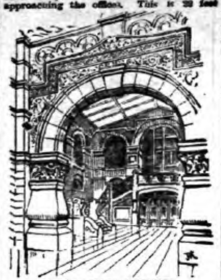
KINSLEY'S RESTAURANT.

This unique appearing structure on the north side of Adams street, directly opposite the entrance to the north wing of the postoffice, and which arrests the attention of even the most hurried pedestrian, is the future Delmonico's of Chicago. Under its mahogany, in years to come, many feet will be crossed, while the choicest of viands will be partaken of, and wine will flow like water. Here men of note, both of our own and foreign countries, will be feted and dined, and "Auld Lang Syne" will be sung around the festive board by many a gathering which will pass into history. The building has been erected by H. M. Kinsley, a Chicago caterer, at a cost of $140,000, and has a frontage of 45 feet and a depth of 150. The exterior is of terra cotta complete, the type being Moresque, taken even in its smallest details from the Alhambra at Grenada. The undersides of the handsome bay windows are covered with copper work en repousse, while the transoms over the windows are filled with stained glass of unique design. The first and second floors are covered with Mans' English tile, while those above are covered with concrete. The two elevators are inclosed with ornamental iron, electroplated in bronze. The first floor, decorated in Persian colorings and designs, is devoted to the ladies and gentlemen's business lunch room and the sample room. On the second floor is the ladies and gentlemen's restaurant and gentlemen's cafe. The third is occupied by private dining and banqueting rooms, while the grand banqueting hall and dining room, on the fourth floor, are each 43x60 feet, and 20 feet in height. The general rooms are finished in marble flooring and wainscoting, while the more retired rooms are richly colored and finished. Few who knew Caterer Kinsley when, in the many years ago, he started the little restaurant under the opera, ever dreamed that the course of years would see him the Delmonico of the west and the owner of one of the palatial restaurants of the New World.



PULLMAN BUILDING.

There are monuments and monuments. Some rise majestically over the remains of the dead, while others right in the center of our marts of trade and commerce perpetuate in their names the memories of those to whom they owe their existence. "Long John Wentworth," one of the pioneers of Chicago, has recently provided for the erection of a $35,000 monument over the site of his last resting place. George W. Pullman, on the other hand, has, in his lifetime, erected a monument which is a credit to the city of his adoption and will prove a source of large financial revenue to those that he will leave behind him. This massive, stately pile, on the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street, where its towering proportions can be seen miles out on the lake, and its beauties can be admired by the tens of thousands that daily enter the city by those great avenues of travel, the Michigan Central, Illinois Central and Baltimore and Ohio, is a monument to a life of energy, industry, perseverance and success, which will last long into the centuries when perhaps the Pullman cars may be things of the past. The building fronts 120 feet on Michigan avenue and 171 feet on Adams street. It is nine stories in height, and, although surrounded by many large structures, it looms up above them all with a combination of dignity and grace. The style of architecture is a modification of the Norman round-arched Gothic, modernized and adapted to the peculiar purpose for which it was intended, the main object being to give it an expression of dignified elegance and simple massiveness. The upper floors are rented in suites to families and bachelors of means, and the entrance to to this portion is on Michigan avenue. But it is the grand Adams street entrance which arrests attention. The first story is of rock-faced granite laid up in large blocks in a heavy buttressed manner at the base. This has the effect of giving an expression of great strength, while the color harmonizes with the red pressed brick used in the rest of the structure. A series of arcades on the Adams street facade support the superstructure, the heavy elliptic arches being on massive columns with carved capitals and molded octagon bases, with highly polished red granite shafts. A notable feature of the elevation is a large central arch that spans the entrance to the court approaching the offices. This is 22 feet in diameter, and is supported on large rectangular columns, with carved caps, moulded bases and polished red granite shafts. This arch is enriched in its sprandels with bold terra cotta carvings, and beautiful wrought iron gates prevent approach to the interior after sundown. The court extends from grade upwards, running back at right angles to a depth of 80 feet from Adams street and opening entirely to the street. This court practically divides the elevation into two buildings, which, connected by the massive archway, gives a unique and picturesque effect. In the courtyard is located the grand staircase, while, surmounting the granite and encircling the street front of the building is a heavy molded belt course or impost building, from which starts the brick work of the superstructure. No stone is used above the granite story. The street corner building is accentuated by a circular bay, carrying with it the effect of a tower and conservatory up through the entire height from its massive granite base, and is surmounted by an observatory.



ADAMS STREET ENTRANCE

Who would have prophesied when George M. Pullman, then a young fellow of 25, was by his work in a furniture shop at Albion, N. Y., was supporting his widowed mother and her two other children, that a quarter of a century later his name would be known throughout the world, and that the city of Chicago would contain a million dollar monument of his rise and progress. Verily, time works wonders.

H. M. H.

Changes in American Vegetation.

[Kansas Cor. Germantown Telegraph.]

It has been truly said that the degree of civilization of a country can be correctly measured by the vegetation as well as by the character of the inhabitants of that country. As proof of this, we have but to consider and take into account the changes that have taken place in the west during the last thirty years. Thirty years ago the Missouri river was the eastern boundary of the Indian and buffalo district, and the prairies were covered with what was called "buffalo grass." When civilization began to move west, the Indian and bison advanced also, and the grass that had covered the prairies for perhaps centuries gave place to those grasses allied to the tame grasses of the east.

Of course the progress of this change was slow, but during this time the original "buffalo grass" has become extinct along the Missouri river, the first change being to the "wire-grass," so called from its resemblance to wire and its toughness. Then came the broad leaf or "blue stem" grass, which furnished an excellent quality of hay. But a few years elapsed before this grass began to give way to clover and blue grass, which are now the only grasses grown in the eastern parts of those states bordering on the Missouri.

As one proceeds west he can easily detect the tendency of the grasses toward the orginal buffalo grass, until within 200 or 300 miles from the river this will be found to be the principal grass of the country. The migration of the bison west is always followed by this change in vegetation. It is also noticeable that with this comes the change in the wild flowers and birds of a country. Where the Indian and the buffalo roam it is very seldom the beautiful wild flowers, now so abundant in the civilized portions of the west, can be found.

Nor do we find such birds as the robin, meadow-lark or the blue jay and many others of their like in the land of the Indian and bison, and the majority of the weeds which now grow upon on prairies were unknown thirty years ago. Some of your readers may ascribe this change to the grass "running out," but why should it grow prolifically where the bison still roams? The cause of this change has never been satisfactorily explained by those who have given the matter much study.

Cost of Yachting in England.

[Chicago Herald.]

Yachting in English waters makes heavy draughts on the bank accounts for the young spendthrifts. Roughly estimated, a first-class racing yacht of composite construction—that is, steel frames planked with wood and sheathed with copper—classed twenty-one years at Lloyd's, and without upholstering extravagances of any kind, will cost, if of twenty tons yacht measurement, about 1,800 pounds sterling; of forty tons, 3,800 pounds sterling; of ninety tons, 7,000 pounds sterling. The members of the crew get 25 shillings per week, and have during the racing days an unlimited supply of beer, 1 pound sterling each for winning a prize, and 10 shillings for every time they start, but lose, as a reward for their hard work during the contest.

A Clock in the Parlor.

[Chicago Herald.]

It is the custom to have a clock in the parlor, but whether it is right seems to be a reasonable question. Some women, desirous of keeping their guests in complete ignorance of the fleeting hours, have a miniature timepiece concealed in a paper weight or album. In either case it is no larger than a watch, and a convex cover of frosted gold will conceal it if set in the corner of the binding of an album or on the back of a portemonnaie.

Bob Ingersoll's Boy Friend.

[Christian Union.]

Mr. Ingersoll at his summer resort has made friends with a manly little boy just entering his teens, and the two had become summer companions. The boy was quite ignorant of Mr. Ingersoll's religious, or irreligious, views, and when some one told him that the friend whom he so greatly admired did not believe in the Bible, nor in Christ, nor in God, nor in a future life, he at first resented the accusation with indignation, and then, when it was confirmed, had a good cry over it. The summer coming to its end, Mr. Ingersoll was asked to write something in his young friend's album, and what he wrote read something like this: "It has been said that the best man is he who has the most boy in him. I think the best boy is he who has the most man in him. Judged by this standard, I think my friend —— is the best boy I ever knew."

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
SPECIAL OFFER.
Kid Gloves
Tan, Brown, Slates and Black. **49 cts.**
Every Pair Warranted.
Underwear
FALL AND WINTER
A complete stock and Bee Hive Prices are sure to tell.
Ladies' Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy at 25, 35, 40, 45 cts, etc.
Men's Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy, at 25, 45, 48, 62, 75 cents, etc.
Children's Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy, 16 inch at 12c and rise of 3c per size.
Scarlet Goods—Ladies' 73c, Gent's 69c.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Cashmere Hose.
Children's Cashmere Dresses $1.
Comforters 79c up.
Germantown Wool 9c per Hank.

JUST RECEIVED
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS
NEW STYLES, AND
VERY LOW PRICES
CARPETS
New Fall Patterns in Body Brussels Tapestry Ingrain and Rag Carpets at the Lowest Prices at
POPE BROS.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 121

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

JOSEPH T. VAIL.
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 898.

J. P. Laire & Co.
(Successors to Berry and Thorn)
FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE.
Offer to the Public
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
Stoves and Ranges.
Also Harness Blankets, Whips, etc.

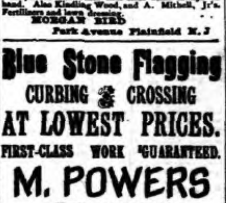
WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake, Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street, Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-12.

R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building. Plainfield, N. J
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices



BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.
This machine is a w in use in my yard, No. 60 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt can not go straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O. BOX 1307.

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self-Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

2,500 BOOKS.
GREAT BOOK SALE
AT
EDSALL'S.
COMMENCING
Monday, September 7.
Including the most popular works by leading authors of the day at prices that will insure a large and quick sale.
If you want books at Extremely Low Prices you will find this a rare opportunity.
This special sale will continue for a short time only.
EDSALL'S

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners & Practical Plumbers
Heater Work a Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

GO TO **Green & Co.**
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.60
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM,
All Flavors.
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 15.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET.
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

"CANDEE" ARCTICS
—WITH—
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Two Years TEST.

CANDEE
Double West
Sole
Double Thick Ball

The "Candee" Rubber Co. give a better Rubber than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money, with their great improvement of the DOUBLE THICK BALL. The extra thickness of rubber right under the tread, gives DOUBLE WEAR.
Ask to see the "CANDEE" Double Thick Ball Rubbers in Boots, Arctics, Overshoes, Alaskas, &c.
A Common Sense Idea.

"CANDEE"
Double Thick Ball

A. WILLET,
NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations,
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-12

A FINE LINE
OF
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Ready Made **CLOTHING**
A large variety of Gents'
Neck and Underwear.
300 Different patterns of cloths to be made to order for the Fall and Winter season can be had at the lowest prices at
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
A Reduction of 10 per cent on Summer Goods.

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol 4, No. 101. PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885. Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

FOR SALE CHEAP—Powerful black mare, good roadster, 16 hands. Also a buggy, nearly new, set of road harness, whip, lap robe, etc. Also black horse, mate to mare, double harness and surry wagon. Will be sold separately or together. W. J. Roome, Washington Park, North Plainfield, corner Willow and Sycamore avenues.

LOST—A bunch of keys. Liberal reward paid for the return of same to Frank Bland, blacksmith, Somerset street. 25-2

LOST OR STOLEN—A pug dog with a nickel plated collar on. Suitable reward by returning to F. H. Miller, 36 Peace street. 25-2

WANTED—Lessons from a French lady in that language. Address Netherwood P. O. Box 15. 24-4

FOR SALE—Two Jersey cows, good milkers and gentle. Great pets. Very cheap. Address, Mrs. Henry A. Armstrong, Clinton avenue, Evona. 22-6

BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 635. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or Exchange.—A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 50x150 feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue. Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-16tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS' ATTENTION—For Sale. A comfortable house, barn and out buildings with four acres more or less. House 30 feet square, has eight rooms, laundry and cellar, 350 feet on Somerset street, and 310 feet on Hudson avenue all desirable building lots. There is a good supply of fruit, also evergreen trees on the premises for planting. Price $8,500. Part may remain on mortgage. It is a decided bargain. North Plainfield is a thriving place. The demand for houses is greater than the supply. Apply to S. Hudson, Somerset street. 25-3

ALBERT SMITH, Manufacturer of Iron Railings, Columns, Wrought Iron Girders, Book Safes, Doors, Shutters, Glass Gratings, Crestings for Roofs, Bolts, Awning Frames, Fire Escapes, etc. All kinds of Blacksmithing. Jobbing promptly attended to. 73 New Jersey R. R. avenue, Newark, N. J. 9-15-6

REWARD. If the party who purchased a domestic spring bed number 31385 from a traveling agent in July or August, 1885, will give their address to Lock Box 550 Plainfield, a liberal reward will be paid and an error rectified. 14-3

DANCING SCHOOL of Prof S. Dennstaedt, of New York, now open at Laing's Hall Plainfield, N. J. Classes for Misses and Masters, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 4 to 6 p. m. Classes for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 p. m. Terms: 10 class lessons, $6; 20 class lessons, Ladies $10; Gentlemen $12. Payable on entering the class. Private lessons $2 each. References—D. Kingsland; Col. Chas. Wright, A. M. Peekskill, N. Y.; Decker Brothers, 33 Union Square; C. D. Tiffany, the Jeweler, Union Square; Hon. Judge David McAdam, [illegible] street, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Van Vliet, Prospect avenue, Plainfield; Hon. T. M. Francis, Editor and Proprietor of the Troy Times. 9-24-90

$500 REWARD. The subscriber, William Moore, offers to give the above reward for the information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the stables in the rear of City Hotel, on Saturday night, the 5th inst.
21-6 WM. MOORE.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS. Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees. Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 9-10-60

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1302, Plainfield. 6-10-f

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homoeopathic Physician, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 28.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 9-11-20

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homoeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 23 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street,) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-19

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST. 18 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-10

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution. Class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. T. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

Horse & Buggy
FOR SALE

Well-bred young horse, sound, kind and gentle. Lady can drive him. Promises speed. With or without harness and good side-bar buggy. Enquire of

A. HEDDEN,
Stable near Depot.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorised to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	48	6 a. m.	55
9 a. m.	59	9 a. m.	63
12 m	69	12 m.	70
3 p m.	77	3 p. m	75

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.51 a.m	Sunrise	5.51 a.m
Sun Sets	5.51 p.m.	Sun Sets	5.51 p.m.
Moon Rises	6.45 p.m.	Moon Rises..	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Holy Alliance, 1815.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather to-morrow promises to be *warmer and fair.*

JOTTINGS.

—Rahway's new depot was thrown open on Wednesday.

—The season for shooting woodcock will commence Oct. 1st and Dec. 16th.

—Now is the time to see the country in all its beauty. Frank Day has some excellent turnouts.

—"Little Tot" will give an exhibition on roller skates at the Casino rink this afternoon and evening.

—Schwed Brothers received a new stock of Fall and Winter goods to-day, embracing all the latest styles of clothing.

—Last Wednesday the Rev. G. W. Smith united in marriage Cyrus P. Wilcox and Carrie B. Moffet, both of Westfield.

—Two handsome firemen's badges, one of gold and the other of silver, are on exhibition in the window of Butler's drug store.

—The Borough Council will hold their October meeting in the parlor of Warren Engine House at 7.45 o'clock next Friday evening.

—Edsall announces in to-day's NEWS a reduction in merino underwear for men, women and children. This is an excellent house to buy fashionable dress goods.

—It is a well established principle in law that gambling debts are not recoverable, yet it is also well-established law that a *party cannot take advantage of his own* wrong-doing.

—There is more trouble at Netherwood with the help, sixteen of whom have been discharged, and their places filled by others. The female help in a body last evening and this morning pleaded in tears with Mr. Woodruff for their back pay, but got nothing. There was considerable feeling, and last evening two special policemen and a fireman were detailed to watch the premises. Mr. Woodruff says he has nothing to do with the matter.

—Considerable excitement was occasioned on the streets Saturday night by the report that A. A. Clark had been engaged in a fist fight with Oliver Dunster. It seems that Mr. Clark as counsel for Bernards township, had been engaged in a case before Supreme Court Commissioner Voorhees, in which Oliver Dunster, an old resident of Bernards township, was on the opposite side. On the street after adjournment a conversation took place and Mr. Dunster made a remark which caused Mr. Clark to plant his fist on one of the former's eyes, with sufficient force to discolor it, notwithstanding the fact that one of the Somerville newspapers said "nobody was hurt." Mr. Dunster is about 70 years of age, and it must have been a great provocation which caused Mr. Clark to strike him in this public manner.—Bound Brook Chronicle.

That Old Cat.

A man who dispenses drinks across the bar in a certain saloon in town, after bearing the burden and heat of the day retired to his lonely couch a few nights since in hopes of refreshing his weary frame, as was his wont to do. Having divested himself of his apparel, he carelessly threw himself on the bed and closed his eyes after the manner peculiar to all mortals on this transitory sphere. He began to dream, and rolling over he came upon something that he shall never roll over on again—namely, a cat and several kittens, which succumbed to his Teutonic weight and are now no more. The result may be guessed at. The serving woman of the house suggested the calling in of a doctor, and the mixer of drinks now sleeps in a hammock, a picture of sadness, and feels ill at rest when the subject is broached upon.

A Runaway Accident.

Two young ladies and a young gentleman were out riding in a horse and buggy in Dunellen Thursday evening. When on Front street one of the young ladies hit the horse with the whip, causing him to jump suddenly and break a trace. The animal then took flight, throwing the trio out. One of the young ladies was severely injured about the face, and the young man was somewhat injured about the back, but the third party escaped uninjured.

Services To-morrow.

The usual four o'clock meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., will be held at Reform Hall to-morrow afternoon. All are welcome.

The Rev. Albert J. Steelman, pastor of the Roseville Baptist Church, Newark, will occupy the pulpit of the Park Avenue Church to-morrow morning. There will be no service in the evening.

The Reading-Central Lease.

Master George M. Dallas held his first hearing Thursday under the petition of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company for a revocation of the lease of the property of that corporation to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Among the documents admitted in evidence was the answer of the respondent, which showed, among other things, that on Dec. 1 last the respondent was in default for rental of the Jersey Central property $895,123. The Treasurer of the New Jersey Central Company, George O. Waterman, produced a list of obligations in which the Reading Company was in arrears on Sept. 1, 1884, amounting to $419,759. The amount of accrued rent for the eighteen months ending Sept. 1, 1884, was $6,377,515, including five dividends to be paid on that date. Up to Dec. 1, 1884, the Central had received from Reading in cash $7,072,708. This included the amount of $60,000 paid by Reading, Oct. 1, 1884, on the principal of the car trust. There was paid by the Central Railroad for interest, etc., before June 1, $5,296,117. The rent due and unpaid from Reading to the Central on Dec. 1, 1884, was $1,024,376. On June 1, 1885, the amount due on account of rental was $2,378,770, and on Sept. 1, 1885, it was $2,698,506. At that time the Reading also owed the Central $556,200 on account of car trust, adjustment bonds and other obligations.

S. M. Williams, Assistant Comptroller of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, testified that the assets transferred by the lease had a nominal par value of $5,000,000, and the materials and supplies were appraised at $1,002,366. The Reading Company has received $600,000 debenture bonds from the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The witness said that the outstanding receivers' certificates on Nov. 1, 1884, amounted to $1,700,000, the difference of $357,000 having been paid by the Central Railroad Company out of funds received from the Reading. To indemnify Mr. Little, the receiver, against loss, the Reading placed in his hands $3,000,000 of its bonds, and all the unencumbered assets of the Central that passed under the lease, amounting to about $4,000,000. The transfer of debenture bonds referred to occurred subsequent to the lease. He did not know of any other securities of the Reading which had been pledged since. He was requested to ascertain if there were any. The hearing was continued until Thursday.

To the Ladies of Plainfield and North Plainfield.

A social meeting of ladies will be held at the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. on next Monday at half-past three. The object will be to talk about the wonderful McAll Mission in France. A lady recently from the field will relate her experiences in regard to the work, and Mrs. Chase, the honored president of the American McAll Association, will be present. All ladies of whatever denomination, interested in good works, are cordially invited.

A Serenade.

The Plainfield Cornet Band tendered Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1, a serenade at their house on West Second street at half-past eight o'clock last evening. The band discoursed some excellent music, which was highly appreciated by the members of the company.

PERSONAL.

Officer McCue is confined to his house by sickness.

Miss Carrie Reynolds of Bayonne City is visiting friends on East Fifth street.

Frank Dodge, formerly of this city, but now of New York, was in town to-day.

Charles Richards of Wilmington, Del., is on a short visit to friends on Grove street, North Plainfield.

William Kenny, formerly of this city, but now of Connecticut, has returned from his visit to friends here.

Dixon's, which has been closed for a week or so, is to be reopened next week under Mr. Dixon's personal supervision.

Mr. W. V. Dunham of New Market, raised a squash this season of the Chili variety, which weighs 133 pounds.

Dr. Edwards of New Market is erecting a handsome dwelling as a residence near the station of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Mrs. Horace J. Martin and children of North Plainfield are rusticating for a few weeks at Freehold, Monmouth county.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wolverton have returned from their wedding tour and taken up their residence on East Second street.

John Harding, who has been visiting his former home on South Second street, returned to-day to Chicago, where he is engaged in business.

The delegates from Scotch Plains to the State Firemen's Convention to be held next Wednesday at Atlantic City are Thos. J. Nicholl, John A. F. Simpson and Wm. D. Johnson.

Mr. S. A. Potter of Grove street, North Plainfield, of the firm of Potter, Arnsworth & Co., New York publishers, holds high rank in his line of calling as a man of sterling integrity and true gentlemanly bearing, and consequently commands the esteem of those around him. His house in New York city is a prosperous one, last year the gross profits being more than one hundred thousand dollars, the net profits to each member of the firm was over twenty thousand dollars. As a result of the first deposit of five dollars in a bank, to which Mr. Potter frequently made additional deposits, and from which he never drew until he placed it in mortgages, he now receives about six thousand dollars interest money on his mortgages as a side income. The cash capital of his company represents nearly one quarter of a million dollars, aside from his mortgages and other investments. He is a superior financier, and by liberal dealing has achieved a rare success. He possesses the virtues that make a justly popular and respected citizen.

The Court's Rink.

It appears that Millard R. Jones, through his counsel, Corporation Counsel Marsh, has, under the mortgage of $5,000 held by him in the Casino rink property, instituted foreclosure proceedings by a bill in Chancery. The usual course of sale by a constable was not followed because of the large sum due, and because several intricate questions of law seemed likely to be raised by the defense. Having filed his bill and served the parties, counsel remained quiet until the other side had put the rink in good order, and arranged for the grand opening. On the night of the opening, the defendants and their lawyer, Mr. E. S. Leary of Newark, were summoned by telegraph to Plainfield. All three arrived as the rink was gradually filling up. Mr. Marsh then made known his demand, which was that the defendants should sign a stipulation consenting to the appointment of a receiver, acknowledging the amount claimed to be due on the mortgage, etc. Defendants and their lawyer declined *at first*, whereupon they were informed that it would be necessary then and there to close the rink, counsel exhibiting the mortgage which gave him the right to take possession. This induced defendants to sign the stipulation.

Mr. Miller was readily assented to by all parties as the best man for the receivership.

Upon counsel applying to the Chancellor for the appointment of the receiver, the Court facetiously suggested that it was a novel proposition that the Chancellor should conduct a skating rink, and that possibly the interests of the public would be best conserved by refusing the motion. Counsel satisfied the Court, however, that the receiver proposed could be relied upon to conduct the enterprise in a manner to insure the proper moral tone, and the motion granted.

It is believed that Plainfield has the only rink in the world run by a Court. "Little Tot," who skates to-night, may, therefore, also be regarded as the only Court skater in the country, and the audience will likewise be the only one on the face of the earth which *pays a Court of Chancery, through its officer,* the receiver, for the privilege of skating.

Shooting Match.

Quite a large crowd assembled at Campbell's Club House yesterday morning to witness the shooting match between Conductor Day of Jersey City and Harry Campbell of this city, for $50, at fifteen birds each, from H and T traps, under Long Island rules. *Precisely at the time set the two sportsmen* were present and commenced shooting. Campbell missed his first three birds to his opponent killing three, but from that on to the fifteenth bird Campbell did good shooting, tieing Day on the last bird, killing eleven to the surprise of everybody. The tie will shot off in the course of a week or two.

The long talked of match between Herbert Chapman of Jersey City, and Harry Campbell of this city, for $200, at 50 birds each, takes place at Campbell's Club House, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock. The conditions of the match are 50 birds each, 21 *yards rise, one ounce and a quarter of shot,* from H. and T traps, under Long Island rules. Both men are good marksmen and the match it is expected, will be an exciting one. Mr. Chapman was formerly a resident of this city for several years.

Advertised Letters.

Advertised letters in the Post Office here Sept. 26, 1885. When called for please say advertised:

Aaron, Chas.
Anderson, Ida,
Angulo, Mrs. Preston,
Barnes, E. J.
Bradley, Mrs. Laura,
Brokaw, A. N.
Brown, W. L.
Cossedy, Mrs. Peter,
Crawford, Kittie,
Davis, R. R.
Elton, Mrs. Annie,
Fox, Geo.
Froup, Mr.
Giebelkamp, K. L. G.
Hand, Mrs. Lizzie,
Hunt, Jno. R.
Johnson, Adolph.
Kerriegan, Jno.
Laursen, Mrs. Florence

Lyons, Miss M.
Martin, Mrs. Alice,
Martin, Laura E. 2,
Macrught, Maggie,
McCabe, Michael,
McArdle, Rose,
McLarkey, Bridget,
McNights, Scott,
Miers, Ida E.
Murray, Jno,
Newberg, Dr. N.
O'Donnel, Grace
Persson, E.
Pierce, Belle
Schilt, Mr,
Schnider, Mrs. J. P.
Scott, Mrs. C.
Stewart, Arch
Stillman, Frank
Wright, Sarah

E. R. POPE, P. M.

The Story of "Burr Oaks."

As many of our readers have already secured seats for the above picturesque American drama, which is to be rendered at Music Hall, next Tuesday evening, the following brief story of the play will prove of great *interest:*

"Burr Oaks" is a well told domestic tale of home life, simple, but effective, and does not contain a single improbability. The scene is located in Illinois, during and after the rebellion, and Burr Oaks, who had been deserted by his father when but a child, in a village whose name he took in preference to that of his recreant parent by a fortunate *incident discovers his mother's father,* who is quite wealthy, and expresses the intention of making him his heir; but shortly after a blow aimed by Burr at a rival for his wife's hand, missed him and strikes his grandfather, whom he supposes he has killed.

With the feeling that the mark of Cain is upon his brow he flees, leaving his young wife in the greatest distress, and joins the Union army. He had barely turned from the scene, of what he supposed was murder, when Hartstone, an ambitious but unscrupulous young man, found the body and undertook to rob it, when the old man revived, and a scuffle ensued, during which he struck the blow which killed the old man, and he, too, became a fugitive.

Nine years is supposed to have elapsed between the first and second act, when Burr Oaks, who is supposed to have been killed in the war, turns up in the village inn, a homeless vagabond weighed down with supposed guilt. Hartstone is in the house at the time and recognizes him, but from a conversation which takes place in the bar room between the village justice and Martin Follett, a bounty jumper and thief, Burr Oaks is led to believe that it was another who struck the fatal blow, and his whole energies are devoted to find incontrovertible proof of this fact.

After several exciting and realistic situations he is enabled to show beyond the possibility of a doubt, by wringing a confession from the assassin, that he himself is an innocent, but greatly wronged man, and at last he is restored to his wife and the child who has been born since his absence.

Cure of Stammering.

Many years ago a famous professor came to our town, and announced that he could "cure the worst cases of stuttering in ten minutes without a surgical operation." A friend of mine was an inveterate stammerer, and I advised him to call upon the wonderful magician. He called, was convinced by the testimonials exhibited, struck up a bargain, paid the fifty dollars, and soon called at my office talking as straight as a railroad track.

The secret is this: the stammerer is made to mark the time in his speech, just as it is ordinarily done in singing. He is at first to beat on every syllable. He begins by reading one of David's Psalms, striking the finger on the knee at every word. You can beat time by striking the finger on the knee, by simply hitting the thumb against the fore finger or by moving the large toe in the boot.

I doubt if the worst case of stuttering can continue long if the victim will read an hour every day with thorough practice of this art. I take great pleasure in publishing it to the world.—Unionist-Gazette.

Patents to Jerseymen.

Patents granted to citizens of New Jersey for the week ending September 22, 1885:

A. P. Baldwin, Newark, bridle-bit.

R. J. Brooks, East Orange, seal press.

George Davis, Elizabeth, feed regulator for hemp drawing and spinning machines.

C. M. Dewey, Jersey City, puzzle.

James Dodge, Newark, machine for making claw ends of hammers.

C. F. Hernze, Newark, bridle-bit.

H. Van Hoevenberg (et. al.), Elizabeth, wire splicer.

C. H. Jacot, Hoboken, safety check for music boxes.

C. J. Jorden, Woodbury, bottle stopper and fastener.

T. F. Lemassens, Newark, mould for cased objects of plastic material.

Wm. Waver, jr., Jersey City, telegraphy.

A. S. Reeves, Millville, car coupling.

J. A. Resch, Jersey City, hinge.

M. L. Senderling, Jersey City, loose pulley wheel.

J. M. Seymour, Newark, fan.

L. B. Snaden & H. N. Holden, Hackensack, fifth wheel for vehicles.

STATE NOTES.

The Burlington County Fair will be held at Mount Holly on October 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th.

The Seminole Archery Club of Rahway will begin the fall tennis tournament next Saturday.

The firemen of Dover are to have a parade on October 7th, for which the citizens have raised $600.

Pierre Lorillard contemplates building a new track on his Rancocas farm that will be a mile straight way.

The eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association will be held at Atlantic City on Sept. 30.

Cars will be run on the elevated cable road at Hoboken next week, but will not be opened to the public for a month.

The insurance upon the life of Adrain Spear of Camden, the victim of the steamboat Felton explosion, amounts to nearly $70,000.

Otto Bernheimer of West New York was caught in the belting of a steam crushing machine at Guttenberg Thursday and instantly killed.

At the request of the citizens of Mount Holly, Burlington county, the Postmaster-General has designated the place as a special delivery office.

Susie Biddle, a young woman employed at Hunt's shoe factory, Vineland, has had her mind unbalanced by attendance upon the Salvation Army meetings.

The Island Heights Association is again talking of a fine hotel at that place, and lot owners are to be asked to subscribe $3,000 for curbing and grading the streets.

Pay rolls of the Board of Public Works for labor amounting to $30,000, which had been in dispute since last April, were ordered paid on Thursday night by the Board of Finance and Taxation.

Ex-Policeman James Broadmeadow of Jersey City, who pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions on Thursday to a charge of bigamy, was sentenced yesterday by Judge McGill to five years in the State Prison.

At the inquest held in Newark lately in the case of Alfred Carroll, who was fatally shot by Thomas Dywer, a Pennsylvania Railroad detective, at Waverly, last Saturday, the jury found Dywer guilty of murder in the second degree.

Charles E. Ackron of Jersey City, who was convicted of obtaining money from business men by means of forged checks, was sentenced to three years in the State Prison by Judge McGill yesterday. His accomplice was sentenced to eighteen months in prison.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hendricks of New Brunswick, recently found guilty of atrocious assault and simple assault upon Emma Belmont, and who pleaded non vult to a third charge, was recently sentenced by Judge Cowenhaven to a fine of $1,000, and ten years at hard labor.

Judge Dixon in his charge to the jury in Paterson yesterday in the trial of George Weidmann and James H. Dougherty for the murder of Andrew Hockenberry advised them to acquit Dougherty, and then released him with instructions to return when the jury was ready to render its verdict. The jury convicted Weidmann of manslaughter with a recommendation to mercy.

It is a strange anomaly that New Jersey furnishes New York and Philadelphia with the best men for public office. As an example, Fitz John Porter, of New York is now the head of the police force in New York city, Geo. M. Walling, of Keyport, N. J., was for many years the chief of police in that city. The present Street Commissioner is from Madison, N. J., and the present chief of police in Philadelphia, the gallant Gen. James Stewart, is a son of old Hunterdon county, N. J.

To the Tax-payers of North Plainfield.

The Fire Board have expended within the past four months, about $1,600 for the better protection of the borough from fire. The Fire Board desire that the people of North Plainfield shall have no reason to complain, but on the other hand desire that the fire taxes, which in North Plainfield are considerably behind, be paid up, as the funds are required for the use of the department, to meet necessary expenses.

25-3t BY REQUEST OF THE BOARD.

ENTERTAINMENT
IN BEHALF OF THE
Children's Home
The Original
FISK
Jubilee Singers
In the
PARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
TAURSDAY, OCT. 1.
At 8 P. M.

TICKETS.............................50 cents
On sale at the drug stores of R. J. Shaw and H. P. Reynolds, or by any of the lady managers of the Children's Home.

REFORM HALL,
TUESDAY EVE'NG, SEPT. 29,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
The Reform Club.
FIRST
American Tour
OF THE
TILL FAMILY
ENGLISH VOCALISTS
AND
INSTRUMENTALISTS
COMPOSING
The Rock Band
CONCERT COMPANY.
Tickets 25 and 35 cents, at French's Clothing Store, W. B. Maxson's Law office, and the drug stores.

MUSIC HALL
TUESDAY, EVE'NG SEPT. 29,
Second Season and continued success of the picturesque romantic drama, entitled
BURR OAKS
By Messrs. D. K. and M. O. Higgins.
AN AMERICAN STORY IN FIVE ACTS.
Powerful Cast!
No Increase in Prices.
Scenery Extraordinary.
Sale of Seats at Shaw's and Reynolds' beginning Saturday, September 26

CASINO
Roller Skating
RINK
Rink open every day from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 10.30 p. m.
General Evening Admission 15 cents
" Afternoon " 10 "
Saturday Afternoon and Evening
SEPTEMBER 26,
The Plainfield Favorite
LITTLE TOT.

☞ DO NOT Wait to be solicited.
THE PLAINFIELD
District Telegraph
AND
Fire Alarm Co.,
Will open on or before Oct. 1, their
CENTRAL OFFICE
5 EAST FRONT STREET.
opposite Park avenue
Now being fitted up.
The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once. P. O. Box 530.
W. H. PAGE, General Manager.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK,
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-29-3m

Reduction
in
MERINO
UNDERWEAR
For Men, Women and Children from the low grades up to Extra Fine Wool. These goods in many lines are much cheaper than last year. For instance, we sell a real nice soft well-finished
LADY'S VEST for 50 Cents.
That sold last season at 60 to 65 cts. A very good one at 40 cents, last season's price 50 cents, and other grades reduced in like proportion. NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS received every few days. All of our departments are very full now.
EDSALL'S.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer in
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 89.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co.

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed. Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances. Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Raybert, Addis and Hastard, practical plumbers or address, Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1410, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 29.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST
QUALITY Coal
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
FOR CABINETS.
Hunt & Fisher
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
15 East Front street

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation. Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St., or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 46.
JOHN BROWN

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T. W. MORRISON, Proprietor.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events, in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

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Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION,
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE. 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 07 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m.
5 40 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 14 "
6 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 29 "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 37 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 19 "
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	12 59 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 p. m.
9 50 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 36 "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 42 "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	4 34 "
1 08 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
2 05 "	3 00 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
2 37 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 30 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 12 "
3 50 "	5 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
3 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 00 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 38 "
7 30 "	8 20 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 20 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
11 "	12 30 a. m.	10 "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 22 a. m.

Sundays.—Leave Plainfield 3 07, 8 00, 8 42, 10 33, 11 57 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30, 7 07, 7 30, 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 07, a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 07, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 00, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 00, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 35, 8 15, 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, 8 15, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 59 a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 22, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 6 10 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45,* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

THE ONE IN THE WORLD

Before Which the Metropolis Bows Down and Makes Absolute Obeisance.

["Betsy B." in San Francisco Argonaut.]

Style is the extreme of modernness, and we all like modernness in men and women quite as much as we like antiquity in furniture and bric-a-brac. Theatre managers report that nothing in their work is so entirely disheartening as a search for a good leading man. And yet all that is required of a good leading man in these halcyon days of the society drama is good style. It was the one secret of Montague's popularity in New York. He had little real claim to being a handsome man, and had no strength or virility as an actor, but was immensely correct, as the French say, in his style. And the one thing in the world before which New York bows down and makes absolute obeisance is good style.

It ranks money, for millions are common there, and birth, for the multitude is overriding the Knickerbockers, and beauty, for beauty may be vulgar.

It was style alone which audiences recognized in Langtry and made her popular. As every eye makes its own beauty, there were squabbles infinite over hers, and they scoffed and jeered at her acting as at the feeble work of an amateur, but they adored her style.

A good style is simply a good general knowledge of the fitness of things, it argues a certain amount of intelligence and refinement. Geniuses rarely have it, because genius is only an inflammation of certain spots of the intelligence, which spots develop abnormally at the expense of the mass, and anything abnormal is not good style. Dress is only a detail of good style, but it will be observed in the department of genius that women who paint rarely dress well. While they may be perfectly correct by all the complimentary laws of color, they are generally loud and conspicuous, and utterly reversed in that subdued elegance which is the quintessence of good style. There is never any of that pretty mystery in their equipment, which makes one wonder why a simple thing is so marvelous in effect.

The much-abused term "stylish" is so carelessly applied that people do not stop to realize that good style is a combination of carriage, dress and address.

When the beautiful Eugenie ceased to be empress of the French, she laid down with her imperial crown her scepter as queen of fashion. She had carried it with the lavish splendor of one not born in the purple, who takes to luxury with all the fierceness of a cultivated appetite—for all natural appetites are simple—and fal-lals, furbelows, fribbles, and frivolity, both in dress and address, reigned with her.

Since the fall of the second empire there has been a radical change in the world of women. They are in every way more natural, more rational, more sensible, more simple, and there is more good style extant than ever before. This, because the world of women has unconsciously imitated Alexandra, who is so thoroughly good style.

Much of this has naturally drifted into the theatres. Beauty will always assert itself, by divine right, and a woman like Lillian Russell or Sadie Martinot will have at least an ephemeral reign, but nothing wears like good style. It is endless in its evolutions and infinite in its satisfaction.

A Business Man's Folly.

[New York Times.]

"There goes a man," said a gentleman at Monmouth park, "who has lost a great deal of money this season through picking out the wrong horse. It's a pity, too. He has a fine business, and would do well if he would let betting alone."

"What is his business?"

"He sells 'tips' on the races."

THEIR WORK FINISHED

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

Roswell P. Flower Nominated for the Lieutenant Governorship—The Platform's Civil Service Plank. Leaders Shake Hands.

SARATOGA, Sept. 26.—Chairman Raines called the Democratic state convention to order at noon. Before the convention met there was complete chaos as to who was to have second place on the ticket, and the majority of the delegates went into the hall completely at sea, although the prevailing sentiment was in favor of Flower, provided he would accept. Mr. Flower had been labored with long and earnestly, but he had informed his friends that he would not accept the second place on the ticket.

Immediately after the convention had been called to order, Gen. Roger A. Pryor was given leave to introduce this resolution:

"Resolved, That, with profound sorrow, the Democracy of the state of New York lament the death of the inflexible patriot and invincible soldier, Ulysses S. Grant (applause), of whose illustrious career they recognized the fitting crown and consummation in his dying invocation of peace and good will between the heroes he led and the heroes he conquered." (Applause.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted, every delegate rising to his feet.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions, Hon. D. Cady Herrick, then presented the following platform:

The Democrats of the state of New York in convention assembled congratulate the people of the whole Union upon the election and the inauguration of Grover Cleveland to be president of the United States. We commend the wise and statesmanlike tone of his inaugural address and the significant public recognition in the selection of his cabinet advisers; of the fact that the Union of these thirty-eight indestructible states is at last thoroughly re-established. His firm, considerate and conscientious conduct as president has already proven the falsity of the predictions of the national calamity with which his enemies and the enemies of the Democratic party endeavored to alarm the public mind during the canvass. We hereby tender to him our hearty approbation of the public policy which has governed his official actions, and we especially emphasize in our approbation the effort he has made to eradicate corruption and incompetency from the public service by the appointment of honest and capable Democrats in order that there shall be a thorough and wholesome reform of the methods condemned by the people who confided to him the administration of his high official trust. We heartily approve the administration of the state government by Governor David B. Hill, its able head, and his efficient Democratic associates in other departments, their fidelity to principle, devotion to official duty, strict regard for the public interests, unceasing efforts to secure economy in expenditure and efficiency in every branch of official service, and the beneficent results of prosperity and good government which have attended their efforts, have justly commended them to the confidence of the people.

As enumeration of the inhabitants of the state, as demanded by the constitution, is all that is required for the purposes of equitable district representations, the national census taken by the federal government once in ten years, affords detailed and complete information as to the progress and resources of the state; to duplicate this work and expense would therefore be a waste of public money.

We reaffirm the declarations of the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884 in regard to the necessity of reforming the civil service, but we condemn the actual administration of the existing civil service law, which has been exercised by the Republican party. They have abused its provisions for the purpose of retaining Republicans in office; they have, through the machinery of the law, formulated tests of [illegible] composed almost exclusively of Republicans; they have extended the period during which, by the provisions of the law, those eligible to appointment to office should remain on the registers so as to exclude Democrats from all offices within the rules of the civil service. We ask that the commission at Washington be reorganized, so that its majority shall be in sympathy with the administration; that both parties be fairly represented on the examining boards; that the present lists of persons eligible for appointment be annulled. While, therefore, proclaiming our approbation of the general spirit which inspired the recent legislation of the federal government and of the state of New York to promote a needed reform of the civil service, we must at the same time place on record our wish and purpose that the proper officers of each government, charged with the execution of that legislation and empowered to make suitable rules and regulations to carry it into effect shall take care that the constitutional power of the executive and heads of departments to make appointments shall not be impaired, and that the machinery, whatever it may be for the testing of eligible candidates, shall not be prostituted to unworthy purposes.

[At this point Chairman Herrick said: "I am requested to state to the convention that this provision was adopted by a majority of the committee, but the minority in the interest of harmony decided to make no minority report."]

The convention believes that the experiment of coining silver dollars in the hope of maintaining a fixed ratio with gold has gone far enough and cannot be continued farther without grave danger to the business interests of the country. The loss in interest alone on the silver dollars stored up in the treasury is over four millions of dollars per annum, and this accumulation of silver, purchased at a cost of $180,000,000, is worth to-day not more than $166,000,000, with every prospect of a further depreciation. We therefore demand the repeal of the act under which the compulsory coinage of silver goes on, but we will welcome any practical measure of agreement with other nations by which the ratio of gold and silver may be made less fluctuating. But to this end the first step must be the stoppage of any further compulsory coinage of silver dollars.

The national Democratic platform pledges the party "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests." While it declares in favor of a reduction in taxation and the enlargement of the free list, in order to lessen the cost of production it commits the party to a due regard for existing interests, as "a plain dictate of justice," and declares that American labor shall not be deprived of the ability "to compete successfully with foreign labor, and that the proposed duties shall be sufficient to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country."

This convention calls for a revision of the tariff upon the principles thus laid down in order that the market for our products may be enlarged and that industry may be relieved from unnecessary burdens and the serious obstacles which have paralyzed its operations and narrowed up the field for the remunerative employment of labor and capital offered by the exhaustless resources of this country.

We also demand that the methods of administration in the custom houses shall be *thoroughly reformed*, and oppressive regulations which have driven our own merchants out of business shall be swept away, and that the conduct of business between the people and the government shall be made as simple and inexpensive as possible.

The people of the state having declared by a large majority their opposition to the contract system in prisons, we are opposed to contract convict labor in any form, and in favor of a proper substitute that will employ convicts according to the state account system.

We favor prohibiting the employment of children in the factories and other industrial establishments in the state under 14 years of age. We favor limiting the hours of labor to ten per day for all women employed in mills and other industrial establishments in the state.

We are in favor of such legislation as shall insure to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war for the preservation of the Union priority in certification under the civil service laws and regulations of this state and the cities thereof and upon passing such examination successfully priority in certification and appointment over all other persons.

We favor lengthening and improving the locks of the canals, thereby doubling their capacity and reducing the cost of transportation between the lakes and the ocean.

The efforts of the Republican legislatures of 1884 and 1885 having proved inadequate to prevent the manufacture and sale of counterfeit compounds in simulation of genuine butter and cheese products of the dairy, we demand the enactment of such laws as shall effectually protect the people by prohibiting such fraud and deception.

We oppose all sumptuary and other laws that interfere with the constitutional right of personal liberty, and favor the enactment of such excise laws as shall be alike just to all, considering the claims of all, and protecting their individual rights.

The platform was adopted without debate or dissent. Nominations for lieutenant governor were then in order. William E. Smith, of Plattsburg; Mayor A. Bleecker Banks, of Albany, and Roswell P. Flower, of New York, were presented to the convention. Flower's name was received with great enthusiasm. In seconding Flower's nomination, Gen. Lester B. Faulkner said that Mr. Flower had informed him that to promote the success of the ticket, and in the interests of harmony he would not refuse to serve on the ticket. Bourke Cochran, representing Tammany; Senator Ecclesine, of Irving Hall, and Col. Fellows, of the County Democracy all seconded the nomination. When it became apparent that Col. Fellows would support Flower he was received with applause, and at the conclusion of his speech three cheers were given for the County Democracy. The names of Smith and Banks were then withdrawn by their proposers, and a motion made to nominate Mr. Flower by acclamation. This was immediately done, and he was unanimously nominated by a rising vote. There was more cheering, and Bourke Cochran walked over and shook hands with Col. Fellows as a token of peace between their respective forces.

Frederick Cook, of Rochester, was nominated for secretary of state, securing 290 votes against ex-Congressman Wemple's 93. The nomination was made unanimous. The rest of the ticket was completed as follows, the nominations all being by acclamation: A. C. Chapin, comptroller; Dennis O'Brien, attorney general; Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, treasurer; Elnathan Sweet, engineer and surveyor.

At 2:45 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

Ex-Governor Moses Again on Trial.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—In the superior criminal court, ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses, of South Carolina, pleaded guilty to a charge of swindling Fred. L. Ames and others. Moses went to the residence of ex-Mayor Samuel C. Cobb Jan. 24, 1884, and represented that he was H. B. Simon, of Charleston, S. C. He claimed to have had his pocket picked while on his way from Montreal and all his money taken. He obtained $40 from the ex-mayor. The same day he went to the residence of Alexander Williams and gave the same name and made the same representation, receiving $25. April 29 he went to the residence of Fred. L. Ames and represented himself to be John S. Preston, of Charleston, S. C., made the same representation and received $50. He then went to Chicago, where he tried the same game, but escaped through some flaw in the law, and went to Detroit, where he practised the same trick, was arrested and served six months in jail. At the completion of his term he was arrested and brought here. He finished serving a sentence in August at Cambridge for obtaining money from Col. T. W. Higginson under false pretences.

The New Special Delivery System.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 26.—Postmaster McLean examined forty-seven boys with a view of securing a corps of special mail messengers to deliver letters under the new ten cent delivery act, which goes into effect Oct. 1. The boys ranged from 13 to 18 years of age, and were all found to be of suitable intelligence. The postmaster described to them the duties of the special service, and explained that they might make $30 a month and no more, but might make less. They would get eight cents for every letter they carried, but would have to pay their own expenses. None of the boys have yet been engaged, but will be as the service requires. Orders are already being received for the special stamps, and everything points to a liberal patronage of the new system by business men.

It May Lead to Serious Results.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The street car conductors and drivers, having been dissatisfied for some time at the low wages paid them, have decided to assert themselves and by a masterly effort secure the privileges which hitherto have been denied them. At a meeting Wednesday evening fifty new members were enrolled. It is proposed to strike on Monday, Oct. 5, the inaugural day of the fair. The result of such a movement would be disastrous, and the presence of 60,000 strangers in the city would serve to stimulate violence and create a reign of terror that has never been equaled here.

Congratulating Governor Hill.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The news of Governor Hill's nomination has created great enthusiasm in Elmira. Democrats are jubilant, and many Republicans, warm personal friends of the governor, do not hesitate to show their satisfaction, and openly avow their intention of supporting him. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by Democratic clubs.

Claimed $20,000 and Got Nothing.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—In the case of Capt. P. Cannon, of the Eastern Shore oyster firm, vs. The American, claiming $20,000 damages for being called a "pirate king" by that paper, the jury, after being out all night, announced to the court that they could not agree. They were discharged.

SCARED BY CHOLERA.

A SAILOR DIES OF THE DISEASE ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK.

Three Days After the Vessel Leaves Marseilles He is Stricken Down — The Ship is Ordered to Quarantine and will be Fumigated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Italian bark Excelsior, Capt. Longobardi, sixty-five days out from Marseilles, arrived in the lower bay in tow of the tug A. F. Walcott, Capt. Monks, and with the pilot on board of the tug. Capt. Longobardi had told the pilot when he came alongside that there had been a death from cholera on board. The pilot concluded to pilot her from the tug. If he hadn't he might have lost a good deal of time being fumigated. When the Excelsior had got up to her anchorage in the lower bay the tug went out to sea again.

The health officer's boat came alongside with Dr. E. B. Sanborn aboard. He asked questions from the deck of his boat, and Capt. Longobardo replied in English as he leaned on the rail of the bark:

"One death two months ago, and I think from cholera."

Dr. Sanborn boarded the bark, and, after inquiring about the case, said there was no doubt that it had been a case of cholera. It is the first death from cholera on a vessel bound to New York this season. Dr. Sanborn ordered the Excelsior to be kept in lower quarantine, and gave directions for fumigating the vessel at once. None of the crew was to be allowed to come ashore. Capt. Longobardi, however, was permitted, after making a complete change of clothing, to travel on a horse car to Clifton landing, and thence to New York to enter the ship at the custom house. Then he returned to her.

The bark Excelsior is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co., 27 South William street. Her cargo is in cases, and consists mostly of wine and fruits. She was loaded in Marseilles, and left that port on July 21, before the cholera had declared itself there. No other port was made on the voyage to New York. The cargo was loaded to order for several New York importers.

The man who died on her was a seaman. He was taken sick on the second day out, and died within twenty-four hours. His symptoms were cramps, diarrhœa and vomiting. He was buried at sea. As soon as his body was overboard Capt. Longobardi ordered the bark to be fumigated with brimstone. The crew numbered thirteen. The clothing and effects of the dead man were doubly fumigated. Nobody else fell sick. Dr. Sanborn found the bark notably clean.

"The bill of health, signed by the American consul in Marseilles," Dr. Sanborn said, "was a clean bill. There had been two or three deaths in Marseilles suspiciously like cholera, but not known to be such. The outbreak of cholera there was after the bark had sailed. The crew, I think, are Neapolitans.

"I ordered the bark to be fumigated with brimstone preparatory to bringing her up to quarantine, where she will be fumigated again. Then the cargo will be taken out in lighters and the bark will again be fumigated. We quarantine every vessel from the Mediterranean ports now. Frost will kill yellow fever germs, but will not prevent cholera [illegible] being communicated.

"[illegible] precaution [illegible] be taken this fall [illegible] being introduced [illegible] New York.

"[illegible] will be used. We are on the [illegible]."

Health Officer William M. Smith said: "Fumigation [illegible] of the Excelsior will be [illegible] until the bark is discharged [illegible] quarantine. When that will be [illegible] done away with. I do not apprehend that there will be any more sickness on board, as it is over two months since the cholera appeared among the crew, and the men seem to have been in excellent health. What the vessel's disinfectant will be is not yet determined. It may be chloride or sulphurous acid. Those are the most powerful agents and disinfecting known to modern science. These disinfectants are employed in cleansing the vessel after the cargo is removed. In using brimstone the hatches will be taken off and the cargo opened up as deep in the hold of the vessel as possible.

"From the experience had with cholera in the past two years," Dr. Smith continued, "we cannot tell under what circumstances the disease remains latent. I have no doubt that the cholera in Spain this year came from the cases of last year, and similarly in Marseilles and in Italy. We may look for cholera to arrive at quarantine from Mediterranean ports at any time. But it is my belief that even if the disease does appear at our threshold, it will go no further."

Now Let Tourists Beware.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The following is the reply of District Attorney Dorsheimer to the letter of Secretary Manning calling attention to certain alleged irregularities and abuses in the examination of the baggage of passengers arriving at this port:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., in which you call my attention to the very defective and very scandalous condition of affairs respecting the examination of the baggage of passengers arriving at this port, and the criminal payment of money to inspectors of customs by such passengers, and in which you ask my aid and co-operation in putting an end to these violations of law.

"I beg to assure you that your instructions will be zealously carried out, and that all the power of this office will be used to break up this pernicious and most disreputable practice. The first person who shall be found paying an officer money, and the first officer who shall be found receiving money in contravention of the laws, will be presented to the grand jury, and the indictments against them will be promptly brought to trial. I think that timely notice should be given of your determination to institute this reform, and therefore I have taken the liberty of sending your communication to the press for publication."

A Bitter Fight Ended.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 26.—In July of last year the female stitchers employed by Gustavus A. Austin to work on shoes for B. F. Doak & Co. struck for the discharge of an obnoxious workwoman. The fight has been a bitter one. The Knights of Labor have boycotted the goods of the firm, and for months a banner warning away workwomen was borne up and down before the door of the shop, and the "scabs" who took the strikers' places were mobbed on their way to and from their work. The contest has at last been decided in favor of the stitchers by the resignation of the forewoman and the boycott will be removed. Few of the strikers will return, most of them long ago having found employment elsewhere.

The Argosies Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The United States steamers Swatara and Yantic, having on board about $10,000,000 of silver from the New Orleans mint, arrived at the navy yard in this city at 3:30.

CHICAGO LUMBER YARDS ABLAZE.

Great Damage Done by the Flames—People Panic Stricken.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—At about 12:30 p. m., fire started from some unknown cause, but supposed to be sparks from a locomotive, in the lumber yard of Charles S. Gardner & Co., on South Ashland avenue, south of West Twenty-second street. A high wind was blowing, and the breeze fanned the fire into a huge blaze. As the flames spread the wind seemed to increase in velocity until those who were gathered around thought it was blowing a hurricane. Crowds of anxious and frightened women and children ran hither and thither, some screaming, some shouting and some wringing their hands and looking aghast at the fire.

The flames spread rapidly to the yards of C. B. Flynn & Co., and to those of the John Spry Lumber company, and almost completely enveloped them, and threatened the large yards of the Soper Lumber company. Thousands of men were employed by the latter firm to throw water in buckets on the piles of lumber. The only thing dividing the Soper company from the heat and fire in Flynn & Co.'s yard was a slip of the Chicago river. A fire tug was stationed there, and worked well on the burning timber. Several firemen were overcome by the heat and were rescued from their perilous positions with difficulty. The fire was got under control, after burning two hours, without reaching the yards of the Soper Lumber company. The loss is roughly estimated at $100,000

SPORTING NEWS.

Brighton Beach Races—Trotting in Chicago—Baseball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The first race at Brighton was a selling race for maiden 3-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile. Becky B. first, Archbishop second, King Robin third. Time, 1:17¼. Mutuals paid $9.90.

The second race was a selling purse of a mile. Cardinal first, Frolic second, Fellowplay third. Time, 1:44. Mutuals paid $13.70.

The third race was a purse for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, one mile and a furlong. Tom Martin first, Dutch Roller second, Highflight third. Time, 1:56¼. Mutuals paid $7.55.

The fourth race was a handicap for all ages, one mile and a quarter. Punka first, Nettie second, Lemon third. Time, 2:11¼. Mutuals paid $110.45.

The fifth race was a handicap steeplechase over the short course. Judge Griffiths first, Olette second, Will Davis third. Time, 3:12¼. Mutuals paid $17.25.

Washington Park Races.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The first race at Washington park was the unfinished race for the Chicago Horseman stakes, best three in five, mile heats. It was won by Omar. Time, 2:20¼, 2:28¾, 2:25¼, 2:29¼.

The second event, the 3-year-old stallions, mile heats, best three in five, was won by Manzanita. Time, 2:29¼, 2:29½, 2:25¾, 2:24½.

The third race was for the Board of Trade purse of $2,000, for double teams, mile, best two in three. Maxey Cobb and Nettie Medium won. Time, 2:21¼, 2:18¾, the latter heat being the fastest on record.

The last event was the two-mile trot of Fanny Witherspoon to lower her record of 4:45, made in Minneapolis. She accomplished it, making it in 4:43.

Baseball.

At New York—New York, 15; Buffalo, 1.

At Milwaukee—Chicago, 17; Providence, 3.

At Brooklyn—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 3.

At Baltimore—Pittsburg, 5; Baltimore, 10.

At Washington—National, 5; Louisville, 8.

Says the Dauntless Can Beat the Genesta.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The yacht Dauntless is undergoing slight repairs to fit her for the race over the Cape May course. Her owner, Mr. Caldwell H. Colt, is deeply chagrined over the poor showing his yacht made against the Genesta in the Brenton reef race, and comes out with an offer to wager $10,000 that the Dauntless can beat any yacht, here or abroad, an ocean race from here to Europe or vice versa, the Genesta preferred.

Mr. Colt accounts for the defeat of the Dauntless through the ill luck she had in catching a strong wind at the start. She lost seven or eight hours through squalls which the Genesta escaped, considerable of which she regained in the return sailing. With a strong wind and a heavy sea Mr. Colt expects to prove the superiority of his yacht over the Genesta.

A Monument on Gettysburg's Field.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—The veterans of the Thirteenth Massachusetts regiment have dedicated on the spot where Color Sergeant William B. Morris, of company C, fell, a monument consisting of a statue of the sergeant standing upon a pedestal of polished granite, with the colors upon his left arm. The exercises included an opening address by Col. A. N. Sampson, the recitation of an original poem, written for the occasion by Rev. M. J. Savage, of Boston, and addresses by Cols. Hovey and Leonard. The address of the day was delivered by Capt. James A. Fox, ex-mayor of Cambridge, Mass., and its eloquent periods and telling points were frequently applauded.

Two Brave Men.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—On Tuesday last the schooner H. A. Johnson, of this port, during a squall and heavy rain off the New Hampshire coast, was run into by an unknown bark, which, after staving a hole in the schooner amidships, immediately sailed away. The Johnson's boats were washed away. Charles Lawson, a Norwegian, was carried overboard and drowned. The vessel filled, but remained afloat. The crew suffered much for seventeen hours, when their craft was sighted by the schooner Aroostook, of Gloucester. Patrick Murphy and Thomas McNamara, two of the Aroostook's crew, at the imminent risks of their lives, made two trips through a high sea to the disabled vessel and rescued her crew of nine men.

The Dakota Prairie Fires.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 26.—The prairie fire is *still raging, but the farmers are now* prepared to meet it and will make a stand against it. Reports reached here that the Fort Yates military station was in danger and that the whole garrison was out fighting the fires. It has been impossible thus far to get further particulars as the wires were all down. The thermometer ranged as high as 97.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Three coaches of a passenger train, containing over 100 persons, were thrown down a high bank near Warm Springs, N. C. Twenty people were injured. William Connelly, J. H. Wenning and Miss Broyles, of Asheville, received fatal injuries.

Lackawanna's Reduced Dividend.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company has just declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. This is a reduction of ¼ per cent.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

AUSTRIA WILL EVIDENTLY SUPPORT TURKEY IN CASE OF NEED.

A Very Significant Straw—Germany's Attitude—Only a Spark Necessary to Create a Tremendous Blaze—Lord Salisbury Calls a Council.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The situation of the Roumelian question remains unchanged, but it becomes daily more and more evident that it will result in a conference of the powers. Hopes and fears in regard to the outcome of this conference are equally divided, and every one is anxious to know how each of the powers is disposed toward Turkey. An incident which occurred at Vienna is very significant. Count Kalnoky, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, gave a reception to the diplomatic corps at Vienna, and clearly indicated his sympathies for Turkey by paying marked and ostentatious attentions to the Turkish ambassador. The two diplomats were almost inseparable during the reception, and found time to have a long and earnest conversation, in the course of which the Turkish minister said the sultan attached supreme importance to the friendship of Austria. The attitude of Germany, which has been the subject of anxious speculation, is now almost certainly defined. There will be no immediate interference by Germany, and the Bulgarian union, having been accomplished, will be allowed to stand. It is freely asserted in Berlin official circles that the union of the Bulgarians will be recognized, but that Prince Alexander and other disturbers of the peace of Europe will have to look for punishment after the immediate question has been disposed of.

Prince Alexander is hedging. He has telegraphed to the czar that he is willing to prove the absence of personal ambition on his part by abdicating his throne on certain conditions. These conditions are that the Russian officers now in the Bulgarian service shall be allowed to remain and that Russia shall guarantee the new Bulgarian union.

In the meantime Austria is in a state of anxiety about affairs nearer her borders than the Bulgarian quarrel. Advices are hourly received at Vienna which show a dangerous amount of activity and excitement on the part of both the people and the government of Servia. Only a spark is necessary to set Servia in a blaze, and with such a flame in the western half of the peninsula the Balkan boundary question would become insignificant.

The Scottish geographical society is preparing a royal welcome for Lieut. Greely, the American Arctic explorer, who is to lecture at Edinburgh on Nov. 19. The society proposes to signalize the lecture by a great demonstration in honor of the explorer's heroism and to furnish him with escorts for a tour of Scotland, in which he will be made acquainted with everybody and everything worth seeing in the country without being allowed to spend a farthing.

Lord Salisbury has issued urgent summonses to the members of his cabinet for a meeting to be held on Tuesday.

BELGRADE, Sept. 26.—Twelve Servian battalions have been dispatched southward. The transportation of merchandise has been entirely suspended on all Servian railways by order of the government. Gen. Catargi has gone to Bucharest to represent King Milan in negotiations with the Roumanian government, with the object of forming an alliance between Servia and Roumania.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—A rumor is circulating here that the king of Servia has been murdered. The origin of the report cannot be traced, and confirmation is anxiously awaited.

The Austrian government is buying up all the available corn and oats in the market for army purposes. Many purchases are made at advanced prices.

Lawyer Brown's Pretended Remorse.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The Herald says that on Saturday afternoon last Edward P. Brown, the absconding member of the Suffolk bar, called on Attorney General Sherman to beg him help in keeping out of the newspapers the petition for disbarment founded on the complaint of Brown's unprofessional practices made by the Norway Plains Savings bank, of Rochester, N. H. Brown was completely broken down. He said that exposure would ruin him, and that he never again could hold his head up among men. He cried like a child, and for fully five minutes completely lost self-control and sobbed bitterly. Finally he resumed his composure and said he thought it was too bad to give the matter publicity, as he had settled it with the savings bank.

Mr. Sherman knew Brown could not raise the money, and asked: "Mr. Brown, have you paid those people?" He replied: "No, I have not paid them, but I have made arrangements with them to settle the case."

Subsequently the attorney general wrote to the bank folks that Brown had deliberately told him a lie.

Heavy Rains in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 26.—The heavy rains of the past week have played havoc with the track of the Mexican Central railroad. The mail train from the United States, due in this city two days ago, has not yet arrived. It was first delayed on the third division, north of Calao, where there were a number of washouts extending at intervals for ten miles and necessitating several transfers and long delays. At Guadaloupe a bank gave way for over 200 feet immediately after the passage of a northbound train night before last. Just north of Queretara there are very bad washouts, extending at short intervals for over two miles, making transfers impossible. No train was dispatched north from this city last night. The rainfall during the past week has been extraordinary and has exceeded that of any week this season.

She Was Too Sensitive.

READING, Pa., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Spang sued her niece, aged 19, for slander, charging that the niece had accused her of being a disreputable woman. The jury acquitted the defendant. Mrs. Spang was so mortified, thinking that the verdict would be construed by her neighbors as proving the niece's charge, that she took "Rough on Rats," from the effects of which she died in horrible agony.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Garden truck has been damaged in Kentucky by frost.

Rev. Edward McColgan, vicar general of the archdiocese of Baltimore, has been made a monsignor.

Secretary Lamar is improving and is now able to transact the more important business of the department at his home.

Princeton sophomores are wearing crape on their left arms in honor of the four men of their class who were dismissed for hazing.

The strike at the Cleveland Rolling mills has not yet been settled. There was a small riot caused by the strikers attacking some of the men who have returned to work.

The trial of the Hinckley civil service suit has been postponed on account of the illness of the judge.

WHAT IS IN THE BAG?

A Diplomatic Cover Which May be Used for Various Purposes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A Washington special to The World says: Some of the postoffice people think the dispatch bag which goes between the state department and London should have its contents investigated. If it were not for the etiquette between cabinet officers officers, Postmaster General Vilas would have insisted long ago upon knowing what is carried in this bag. It has been going back and forth for the last seventeen years. The ostensible object of employing this bag is for the purpose of carrying the diplomatic dispatches. It is understood, however, that these dispatches occupy but little space in the bag and that it is crammed from end to end with smuggled articles in the shape of books and newspapers for certain dealers in New York. At any rate, very clear and positive charges have been made that this bag has been made to serve the personal ends of the dispatch agent at London, and that a number of the under officials in the state department have received under its cover numerous articles of personal value.

There is no reason why this bag should be continued. The office of dispatch agent should also be abolished. It is an institution of the past not at all in keeping with modern times. None of the dispatches of the department are so important as to need a special cover. They would be perfectly safe in the ordinary mail bags. Secretary Bayard has refused to abolish this official, though Minister McLane, in France, Pendleton, in Germany, and one or two other ministers have refused to use it. Mr. Lowell approved its employment when he was minister, and Mr. Phelps is understood to have also sanctioned its use. Both the treasury and the postoffice are interested in having an inventory of this diplomatic black leg. It is an imitation of the English dispatch box, but in this case its chief use appears to be in enabling certain favored officials to escape paying postoffice and custom house dues.

LAWYERS FIGHT WITH CHAIRS.

An Exciting Fistic Encounter in an Indianapolis Court Room.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—A great deal of excitement was created in Judge Ayre's court room of the circuit court by a spirited fistic encounter between James E. Heller, ex-judge of the criminal court, and H. N. Spaan, a young attorney. The two gentlemen appeared as opposing attorneys in the receivership case of Sutter & Co., and began the argument of a pertinent motion. Mr. Spaan, addressing the court, said that Judge Heller and himself had made an agreement as to when the case should be tried. This was denied by Heller in a very vehement manner.

"If you deny that statement you tell what you know to be untrue," shouted Spaan.

Heller then repeated his remarks, and jumping over a table that separated him from Spaan, attacked the latter with a chair. Spaan seized another chair and sought to defend himself with it, but Heller broke it to pieces with the blows which he rained at his opponent. He then struck Spaan in the face, cutting it severely. Bystanders interfered and the combatants were separated. They were both fined for contempt of court.

They Would Like Free Fish.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The Boston fish bureau, an organization composed of the principal wholesale dealers and commission merchants in fish, of this city, has passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Boston Fish bureau earnestly favors such an arrangement between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and the province of Newfoundland as shall include the reciprocal admission, free of duties, of the products of the fisheries of these countries." The bureau has issued an address appealing to dealers in and consumers of fish throughout the country to aid in impressing upon congress the importance of the free importation of fish from the British provinces. The address asserts that many kinds of fish needed for our consumption are no longer to be caught in American waters, and argues that the tariff upon Canadian fish benefits 100 New England vessel owners only, while it is an onerous tax upon thousands of dealers and millions *of consumers throughout the country.*

Changes in the Dominion Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—The following changes have taken place in the personnel of the Dominion cabinet: Sir Alexander Campbell, minister of justice, is succeeded by Judge Thompson, of Halifax, N. S. Sir Alexander has become postmaster general, in place of Mr. Carling, who takes charge of the department of agriculture, Mr. Pope, minister of agriculture, retiring to take charge of the railway department, which portfolio has remained vacant since the retirement of Sir Charles Tupper.

To Make the Union Pacific Pay Up.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular letter announcing that all compensation due, or which may hereafter become due to the Central Pacific railroad company for service rendered the government, will be covered into the treasury, and one-half thereof applied to the extinguishment of interest which has meanwhile accrued on the government subsidy bonds, and the other half credited to the sinking fund, as required by the Thurman act.

Santos Would Like $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Dr. Santos, whose release from prison in Ecuador was recently secured by the state department, has arrived here and called at the state department for the purpose of securing assistance in pressing a claim of $100,000 against the government of Ecuador. He claims that his imprisonment was solely for the purpose of blackmailing and that he was released only on the demand of this government.

Married Before 30,000 People.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26.—At the Onondaga county agricultural fair, which closed with an attendance of about 40,000 people, Marshal A. Bishop and Miss Emma R. Knapp, of Lafayette, were publicly married on a raised platform. The ceremony was witnessed by at least 30,000 people. They received presents from at least a score of the business men of Syracuse. It was one of the most novel and interesting features of the fair.

Trains in Collision.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—A passenger and a coal train on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad came into collision at 10 a. m. near Bovier Hill. The conductor of the coal train had neglected to close the switch when taking the siding. An unknown passenger was badly injured, and the engineer and fireman of the passenger train were seriously cut and bruised.

Illness of Ex-Governor Talbot.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Ex-Governor Talbot was seized on Friday of last week with an attack of inflammation of the membranes and brain and spinal cords, and continued to grow worse until Thursday night, when his life was despaired of. He has suffered intensely, but he is now more comfortable, and his condition is not regarded as hopeless.

NEW YORK CELESTIALS

NATIVES OF THE FLOWERY KINGDOM IN THE METROPOLIS.

Their Simple Occupations and Cheap Manner of Living—Chinese Women. The Chinese Barber—The Chinese Consulate.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Mott street is famous as the locality where people live on shelves and herd together like ants. The Chinese sandal, white stocking and blue blouse are no longer things curious in Gotham. The Chinaman walks the Bowery or even Rivington street inoffensively to the most quarrelsome, and, being naturally a peaceable people, troubles the courts less than some of the more civilized foreigners that might be cited. Compared with the city of San Francisco the Chinese in New York make no show at all in their national habits and domestic life. There are but about 3,000 all told among us, and mostly of the hired-out or slave class—people who are under supervision, and by no means free men. Their simple occupations are confined to cigar making, washing and street scavenging. They have on Mott street their own little shops of home produce—a few luxuries, pressed meats, insects and birds, dried fruits, canned fish and smoked viands, complete with rice and tea, the equipment of a Chinese grocery. But the dry goods part of usually the same grocery, offers the blouse in its different colors and fabrics, Chinese shoes, shirts, opium pipes and gambling goods. Seldom is a Chinaman to be found who cannot read, write and reckon figures in his own language.

Of Chinese women there are but few here—the average class resident now cannot afford the luxury of wives; and the Chinese wives or women are by virtue of the Celestial religion exempt from manual labor. This is "heathenism," and a large majority of female Christendom might cry aloud: "Give us a little heathenism in our religion!" but it is remembered the estimate of the Chinese woman is that of a chattel, scored in the same ratio as the roast pig and stuffed goose, "without a soul to save," but serving a purpose.

On Mott street the Chinese barber shops do about as lively a business as is done among these moon-eyed citizens. A part of the religion requires of all Chinamen, except the nobility, who hold office, the shaving of heads and wearing of queues. The Chinese barber is something of an autocrat in this country. He prides himself upon his tonsorial achievements, his glittering steel and pincers, his mixtures and pomades that defy the skilled analysist to reproduce. The writer having seen much of the San Francisco Chinese and been twice a guest under their native skies, found no trouble in calling upon one of these razor wielders and queue braiders in Mott street. A handsome upholstered tea chest served as a seat while the interview proceeded—slow at first, for the Chinaman is shy of "Melican man" until he has taken an inquisitorial gauge of him.

"What for likee see mee?"

"To tell about you in American newspapers," was the reply.

"Melican man likee lead China, allee samee?"

"Yes, like to know what you eat, what you say about New York, how long you live in America and all you do."

"Likee lead China shavee? Ha! ha! No likee China shavee; no come. No likee: blenty Melican shavee!"

"Yes, women shave, too," I replied, much to his amusement.

"You likee see China head shavee?" he asked, dusting off an ugly looking razor on a strap fastened to the wall.

"Yes, very much, where can you find a head to shave this minute?"

"Oh, blenty lazy Chinaman, no come shavee; allee same, blenty dirty Irishman," was the scornful reply. Calling a sleepy Chinaman from behind the everlasting counter every Chinaman will have, he instructed him evidently to find a head, that the owner was too "lazy" or too poor to have shaved according to strict cleanly custom. A head soon came in that had very little Celestial piety in it, if one was to judge by the start the hirsute element had gained for the want of a razor. The barber shoved his subject into the chair, with a volley of talk, notable for emphasis and rising inflection, while the victim looked as if he thought his head was to be cut off.

"I tellee him lady likee see China shavee—poor, belly poor Chinaman; habee no money, allee same, I shavee for you," was the generous explanation. A process of sponging and soaping was performed, and with a flourish of imposing dignity the razor flew over that head with marvelous skill and dexterity, until there was nothing left but a black oasis on the crown, about two inches in diameter and five in circumference. Lifting the long braid on the end of his razor, the barber called attention in the following comical terseness:

"No good, belly bad, belly bad! no money come shavee!"

"Fix it up just right; I will pay for it."

"Allee light, I fixee. You givee me tlenty-cent, I givee then (10) cent, poor Chinaman." So with this liberal adjustment of the fee—half and half; one for shaving, the other for being shaved—the demoralized queue was let out, smoothed to a nicety, the silk part neatly brushed and oiled and the long locks of hair thoroughly cleansed in hot water and something else (deponent sayeth not). Taking the pincers the barber pulled out, apparently, the very roots of the hair he had shaved off, situated close to the edge of the round part he had left for the base of the queue. This was a process that brought tears to the eyes of the subject and suggested to the audience of one that there might be good reasons for being as "lazy" as possible before undergoing that part of the "shave." Calling the barber's attention to the evidence of suffering, he loftily responded:

"Allee samee loman (woman) too muchee fool!" Had he been anything but a Chinaman I should have swept him an instant "thank you," but the disdain of the fellow over the victim's supposed cowardice was so ludicrous I could think of nothing else. He seemed to jerk the roots out with a new zest immediately after that.

He explained also that with "belly lich Chinamen" the uneven hairs in the eyebrows were pulled out at the time of shaving, but with the poor it was not any consequence. So alike is human nature with all nations.

There is not a joss house in New York, and no form of Chinese "idol worship," as it is called, is kept up; some of the better able, financially, keep the toy idol in their dens.

It is erroneous to think the Chinese people consider the idol an individual god; it is simply a representation, and all their forms and ceremonies before it are simply emblematic and representative.

There are no Chinese schools proper in New York, although there is a mission school which is fairly attended by the adults quite as much for the sake of learning English as anything else. All Chinese smoke opium, import it, sell it and "sleep on it." The habit is purely national, of course, and no worse for them than tobacco use for Americans, snuff eating, whisky drinking, and all other abominable habits peculiar not to nations, but to people at large.

The Chinese laundries are all over the city—from Fordham to South ferry, from High bridge to Coney Island. Some of them are beautiful ironers in linen, others are vile and careless. Any one having sensitive objections to clothes-sprinkling via the Chinamen's nasal apparatus had better patronize the laundries of other nationalities.

Gambling in New York is not so common among these people as in San Francisco, because there are not so many with money to indulge the natural propensity. Still the evenings in Mott street, and in some rear rooms of flourishing laundries, are devoted to this habitual vice. They are experts in nearly all games with dice and cards, and their own "checks." They all understand the trickery that made Bret Harte's Chinese character, "Ah Sin," so famous, viz.: When one king and the queen were already on the table in a game of euchor Ah Sin astonished his white companions by throwing down his hand, showing, and exclaiming: "*Four kinkee, four queenee!*"

It must be admitted the Chinese are a peaceable people. It is doubtful if, for the number and the packed quarters they inhabit, there could be found among any other people so few criminals, so little strife and need of police, so few startling incidents calling for adjustment in the courts.

There are no Chinese domestics in New York; they know, by their experience in California, how difficult it would be to secure life and happiness in New York kitchens; yet they are the best servants in the world, systematic, quick, quiet, diligent, and generally honest. All the rumors prevailing against the Chinese domestic, against his cleanliness, honesty and capability as cook and house servant is the outgrowth of malice on the part of his enemies.

All told there are only about 3,000 Chinese in New York, and the immigration does not increase rapidly.

In their own habits, customs, rites and observances they are quiet, inoffensive and generally peaceable. They are idealists to a great extent, and lovers of astrology and all undeveloped mysterious agencies. They are experts in legerdemain, gymnastic feats, etc. Some very beautiful poetic ideas are associated with some of their customs, especially connected with the dead. One is the habit of strewing perforated slips of tissue paper out of carriage windows along the way as the procession follows the dead to his resting place. The idea, as they express it, is "that the spirit may find its way back to its friends, when it visits them, by following or being guided by the papers."

The headquarters of Ou-Yang-Ming, the Chinese consul, is on Ninth street, near Sixth avenue—a large, spacious dwelling. The front doorplate and door and bell handles all shine like polished glass, they are so well kept and burnished. A native servant attends the door. The secretary, a very affable Chinese gentleman, speaking good English, receives the guest. The parlors are long and spacious, elegantly furnished, with faultless taste. Chinese curiosities are abundant, but not too plentiful.

The present consul has been in New York only two years. A gentleman of culture and ideas, he knows how to impart information to the press relative to his constituents. A pleasanter hour could hardly be passed than in his official home in his society. He deplores the fact that there are not more of the better class of Chinese in New York, and that the educated classes are not better known to American literature. Although intelligent travelers are to be always found in such cities as Canton, Pekin, Hong Kong and Su-Chang, still they do not augment a proper idea of Chinese intelligence by the press or book print, as they are naturally supposed to do. The business of the consulate is not large or onerous, but sufficient to keep the consul comfortably busy. He is thoroughly posted on all governmental proceedings all over the world, and keeps a close eye upon custom house and emigration questions.

There is little danger of rapid increase of *Chinese citizenship in New York city*. The reasons are obvious—already overcrowded with the laboring classes, and the difficulty of establishing the cheaper labor of the Chinamen. When California needed cheap labor for her own development the Chinese found their opportunity there, and it does not exist in this city. Citizenship with its political privileges they care nothing about. Let Americans give thanks that they have a few people in the country with such modesty of suffrage wants. They do not like our politics any more than our fashions, but, peaceable and harmless, they will to a certain extent abide with us, wearing their blouses and queues, because they "no likee allee same Melican" styles.

The Chinese dead are buried in "Celestial Hill," Evergreen cemetery, in East New York, where the Chinese people own a large lot, free to all who need the use of it. The consul estimates the number of educated Chinese in New York to be possibly ten, all told, not more, but several hundred read and write English intelligently, and the desire of all of them is to do so. They are progressive in ideas and intention, but no power or opportunity to practically execute, as long as their position in the United States is what it is. LISLE LESTER.

"Macaulay, says E. T. Mason, "was an undergraduate of Trinity when a certain don sent him an invitation to dinner. Macaulay, who (at that time) hated society, had already written a letter of refusal, when some comrades burst into his room, and, being informed of the correspondence pending, told Macaulay that he must accept. As the invitation was for that very day, they further decided that Macaulay must be washed and scrubbed for the occasion, for in those days he was excessively negligent of his personal appearance. And the thing was done *vi et armis*."

IN THE HOLY CITY.

THE DISCOVERIES WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE IN JERUSALEN.

Settling the Localities of Sacred Places by Laborious Investigation—Many Old Traditions and Legends Erroneous—Work Accomplished.

[Cor. New York Sun.]

The discoveries which have been made in Jerusalem during the last few years, and the conclusions at which those who have most deeply studied the subject have arrived in consequence, render it extremely desirable that a new or revised description of the Holy City should be inserted in the tourists' hand books for Syria and Palestine. Travelers should be warned against dragomans who waste their time taking them to see Christian sites which have no relation to the facts they are supposed to commemorate, and possess no interest of any kind beyond the philosophical one that they illustrate the extraordinary credulity and superstitions which exist among the professors of Christianity in the nineteenth century, and which are certainly not exceeded, even if they are paralleled, by those of any heathen religion.

A Jerusalem handbook to be of any interest should deal with the conclusions resulting from the excavations and researches of Sir Charles Wilson, Sir Charles Warren, Capt. Conder, M. Clermont Ganneau, and others, during the last twenty-four years, and leave the traditions of the Latin and Greek churches out of the question altogether. Their researches have settled nearly all the topographical questions connected with ancient Jerusalem, which had previously been the subject of so much controversy and error, the doubts and difficulties connected with them arising from the fact that the city had been more or less destroyed and built over so many times that the original foundation of the walls and temple could only be determined by extensive and laborious excavations; and in the course of these many collateral discoveries were made.

DANGER AND DIFFICULTY.

These excavations were carried on under difficulties of every kind, in face of the opposition of the local government and in spite of continued fevers and lack of funds. The mines were driven to extraordinary depths; one at the southeast angle of the Haram being eighty feet deep, and another, near the northeast angle, being 120 feet beneath the surface, where it reaches the solid rock. In consequence of the great depths, the scarcity of the mining frames, and the treacherous character of the debris through which the shafts and galleries were driven, the work was one of unusual danger and difficulty, requiring much courage and determination.

Sir Charles Warren and the non-commissioned officers of his staff worked constantly with their lives in their hands, and often undertook operations from which the native workmen recoiled. The prudence and discipline of the party, however, secured valuable discoveries without an accident; and it is generally acknowledged that the results are of an importance which fully repays the labor and difficulty of the operations.

Sir Charles Warren was the officer who so courageously entered the desert of Sinai after the late Egyptian war, when he succeeded in capturing the murderers of Professor Palmer, Capt. Gill, and Lieut. Sharrington, and bringing them to justice. He has since been appointed to the command of the force operating in South Africa against the Boers. The result of his labors in Jerusalem and that of his fellow explorers is a magnificent atlas published last year by the Palestine exploration fund, containing a most elaborate series of maps, plans, elevations and engravings, which reproduce the sacred city in all its most striking features, accompanied by a handsome volume of descriptive matter. We are thus able to base an account of the ancient topography of the city on data more exact than any previously acquired, and to read the ancient historic accounts by the light of ascertained facts, instead of guessing at probabilities by the aid of descriptions, which, however carefully written, are still, as descriptions must be, vague where the student requires most exactitude and deficient where he most wishes for details.

SET AT REST.

But the really great work which recent investigation has accomplished has mainly reference, not so much to such details as these, which must always remain more or less matters of speculation, as to the settlement of controversies affecting the topographical questions connected with ancient Jerusalem. First, in regard to points upon which all are now agreed. There is no doubt about the Mount of Olives and the brook Kedron. It is agreed that the temple stood on the spur immediately west of the Kedron, and that the southern tongue of this spur was called Ophel. It is also agreed that the flat valley west of this spur is that to which Josephus applies the name Tyropœan, though there was a diversity as to the exact course of the valley, which has now been set at rest by the collection of the rock levels within the city.

It is also agreed by all authorities that the high southwestern hill, to which the name of Sion has been applied since the fourth century, is that which Josephus calls the upper city or upper Market place. The site of the pool of Siloam is also undisputed, and certain natural features have been determined, which serve as data on which to construct the walls of the ancient city and fix the site and area of the temple enclosure in the time of Herod. There is still some controversy in regard to the exact position and course of the city walls prior to its destruction by Titus, but this is chiefly maintained by those who are fatally affected in their religious sentiments. There is also a difference of opinion in regard to the area of the temple building. Practically, however, this point has been settled by the great weight of authority on one side, which affirms that the present Haram enclosure, in which are situated the mosque of Omar and the sacred stone, represent the area of Herod's temple, only one or two standing out for a restriction of this area.

If the Turkish government would only allow explorations to be made under the platform of the dome of the rock, the very rock upon which Abraham is supposed to have been ordered to sacrifice Isaac, and if the examination of the closed chambers known to exist on the north and east sides of this platform could be carried out, the controversy might be set at rest by actual discovery. Of the temple of Solomon little is known, though it is possible that the great scarps in the present British cemetery may be as old as the time of David, or the eleventh century before Christ. They are, without doubt, the oldest existing remains in Jerusalem, and formed part of the ramparts of the upper city.

How Engagements Are Made.

[New York Tribune.]

An inquisitive wretch reports that last month thirty-two engagements were made at Asbury Park. In ten cases the question was "popped" while the lovers were sitting in the beach pavilions, in sixteen, rowing on the lake; in four, on hotel porches, and in two by letter.

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LETTER FROM BOSTON

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS.

Portraits of the Chief Promoters of Tree Planting in America—Enthusiastic Meeting and Important Papers. Historic Trees.

[Special Correspondence.]

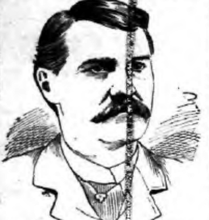
BOSTON, Sept. 24.—If I should write a letter about what is a topic of real interest all over America that topic would be the meeting of the Forestry congress in this city. Far deeper than any theories of politics, broader and higher than any squabbles over the rise and fall of stocks or the cause of commercial panics is the economic science of tree culture. The forests are intimately connected with the health and weather, food and industrial development of a country. Likewise the refining and educating influence they exercise is no small factor in the social elevation of a people, which is enough for a sermon. To begin, when Professor Adolph Leue, from Germany, came to this country, and traveled westward with his bride, the fact that impressed the young pair most vividly on their journey was the distressed appearance of the woodlands of Ohio. Skinned, scarred, mutilated, dead and dying, they gave a most painful impression to these young people from Germany, where not a tree can be cut in the forest except under government regulation.

There were others who shared the impression, the Leues found presently. Carl Schurz, another German, has labored vigorously to awaken the people of the United States to the disastrous consequences of skinning our hills and plains quite bare of trees. After untold damage had been done a few of our people were beginning to rub their skulls stupidly, and wonder whether this wholesale murder of the noblest woods nature ever made oughtn't to be stopped.

In the spring of 1882 the American Forestry congress was organized in Cincinnati. It had its prospective hands full. Note its objects. The preservation of American forests from wilful and wicked destruction by fire and axe. Coon hunters were to be scared off and stopped. The youths who can't go through a wood without cutting up all the likely young saplings in reach were to be taught that this was murder in the first degree. The woodless prairies of the west were to be made smiling with fruit and forest trees, like gems upon their broad breast. Waste lands altogether, stony hillsides and cold swamps were to be reclaimed and wooded. Finally, the people all over this country were to be taught what trees grew best in their own particular section.

They were likewise to be universally taught that stripping a country of timber turned it into a desert that wouldn't raise mullein stalks and dog fennel.

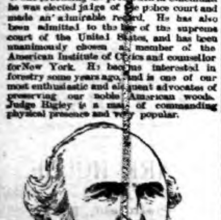
The president of the congress this year is



JUDGE WARREN HIGLEY, OF NEW YORK.

His life is a good example of what an American boy can do when he tries. From the age of 13 young Higley earned his own living. He was born in Cayuga county, N. Y. The family were of Connecticut Puritan descent. His mother, a wise, strong-brained woman, was ambitious for her son in all noble ways. He educated himself teaching district school, working on the farm and saving money to take him through college. He graduated at Hamilton college, New York, in 1862.

His early years were passed in teaching, in which he was remarkably successful. One interesting period of his early career is that in which for a time he was teacher of the convicts in the Auburn state prison. At length he studied law, as nearly all white male school teachers do sooner or later. While practising his profession in Cincinnati he was elected judge of the police court and made an admirable record. He has also been admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States, and has been unanimously chosen a member of the American Institute of Civics and counsellor for New York. He became interested in forestry some years ago, and is one of our most enthusiastic and eloquent advocates of preserving our noble American woods. Judge Higley is a man of commanding physical presence and very popular.



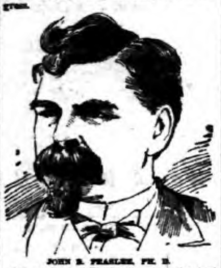
PROFESSOR N. H. EGLESTON.

This gentleman is second vice-president of the congress. He is also chief of the United States forestry bureau at Washington. His particular line of labor has been largely in the line of village improvement. A few faithful enthusiasts devoted themselves to this here and there, in spots, and now the villages of New England begin to blossom as the rose.

Professor Egleston has also written much on the subject that he has so at heart. The Popular Science Monthly has printed most of his papers. The Appletons have published a volume of his called the "Handbook of Tree Planting." He is an authority on tree planting in the prairie states.

United States Senator Warner Miller, of New York, made an earnest address on the "Needs of a National Forest Policy." Mr. Miller is chairman of the senate committee on forestry. Another paper that was generally noticed was that by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, on the growth of forestry in Nebraska and the west. So much attention is being paid to the planting of trees on the western plains that it will not be surprising if, in our great-grandchildren's time, the timber supply of this country should be drawn from what was down on the maps of forty years ago as the great American desert. That desert grows smaller every year now, and those who have watched meteorological and climatic indications there say that in the older parts of the once treeless plains, the rainfall has very sensibly increased in the last twenty years. It shows conclusively the connection between forest growth and rainfall. On the burning desert of Africa, wherever trees can be made to grow, then in time come rain and moisture.

It is a credit to the American people that the forestry movement is spreading among them as it is. A meeting of the congress has been held each year since the organization. Every one has been followed by some valuable definite result. Tree culture in this country has now largely advanced out of the state of sloppy sentimentalism. To accomplish this and establish forestry on a reasonable scientific basis has been the labor of the corresponding secretary of the congress.



JOHN B. PEASLEE, PH. D.

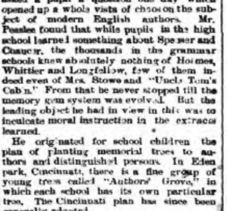
Superintendent Peaslee is one of the best known educators in the United States. He is a man of clear, executive brain, and a forceful strength of character that pushes through whatever he undertakes. He, too, is of the brave, old New England stock—a native of New Hampshire. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1863. He was one teacher, who though he did graduate at law, thought better of it and stuck to pedagogy. For the past eleven years he has been superintendent of public schools in Cincinnati.

He it was who introduced into American schools the celebration of author's birthdays and the learning by pupils of rare and beautiful passages from their works. These are called "Memory Gems," and the system is now in use throughout the schools of the country.

His attention was called to the matter in rather an odd way. Soon after becoming superintendent of the Cincinnati schools he asked a pupil a question one day which opened up a whole vista of chaos on the subject of modern English authors. Mr. Peaslee found that while pupils in the high school learned something about Spenser and Chaucer, the thousands in the grammar schools knew absolutely nothing of Holmes, Whittier and Longfellow, few of them indeed even of Mrs. Stowe and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." From that he never stopped till the memory gem system was evolved. But the leading object he had in view in this was to inculcate moral instruction in the extracts learned.

He originated for school children the plan of planting memorial trees to authors and distinguished persons. In Eden park, Cincinnati, there is a fine group of young trees called "Authors' Grove," in which each school has its own particular tree. The Cincinnati plan has since been generally adopted.

No man in America has done more than Mr. Peaslee to popularize tree planting. His pamphlet on this subject is one of the documents of the United States bureau of education. He is director of the Ohio state bureau of forestry, and fills many other places of honor and trust.



EX-GOVERNOR MORTON, OF NEBRASKA.

Julius Sterling Morton was the father of Arbor day. In a contest for a seat in congress his attorney said of him, "My young friend is one of those men who can make things happen." Gov. Morton has proved it to be so. He was born in New York state in 1832 and was graduated from Union college in 1854. At the age of 16 he was engaged to be married to the estimable lady who became his bride six years later. On their wedding day the brave young pair started for Nebraska, then a part of the "great American desert."

Chiefly to J. Sterling Morton is owing the fact that the Nebraska part of the desert now contains about 220,000 acres of growing forests, in which have been set 600,000,000 young trees. Besides these, there have been planted over 12,000,000 fruit trees, over 2,500,000 grape vines, a vast number of berry bushes and plants, and countless quantities of ornamental shrubs. His home, near Nebraska City, is called "Arbor Lodge." He is closely identified with the best economic interests of his state—those of agriculture and horticulture. He was president of the state board of agriculture, which, in 1872, set apart an annual day for tree planting. The example has since been followed by nearly all the states. Mr. Morton represented his state as a delegate at the Philadelphia Centennial exposition and at the last Paris exposition. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Forestry congress.

The pioneer of American forestry was

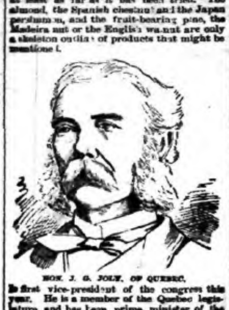
DR. JOHN A. WARDER,

Of Cincinnati. About two years ago he died at a ripe old age. Groves of catalpas thirty to forty feet high in southwestern Ohio, and the parts of Indiana adjacent, stand as his noblest monument. He needs no other.

DR. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH,

Who died last June at Lowville, N. Y., was another who deserved well of his country in forestry. He was a well known writer on literary, historical and statistical topics. He was one of those who labored most persistently to preserve the Adirondack mountain forests. Dr. Hough was the recording secretary of the congress.

The meeting in Boston this year, it is said, was the most interesting ever held. It convened on the 22d, and was in session three days. An agreeable feature of this congress was the interest taken in it by the south. Forest culture is happily attracting attention in the south as well as the north. The southerners, by the way, are to have a forestry congress of their own this year, to determine what is best to do in the interest of the trees peculiar to their section. A subject of boundless interest will be opened up by this action. The mild climate of our southern states enables the soil there to mature all the rare fruits and trees so highly prized in southern Europe, at least as far as it has been tried. The almond, the Spanish chestnut and the Japan persimmon, and the fruit-bearing pine, the Madeira nut or the English walnut are only a skeleton outline of products that might be mentioned.

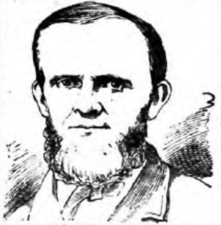


HON. J. G. JOLY, OF QUEBEC,

Is first vice-president of the congress this year. He is a member of the Quebec legislature, and has been prime minister of the province. He inherited a large estate of timberland in Canada. He was educated in France, where he tells us "the forest tree is nearly an object of worship." He brought back with him not only this enthusiastic French love of trees, but also the knowledge of their culture and preservation. His enthusiasm in forestry is arousing among Canadians attention to the rapid disappearance of their magnificent woodlands.

For the past twelve years Mr. Joly has been cultivating our valuable American black walnut from the seed. It does not grow naturally in Canada, and Mr. Joly's efforts to introduce it have met with excellent success.

Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts, who is as old as the trees, some of them, if not the hills, read a paper on the profits of forest culture. Mr. Poore is about the only newspaper man on record who has been a successful farmer. It is said, as a fact, that his cabbages do not cost him a dollar a head. Massachusetts was largely represented. That erstwhile wild man of the woods, Prentice Mulford, now a gentle journalist of Boston, contributed not a little to the pleasure and instruction of the congress by telling what he knew about the forests of California. Thus all sections of North America were represented.

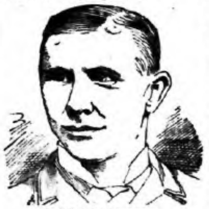


PROFESSOR ADOLPH LEUE.

This gentleman is a native of Germany. Thus of the seven leading officers of the Forestry congress whose portraits we give, two are Germans and one of French extraction and educated in France. From the Old World come our warmest lovers of the woodlands.

Professor Leue is secretary of the Ohio state bureau of forestry, and instructor in botany in the Cincinnati university. His parents tried to make a preacher of him, but he ran away from home to avoid it. He was one of the founders of the American forestry congress, and has written much and well on tree culture.

W. C. Strong, of Newton Highlands, Mass., read two important papers, one on planting evergreens in August, the other on sea coast planting. It used to be thought that no vegetation to speak of would grow in the vicinity of salt water. That is another dying superstition. At Long Branch the nabobs could have shade trees on their showy grounds, at the very edge of the bluff, if they pleased. That they generally don't please, on account of mosquitoes, is nothing against trees growing on the sea coast. There is space herein to mention only the smallest part of the literature of tree culture that has been called out within a few years by the forestry movement. The very men whose portraits we give have written enough on the theme to make a small library. There is no excuse now for skinned and stony hillsides. Moreover, even the lumberman's true interests are in the line of preserving our forests as long as possible.



BERNHARD E. FERNOW.

He is a quiet, cultured gentleman, born in Prussia, in 1851. He served in the Franco-Prussian war and took up the study of forestry under the government. He pursued the severe course of study and practice required by Germany. He has had rich experience in forestry, both in his native land and in America. Consequently no man in this country is more highly qualified in this branch of science than he. At present he has charge of the vast wooded estates of Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt, in Pennsylvania, and has changed them from a dead expense to a paying investment. He has, besides, an office as consulting forest engineer in New York city.

I cannot do better than to close this with a word about some historic trees hereabouts. At Cambridge still stands the famous old tree called the Washington elm. Beneath its shade Washington first took command of the Continental army, July 3, 1775. Consequently, this old tree is older than the Declaration of Independence—heaven knows how much older. Its trunk is protected by an iron fence. At Cop's burying ground, near Bunker Hill, is a beautiful weeping willow. It is from a switch cut long ago from the willow that shaded the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

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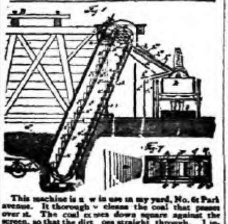

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol 4. No. 111 PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1885 Price Two Cents.

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WANTED—Lessons from a French lady in that language. Address Netherwood, P. O. Box 13. 24-4

FOR SALE—Two Jersey cows, good milkers and gentle. Great pets. Very cheap. Address, Mrs. Henry A. Armstrong, Clinton avenue, Evona. 22-6

BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 635. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange.—A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 50x150 feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue. Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-6tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS, ATTENTION—For Sale. A comfortable house, barn and out buildings with four acres more or less. House 30 feet square, has eight rooms, laundry and cellar, 350 feet on Somerset street, and 350 feet on Hudson avenue at desirable building lots. There is a good supply of fruit; also evergreen trees on the premises for planting. Price $8,500. Part may remain on mortgage. It is a decided bargain. North Plainfield is a thriving place. The demand for houses is greater than the supply. Apply to S. Hudson, Somerset street. 25-3

ALBERT SMITH, Manufacturer of Iron Railings, Columns, Wrought Iron Girders, Book Safes, Doors, Shutters, Glass Gratings, Crestings for Roofs, Bolts, Awning Frames, Fire Escapes, etc. All kinds of Blacksmithing. Jobbing promptly attended to. 73 New Jersey R. R. avenue, Newark, N. J. 9-3-6

DANCING SCHOOL of Prof S. Dennstaedt, of New York, now open at Laing's Hall Plainfield, N. J. Classes for Misses and Masters, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 4 to 6 p. m. Classes for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 p. m. Terms: 12 class lessons, $6; 20 class lessons, Ladies $10; Gentlemen $12. Payable on entering the class. Private lessons $1 each. References—D. Kingsland; Col. C. Wright, A. M. Peekskill, N. J.; Decker Brothers, 33 Union Square; C. D. Tiffany, the Jeweler, Union Square; Hon. Judge David McAdam, 338 20th street, N. Y.; Mrs. C Van Viser, Prospect avenue, Plainfield; Hon. T. M. Francis, Editor and Proprietor of the Troy Times. 9-24-90

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 300x430 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest locations in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees. Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 9-10-60

MUSIC. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21 6m

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 130a, Plainfield. 6-10-f

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap, 110 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 28.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 9-15-20

WILLIAM B MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-20-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homoeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second Street

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George P Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST. 18 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-22

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

Horse & Buggy

FOR SALE

Well-bred young horse, sound, kind and gentle. Lady can drive him. Promises speed. With or without harness and good side-bar buggy. Enquire of

A. HEDDEN,

Stable near Depot.

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.

25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means

By the use of

Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,

The only one of the kind in the city

Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.

Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St., or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.

JOHN BROWN

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
8 a. m.	60	8 a. m.	61
9 a. m.	66	9 a. m.	68
12 m	75	12 m.	79
3 p m.	81	3 p. m	84

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 54 a. m	Sunrise	5.54 a. m
Sun Sets	5.56 p. m.	Sun Sets	5.56 p. m.
Moon Rises	8. 0 p. m.	Moon Rises.	p. m.

Chronological Events.

Dr. Karl Ritter died 1859.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be from partly cloudy to cloudy, with slight temperature changes and occasional rain.

JOTTINGS.

—Trains commenced stopping at the Grant avenue station to-day. Edward Meader, a former conductor on the road, is the station agent.

—Frank Brunner, who was thrown from a wagon by the running away of a horse in Westfield last Thursday, still lies in an unconscious state.

—A train loaded with stoves to be distributed at the various stations along the line of the Central railroad passed through this city this morning.

—Prof. Martin, a gentleman from the West, addressed the people of Westfield yesterday afternoon on the subject of temperance from the steps of Lyceum Hall in that village.

—Mrs. Hendricks of New Brunswick, who was convicted of beating and burning Amy Belmont, was taken to Trenton Saturday by Sheriff Convery to begin her ten years' imprisonment.

—A large audience was present last evening at Reform Hall. Addresses were made by Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., and A. M. Powell, editor of the Temperance Advocate. The final address was made by President John H. French.

—A colored man named Hart of Rahway, a member in high standing in the A. M. E. church there, has decamped with several sums of money he collected to linquidate the church's debt. He procured $25 in this city and $16 in Westfield.

—Mr. A. G. Thorn has the oldest laundry establishment in Plainfield, and for his reputation nothing better can be said than that he has nearly all the customers he had when he started, and has kept gradually gaining new ones ever since. Read his new advertisement.

—It appears that the help discharged from Hotel Netherwood was by order of the Trustee, to reduce running expenses and was contrary to the wishes of Mr. Woodruff, who preferred out of consideration for the help to do the discharging gradually. Discharged servants say they believe that Mr. Woodruff would pay them if he was able. He secured for the discharged help $500 each on account by loan, in addition to the amount due them since the Trustee took hold of the hotel.

—The largest audience during the present season assembled at the Casino Rink Saturday afternoon and evening, recalling the opening days of the rink last year. "Little Tot", a diminutive girl skater, was the attraction advertised, but the people seemed to go for their own enjoyment, skating being indulged in to a considerable extent, and exhibited by liberal patronage their approval of Mr. Miller's efforts to make the rink an unobjectionable resort for pleasure.

—Last Winter John Fromm, a barber of Elizabeth, became the father of a tiny infant, which has since proved a curiosity of great interest. The little one is a girl, and though now over nine months of age is scarcely eighteen inches in height and weighs but four pounds and fifteen ounces. The midget is a bright, healthy child, and is visited daily by scores of people. As its height and weight have not perceptibly increased within the last four months, specialists who are watching the case think that should the infant live it will undoubtedly prove one of the wonders of the age.

—Testimony is now being taken in the matter of the State valuation of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for purposes of taxation. In the matter of counsel the State is represented by Attorney General Stockton, Barker Gummere, W. S. Gummere, William Corbin, ex-Judge Hoffman and Robert Stockton. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is represented by ex-Chancellor Williamson, R. W. DeForest and Mr. Kaercher, and the Long Branch Railroad by George M. Robeson,, and A. G. Ritchey appears for the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad.

—Andrew Kynock, a compositor, stood on the passenger track of the railroad near the Rahway depot Wednesday afternoon waiting for a work train to pass going north. A fast freight came tearing along at full speed going south, but was not noticed by Kynoch, the noise of its approach being deadened by the work train. When by-standers yelled frantically to Andrew to get out of the way he made a leap in his confusion and landed just in front of the freight engine. Then he made another leap which was considerably assisted by the cowcatcher, which struck him aft and amidship and landed him six feet away, out of danger. He was slightly bruised.

THE MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

An Important Decision Filed by the Vice Chancellor.

At Trenton on Friday the Vice Chancellor filed his opinion in the case of Anna T. E. Kirtland vs. Frank W. Moore and others. The suit was commenced by bill of interpleader. The court says that the questions to be decided are first, which of the defendants are entitled to the funds in court, and second, in what order shall they be paid? The fund in controversy was earned under a building contract made by the complainant with Frank W. Moore, which was filed pursuant to the direction of the statute, so that the right of all persons, except the contractor, to acquire a lien against the building was cut off. The sum in dispute is $1,273.83. The claimants base their claims on notices given pursuant to the third section of the Mechanics' Lien law. By their answers the defendants each rest their claim to the moneys in dispute on a single ground, namely, notice given to the owner pursuant to the direction of the third section of the Mechanics' Lien law. The Vice Chancellor held:

One—The Court in disposing of the questions in dispute among the defendants to a bill of interpleader, is at liberty to adopt any recognized method of trial which will accomplish justice in the particular case.

Two—An order drawn by a creditor upon his debtor, directing the payment of a sum of money out of a specified fund, and which is presented to the debtor, though not accepted, constitutes a good assignment in equity.

Three—A person to be in a position to impound money in the hands of the owner for his benefit, by notice under the third section of the Mechanics' Lien law, must be a creditor of the contractor for work done on or material furnished for the building; his debt must be due, and he must have demanded payment of the contractor of a sum which the contractor is obliged to pay at once.

Four—Under a building contract containing a clause that the work shall be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of a particular person, to be testified by a writing or certificate under his hand, no right to the money earned under the contract accrues, and no action can be maintained to recover it until the certificate is procured or the contractor is entitled to it.

Patents to Jerseymen.

Patents granted to citizens of New Jersey for the week ending September 26, 1885:

Car coupling, A. S. Reeves, Millville.

Loose pulley wheel, M. L. Senderling, Jersey City.

Bridle bits, C. E. Heinze, Newark.

Bottle stopper and fastener, C. J. Jordan, Woodbury.

Fifth wheel for vehicles, L. B. Sneden et al., Hackensack.

Bridle bit, A. P. Baldwin, Newark.

Feed regulator for hemp drawing and spinning machine, G. Davis, Elizabeth.

Sewing machine, C. M. Dewey, Jersey City.

Puzzle, C. M. Dewey, Jersey City.

Safety check for music boxes; C. H. Jacot, Hoboken.

Hinge, J. A. Resch, Jersey City.

Jar fastener, G. W. Weyman, Clayton.

Match, H. Holden, et al., East Orange.

Lighting device, H. Holden et al., East Orange.

Mould-formed objects of plastic material, J. F. Lemassena, Newark.

Telegraphy, W. Maver, Jersey City.

Fan, J. M. Seymour, Newark.

Seal press, E. J. Brooks, East Orange.

Design, oilcloth (three patents) E. T. Meyer et al., Bergen.

Reading's Monthly Statement.

The comparative statement of the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron companies for the month of August, 1885, as compared with the same month in 1884, shows:—

A decrease in gross earnings of $889,117.

A decrease in expenses of $396,636.

A decrease in net earnings of $492,478.

The nine months to August 31, 1885, as compared with the same period for 1884 shows:—

A decrease in gross earnings of $3,028,689.

A decrease in expenses of $1,885,137.

A decrease in net earnings of $1,143,549.

To-day's papers report that the B. & O. Co. have arranged with the Penn. R. R. for an outlet to New York, so that the hopes of friends of the Reading are again blasted.

PERSONAL.

Miss Maggie Wilton of North Plainfield is visiting friends at Metuchen.

Mrs. John Curren of Bayonne City is visiting friends on East Front street.

Mr. A. E. Bushnell of West Front street is spending a week at Troy, N. Y.

Miss Millie Davenport of New York is visiting friends on East Sixth street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Marble of New York spent yesterday with friends in this city.

Miss Mary Brewer of Philadelphia is on a short visit to friends on East Front street.

Miss Potter, daughter of Mr. S. A. Potter of Grove street, rides a tricycle very skillfully.

George Thatcher, of the Thatcher, Primrose and West minstrels, was in this city yesterday.

Greenleaf Voorhees, formerly of this city, but now of New York, spent Sunday with friends in this city.

James Brandt of East Third street, who is now nearly 80 years old, has been a resident of Plainfield for fifty years, coming here in 1835.

Miss C. R. Webster of Second street, Miss Helen Vail of Park avenue, and Mrs. Mary Stelle of St. Louis, formerly of this city, are stopping at the Central House, Hunter, Greene county, N. Y., amid the loveliest of the Catskills.

Mr. R. M. Stover of Park place, and family, returned Saturday from Glen's Falls, N. Y., Mr. Stover's birth place, where they have been sojourning for a month past. Mr. Stover has a large law practice in New York, and is the most generally favored of the Democratic postmastership aspirants.

At the Home of Rt. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone.

Rev. Newman Hall in the New York Independent, condensed from "The Story of the Jubilee Singers," says: "I wish Americans who are troubled by color prejudice had been present yesterday to see Mrs. Gladstone and her daughters, and the noble lords and ladies present, taking their Negro friends by the hand, placing them chairs, sitting at their side, pouring out their tea, and conversing with them in a manner utterly free from any approach either to pride or condescension; but exactly as if they had been white people in their own rank in life. * * * Then, all the party being gathered in the drawing-room, the Jubilee Singers entertained us with their wonderful music. Never shall I forget Mr. Gladstone's rapt, enthusiastic attention. His form was bent forward, his eyes were riveted; all the intellect and soul of his great nature seemed expressed in his countenance; and when they had finished he kept saying, 'Isn't it wonderful! I never heard anything like it.'" Read the advertisement.

Injured by the Cars.

Frederick Vight, a man in the employ of Jacob Voehl, the Front street baker, was found lying along the track at Cranford yesterday morning badly injured. The crew on the paper train, which is due in this city at 5.03 a. m., discovered him, stopped the train and took the man on board and brought him to this city. Mr. Voehl was notified, and he had the man taken to the Muhlenberg Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by the doctors. It was found upon examination that his foot was mashed and that amputation was necessary. He received other slight injuries, but none of them are serious. The doctors do not think that he fell under the cars from the nature of his injuries.

Vight was seen in this city after the last train had left for New York Saturday night. It is said that in a state of absent-mindedness he jumped on a freight train and while riding on the bumpers fell asleep and rolled off. His injuries are very painful, but he is doing as well as could be expected.

Warren Mission.

At the Warren Union Mission yesterday afternoon about 450 members of the school connected with it met to enjoy a service of a very interesting character, arranged and under the direction of its indefatigable Superintendent, Mr. F. H. Gardner. Among the friends of the school present was ex-Mayor Job Male. The subject selected was "The Harvest Time," in which both teachers and scholars took part, good singing by the choristers under Mr. M. Dunham, adding greatly to enliven the exercises. A chorus of little girls, under the lead of Mrs. F. H. Gardener, rendered some excellent music. Among the pieces worthy of mention was a chant, echo chorus, and a solo by Gracie Van Aiken, entitled, "Only Remembered by What I have Done."

The Berean Class, numbering ninety-four, was present after its vacation, under the leadership of Mr. C. E. Tyler.

The Press Speaks Flatteringly of It.

The play at Music Hall to-morrow night is spoken of by the press in glowing terms, and the popular managers, Messrs Alexander and Moulten, under whose supervision the play is being rendered, have gained enviable recommendations where ever they have produced their picturesque American drama of "Burr Oaks". The Brooklyn Union says:

A sensational play that does not outrage the intelligent sense of probability is something not common. This is precisely what "Burr Oaks," as given at the Grand Opera House last evening, may be termed. It deals in parts with a superlatively American theme, the heroic boy in blue and the despicable bounty jumper, and it is written by two Americans. But since the days of Boucicault's romantic Irish plays nothing has been seen from the pen of an American author which is as picturesque and at the same time sensational.

A Valuable Horse Injured.

While trotting a race on the track of the Union and Middlesex Counties Agricultural Society, Saturday afternoon, Frank S. Baldwin's of Plainfield avenue, black gelding, "Night," stepped into a hole and either broke several small bones in the pastern joint of the leg, or the bursting of the cords running from the coffin bone to the ankle. Veterninary Gidney was quickly summoned, who bandaged the leg and did every thing possible to relieve the suffering of the animal. The horse is a valuable one, Mr. Baldwin having purchased him at the auction sale of Dan Mace, for about $700.

Hotel Arrivals.

The following is a list of the arrivals at Laing's Hotel:

Andrew McDowell, Miss Maggie McDowell, Morristown; S. McCormack and wife, New York; Wm. M. Burgess and sons, William Ellison, Bayonne; J. G. Whittaker, Gloversville, N. Y.; F. F. Berry, Bayonne; S. S. Sargeant, wife and daughter, Newark; S. H. Wollerton, Westchester, Pa.; W. J. Stanley, wife and daughter, Paterson; H. E. Scott, Brooklyn; Geo. Wilson and wife, New York; J. McCourtney, Newark; M. H. Porter and Eugene Layton, Raritan; E. Marble and wife, New York; Geo. Thatcher, Westfield.

—The farmers on the outskirts of the city have commenced to cut their corn. The crop this year promises to be a good one.

—Four new feed boxes for the horses have been placed in the houses of the Gazelle and Zephyr companies.

Ebenezer Berry, a prominent citizen of Bayonne and ex-Chief of the Bayonne Fire Department, became violently insane Friday and was Saturday morning removed to the Insane Asylum at Morris Plains. He is a man fifty years old, and a large contractor in Hudson county.

The Cranbury Press is authority for the statement that John Preston, of Preston Mills, Middlesex county, was 103 years old on Friday. He is hale and hearty, and has resided at his present residence for seventy-five years.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

A Pedestrian Discourses on the Borough—Its Sidewalks, Public School Building, Officers, Etc.

[From a Walker.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Now that it is an established fact, copper-fastened and clinched on both sides, that North Plainfield is a Borough at last, what in the name of the illustrious individuals that control it, I ask, will be the result! Will they give the inhabitants thereof, and especially the occasional pedestrian to which your terrible correspondent subscribes, better sidewalks, or will they be compelled a month hence to burrough in mud as of yore! 'Twas on a balmy day in the muddy month of March, protected by a fair companion, that I strolled up Sunset street for the laudable purpose of viewing that new and magnificent building—the North Plainfield Public School. After a short walk over pavements, upon which our heels clicked with a good substantial ring, we came to another kind—a sort of stepping-stone arrangement with an occasional stretch of cross-ties peeping up through the bubbling surface, suggesting the idea that it might be the relics of some old dilapidated railroad built during the dark ages. With brave hearts we pushed on over more sidewalks, the composition of which no man knoweth, and past friendly fences that leaned lovingly near, when all of a sudden there burst upon our view the bold outlines of that beautiful structure which we had risked life and limb to see. It is, indeed, an ornament to the place—embossed within and embellished without in a highly satisfactory manner and a fitting and enduring monument to the public-spirited efforts of those by whom it was conceived and executed, and for which they should ever justly be proud. As we gazed upon its fine proportions looming up before us in massive grandeur and realized that within its walls our future Presidents and Statesmen were in process of training, we became lost in awe and admiration, and might have become rooted to the spot had not a friendly piece of board intervened. As we strolled onward toward the glistening peaks in the distance, we found various styles of walks, in fact we came near seeing that remarkable phenomena—a board walk! It was standing bolt-upright and seemed ready at a moment's notice to give an ocular demonstration of the feat. Near the end of our journey there were side-walks that are kept in fine condition the year round by a public-spirited man, and upon which one could walk Miles without fatigue or conscious effort; and then again there were walks, the owner of which is not so spirited. The avenue is dotted with cosy cottages and picturesque dwellings, with fine scenery in the background; yet bad sidewalks seemed to mar the whole picture. Will the Borough officers remedy some of the defects in this otherwise beautiful suburb, or will they be content to sit wrapped in the mantle of fame that comes (to some) by simply holding office, and retire next year with no monument of reform left behind—to be haunted ever after by the tree-toads of Remorse croaking dismally in their ears—Nothing done, nothing done.

STATE NOTES.

Ex Governor St. John addressed a monster public meeting in Mount Holly Friday.

At Lake Hopatcong a big hotel costing $65,000 will be erected, to be finished by June 1, 1886. Breslin & Dunlap willl run this hotel, which will be known as the "Breslin."

Robert Martin, a machinist, who was caught in a shaft at Ballantine's brewery, on Thursday, and whirled around, breaking both his legs and arms died at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

Mrs. Woodward of Menlo Park had a very narrow escape of being killed at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Woodward was crossing the track just as the 9 a. m. train came whizzing along. But for the assistance of the station master she would doubtless have been killed.

Mrs. C. B. Higgins, of Frenchtown, is discouraged. She had just finished canning fruit, and had placed nearly one hundred jars on a shelf in the cellar. A few nights ago the shelf broke down and all but fifteen jars were completely wrecked, the cellar floor being covered with a mixture of canned fruit and broken glass.

The Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey will hold its annual meeting at Atlantic City, beginning on Tuesday, October 20th, and lasting four days. About three hundred delegates are expected, from all parts of the State, who will be entertained at the hotels and boarding houses, which have reduced their rates to one dollar a day.

A man giving the name of John Wilson, said to reside in Bordentown, was arrested in Camden, recently charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. He was selling watches, represented as gold, and when making a sale would transfer the sample to his pocket and give the purchaser one without works. He was committed to the county prison to answer at court.

Robert McGowan who has been window clerk in the Camden post office for twenty-one years, has been dismissed to make room for a Democrat. Postmaster Jannery says he was a faithful employe and he disliked to see the quiet old gentleman go, but his place was wanted. Two more letter carriers have been dismissed, and now there remain but two Republicans in the office.

Willie, the four-year-old son of William T. Lacy, of Camden, while "playing doctor" with his baby brother, 14 months old, on Friday, nearly killed the little one. By some means Willie procured a bottle of "cure-all-oil," sold by a quack doctor, the contents of which he poured down the little one's throat. The baby's throat and mouth were badly burned, but the physicians think its life may be saved.

To the Tax-payers of North Plainfield.

The Fire Board have expended within the past four months, about $1,600 for the better protection of the borough from fire. The Fire Board desire that the people of North Plainfield shall have no reason to complain, but on the other hand desire that the fire taxes, which in North Plainfield are considerably behind, be paid up, as the funds are required for the use of the department, to meet necessary expenses.

25-3t BY REQUEST OF THE BOARD.

MUSIC HALL

TUESDAY, EVE'NG SEPT. 29,

Second Season and continued success of the picturesque romantic drama, entitled

BURR OAKS

By Messrs. D. K. and M. O. Higgins.

AN AMERICAN STORY IN FIVE ACTS.

Powerful Cast!

No Increase in Prices,

Scenery Extraordinary.

Sale of Seats at Shaw's and Reynolds' beginning Saturday, September 26.

Casino Skating Rink.

COMING

Europe's Latest Novelty,

THE

8 Venetian Troubadours 8

THE

GREAT MUSICAL WONDERS

as they appeared in all the principal cities in Europe in their

NATIVE COSTUME.

THE ONLY

LADY MANDOLIN PLAYER

in this country will appear

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

OCT. 1, 2 3

And Saturday afternoon, October 3, in a special school children's matinee Notwithstanding the great expense the management has gone to in engaging the Venetian Troubadours (eight in number) the prices will remain as usual, Rink open every day from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. General evening admission 15 cents Afternoon 10 cents. A Full BRASS BAND in attendance every evening and Saturday Matinee. Absolutely no Free List.

PLAINFIELD

Steam Laundry

ESTABLISHED 1877

EAST THIRD STREET

A. G. Thorn, Prop.

Laundrying in all its branches.

Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.

Central Branch Laundry office at E. M. Laing's, 5 Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

REFORM HALL,

TUESDAY EVE'NG, SEPT. 29,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Reform Club.

FIRST

American Tour

OF THE

TILL FAMILY

ENGLISH VOCALISTS

AND

INSTRUMENTALISTS

COMPOSING

The Rock Band

CONCERT COMPANY.

Tickets 25 and 35 cents, at French's Clothing Store, W. B. Maxson's Law office, and the drug stores.

ENTERTAINMENT

IN BEHALF OF THE

Children's Home

The Original

FISK

Jubilee Singers

In the

PARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,

THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

At 8 P. M.

TICKETS............................25 cents

RESERVED SEATS......................35 Cents.

On sale at the drug stores of R. J. Shaw and H P. Reynolds, or by any of the lady managers of the Children's Home.

A. SWALM,

Wall Paper,

No. 6 North Avenue,

Executor's Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE

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Thomas Staats, } Executors.
Wm. H. Shotwell }

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Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 27 a. m.	2 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 00 a. m.
5 40 "	6 35 "	6 00 "	7 14 "
5 52 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 00 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 29 "
7 32 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 37 "
7 50 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 19 "
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
[illegible]	9 25 "	11 15 "	12 38 p. m.
[illegible]	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 "
10 37 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 18 "
11 08 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
[illegible]	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
12 [illegible] p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	4 34 "
[illegible]	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
[illegible]	3 00 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
[illegible]	3 45 "	5 00 "	[illegible]
[illegible]	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 22 "
[illegible]	5 50 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
[illegible]	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
[illegible]	6 40 "	6 00 "	7 0[illegible] "
[illegible]	7 35 "	6 30 "	7 3[illegible] "
[illegible]	8 10 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
[illegible]	8 00 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
[illegible]	9 35 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
[illegible]	11 00 "	10 [illegible] "	10 45 "
[illegible]	12 30 a. m.	11 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 20 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, [illegible] 8 41, 10 33, 11 57 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 [illegible], 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 7 00 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, a. m. and 11 3[illegible] p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 10, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 40, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00, [illegible] 5 25, 5 30, 5 50, 6 20, 7 05, 7 30, 8 15, 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 4 10, 5 35, 7 10, [illegible] p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 27, 5 10, 8 29, 10 19, 11 59 a. m., 2 08, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays 1 27, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 6 00 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

* Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

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G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1885.

Story of Gen. Forrest.

[Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.]

Gen. N. B. Forrest, the famous Confederate cavalry leader, visited New York shortly after the close of the war. One day, while riding down-town in a Fifth avenue stage, a dude of the most pronounced type entered and took his seat in the corner opposite the general. While searching his pockets for something, the youth withdrew a large envelope, from which a number of papers slipped and were scattered on the floor. He picked up those within reach, and, turning to Forrest, who looked like "a member from the rural districts," said, in the drawling, consequential, and supercilious tone peculiar to his class, "I say, can you reach those papers?"

The general grasped the situation in a moment, and extending his arm until the cuff and shirt-sleeve separated, exhibiting a broad expanse of wrist, replied, with well-assumed country patois. "Wall, I jis kin, stranger, an' that's all about it." Then he drew himself up to a sitting posture again and looked innocent, while the occupants of the stage roared, and the embarrassed dude proceeded to help himself, and as quickly as possible leave the unsympathetic company.

An old gentleman who, to judge from his shaking sides, heartily enjoyed the scene, now changed his seat for one next to the general, and remarked to him: "Stranger, excuse me for the question, but where are you from?" "Arkansaw," was the rejoinder. "Well," said the old man, "I have always heard that an Arkansawyer was a —— of a fellow, and now I believe it. Shake hands, stranger!" He was doubly delighted a few moments later, when on arriving at the New York hotel, Forrest introduced himself in propria persona, and invited his new-found friend to become his guest at dinner.

The Cat's Meat Man.

[Frank Leslie's Illustrated.]

Few New Yorkers have any idea, even if they have given the matter any thought at all, how and by what means the numerous cats whose sleek and graceful forms are seen in many of the down-town offices, stores and cellars, get their daily nourishment. They will be most likely surprised to hear that there is an organized commissary whose sole business it is to minister to their wants. In a certain cellar there is daily prepared large baskets of cats' meat, each ration being neatly packed in a brown paper parcel by "Aleck," the proprietor of the east side route, who makes three or four trips each morning to supply his customers, and is usually paid by the month for his services.

"Aleck" is no "mean provider," and takes great pride in the condition of his feline clientele. He arranges his tidbits with a view to coaxing up the appetites of his proteges by giving them variety, and judging by the enthusiastic reception he meets with, may be considered the pet of the pets.

Historic Literary Treasure.

[Foreign Letter.]

A mine of historic literary treasure is the state library of Little Mousse, which is at present being catalogued by M. Saige, the great Paris literary critic, who intends to publish shortly a full account of all he found. There are no less than 26,000 letters, and a large number of highly interesting documents. Among the former are letters of Francis I and II, Henry III and IV, Catherine de Medicis, Louis XIII, Richelieu, Mazarin, Colbert, Louvois and Montaigne.

Equal to the Occasion.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Mrs. Spook, when her pastor called the other day, hastened to find a Bible for him to read. She could only find a few soiled leaves up in the garret, which she handed to the pastor, remarking: "Why, really, I didn't know we were so near out."

MR. BEECHER'S SERMON

THE SOLUTION OF MANY SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Theology Attempting to Define God, to Compress Him in Narrow Limits. The Idea That the Greek Christians Adopted.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 28.—Mr. Beecher has entirely recovered from his severe attack of hay fever, and is again in full possession of his remarkable vocal powers. The church was even more crowded than last Sunday, it having become more generally known that Mr. Beecher had resumed his pulpit.

In reading the 139th Psalm before the sermon, Mr. Beecher adopted, as is his custom, the revised version, and the changes made by the revision in the sublime language of that invocation were very apparent. The reading made it necessary for Mr. Beecher to utter for the first time in the pulpit the new appellation of the infernal regions, and it may be noted by seekers for authority in such matters that Mr. Beecher pronounced it exactly like the word shoal.

Mr. Beecher made his annual appeal for contributions to the American Missionary society. He described it, in his opinion, by far the most important institution at present working for Christian progress in this land. It's work was principally among foreigners, resident or naturalized here, including the Chinese. "Who," added Mr. Beecher, with emphasis, "have emigrated here and who will emigrate here." Mr. Beecher believed that in the education, and especially the religious education of these peoples, lay the solution of many social problems. "Whatever may be the questions of other lands," he said, "the question with us to-day is the question of races and their rights, their position, their defence, their opportunities. For the conflict between labor and the employers of labor, between capital and all who labor by it, for all the questions of race, of color, of difference of religion, there is solution in the gospel of Jesus Christ, and if having this sovereign power and having this bread of life in our hands we do not give it forth, Christian patriotism will stagger and will die."

Mr. Beecher's text was the first four verses of the first chapter of St. John.

"In the beginning was the word and the word was with God, and the word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him and without Him was not anything made that was made. In Him was life and the life was the light of men."

This last is spoken of Christ, not of His human condition, but as representing God, said Mr. Beecher. Men of definition, he continued, can make very little of such mystic passages. The vice of theology as it has been handed down to us from the Roman mind, is an attempt to reduce things to definition, in such a sense to define God as that He shall be compressed, to our mind, within exact limits—the illimitable God, the infinite made finite; divine government framed into chapters and sections, as if the government of the universe could be likened to the imperial system of Rome, with its provinces, counties and towns. Nowhere, perhaps, so much as in this book, the life of Christ by John, do we find mysticism, the abandonment of the system of dots, angles, lines and absoluteness. It is perpetually reaching out in unexpected directions, and it puzzles us to follow, and thereby it shows itself to be a truly inspired record. All phenomena of nature and all framework of the world, we are to understand by this passage, have their life in the life of God. It may be said they float in an universal atmospheric life divine. The life principle of the universe is God. It is above everything; it is beneath everything; it is on every side; it is the one germinant energy. The touch of God's presence everywhere is the reason of life.

This view bears upon the question of God's personality, and it is to that which I shall speak this morning. The human mind cannot well conceive of divine personality. There is nothing like it among men. There are intimations of it, but we have not been accustomed to interpret them. Among men personality involves form, but God is formless. We cannot think of a man without thinking of his head, body, hands, feet, as something organized and separated from every other something. Johnson is never mistaken for Burke. The way of their mind is so different. No one could confound Webster, in his gigantic speeches, and Emerson, in the stringed pearls of his style. This is a recognition of interior personality, which is far more individual than corporeal. Plato is dead, but Plato's writings exist, and Plato exhales from them, and there is a living Plato and a living Socrates. Thus we have personality as determined by matter, and personality as determined by mind. Almost from the very beginning God forbade any one to liken him to anything material. In the spiritual kingdom he will be discernible as God and no other. When we shall arise and see Him, as the Scripture subtly says, "we shall see Him as He is."

God is the universal life. Embosomed in Him, men borrow from Him energy, thought, emotion, life. God is everywhere; His whole being is everywhere. It pervades space, time, and existence. It is more like light and heat than any other illustration. So it is used throughout the Bible. "Our God is a sun." "He was the light of the world, and gave light." Were He to withdraw Himself, there would be no cohesion, no attraction, no quality. Matter, rushing in dire confusion, would dissolve and perish. And it is the being of God everywhere present that holds things together and inspires them with tendencies and ripens them to results. Here thought stops. We cannot understand the quality or the nature of a being that is everywhere present and always.

He is the great underlying energy that modern science at last has found out, and in which it believes. They say that no God is needed; that once postulating energy, the whole universe can be unfolded from that. Yes, you call it energy; I call it God. But science at last has come to that fact, revealed many thousand years ago. "All things were made by Him; there was not anything made that was not made by Him. He is in all things, and on Him all things consist, and He is everywhere in his person and being."

The Greek Christians accepted the Hebrew idea that God was a universal presence, and that He was the light of the world, the universal energy, identified with all growth, and all life, and all being. So that you perceive they came very near to our scientific postulate of energy as the starting point of creation. What that energy is science has never been able to define, or state, or even prove. But ages ago, holy men inspired of God, declared that God was that energy, that universal atmosphere in which the world and all its forces float. The whole world sprang out of the life of God, and existed as a part of His life, and was ministered to at every stage of His being by the direct presence and contact of the divine nature. And this conception of the universality of the personality of God gives the life and mission of Jesus Christ a clearer interpretation. The whole human nature longs for a defined God, for one that shall answer somewhat to our communication with each other. Who has not felt that? Who has not said: "Oh, if I could see Him once. If He would lay His hand upon me and convince me 'I am God.' It would suffice for all my life long." We long for it. That is to say, we want to bring God down to something like ourselves, to facilitate our knowledge of His being and our intercourse with Him. The glory of God shone in the face of Christ Jesus. He lived in the quality of Godhood, and men perceived in Him, exactly harmonious, what were the divine attributes and the divine disposition. He was an embodiment of love, of sympathy, of care taking. He was one who went about doing good. It was He that said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Like the lamp or the candle, receiving from the atmosphere, but only that it may pay back again in effulgent light.

And so that which we long for in the universal and invisible God, the spirit that pervades the whole of time and the world, we obtain in Jesus Christ. He stands representing God in the universal sympathy of his nature, in its succor, in its fruitful supply for every human want. We have something now that we can fix our eye on, and it answers to our longing for personality. And so we can clothe Jesus in just such an image as suits our want. And everyone fastens upon Jesus Christ some form, some expression of countenance, something that brings Him near to their want. That was His function. Men have supposed that Christ came into the world to save a lost race. You might search from one pole to the other and around the equator a thousand times, and you could not find the lost race; that he came to make good Adam's stumble; but Adam never existed and he never stumbled, and there was nothing, therefore, in that to bring Christ into the world. But theology, particularly the Roman, has gone on saying that He came into the world to suffer instead of men; to make a plan by which men could be saved; but that plan was made in the foundation of the world. From the beginning to the end every man created by God was saved, if he lived in the life of God. He came into this world to let us know that God so loved us that He gave His Son to die for us, and His dying was the greatest evidence that God's nature was love, and that He would save men, not because they deserve it, but because God desires it.

The diffused and universal presence of God is drawing the world toward Him. The grain and the chaff both exist. The one shall be garnered and the other burned. All life that has in it no principle of the Divine—the animal life—goes out like a taper. I know we are sorry. There is many a horse that is better fit for immortality than the man who rides it. There is many a dog that has more disinterested love than the man that owns it. And why should not they have a chance hereafter; I don't know but they will. The word of the Lord is: "He that sows to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption." Death, dissolution, annihilation. "He that sows to the spirit, life eternal." In this great moving current of divine life, in which you are, in which generations have moved, all that accept the life of the light of God, and move onward, no matter relatively how low they are, all of them shall appear in Zion before God. And those who turn away from Him and go toward the animal they shall not see Him nor know Him.

SMALL FIRE LEADS TO A RIOT.

French Canadians Drive Off Sanitary Officers Who Are Removing Patients.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—Small pox still continues to rage in this city without the slightest abatement. There were 129 cases reported and 42 deaths. A serious affray took place between a a crowd of French Canadians and the sanitary police. The officials were armed with an order from the provincial board ordering the removal of 22 cases from a tenement house at the corner of Gasford and St. Louis streets. Four sanitary police went to remove the patients to the hospital, but the occupants of the premises refused to permit them to be taken away. The officers, knowing their force was not large enough, sent for four more men, but the whole squad was driven from the premises. The Central police station was telephoned and ten armed regular officers were sent down. The crowd dispersed and the house was cleared of its occupants, the inmates being sent to the hospital. During the work of removal the crowd outside jeered and hooted the officers, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the work could be accomplished.

All hopes of a carnival for 1885-86 have been abandoned. The entire populace are frenzied with fear at the reigning epidemic. One of the editors of The Daily Times was taken with smallpox. The entire editorial staff of that paper, residing in the same house, have been shut up.

Almost Killed Himself.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—At 9:30 o'clock James Orland, an Italian, became involved in an altercation with Frank McGinty, a laborer, and during the trouble inflicted a frightful gash in the back of the latter's neck with a razor. After the cutting Orland fled to his room, but was pursued. The door was broken in, but as the officer entered Orland tried to escape by jumping out of a window to the sidewalk below. The officer managed catch hold of the fellow's foot, but was forced to relinquish his grasp when the latter jumped. Orland, in falling to the sidewalk, struck his head on a piece of pig iron, cutting a hole in his scalp about an inch long. McGinty, who bled as if he had been decapitated, was taken to the hospital. The cut in his neck is about six inches long. His recovery is doubtful. The Italian's wound will not prove fatal.

Murdered Their Boss.

FREEPORT, Pa., Sept. 28.—A small riot occurred at the quarries of the Riverside Limestone company, at Logansport, where a large number of Germans are employed, and over whom has been placed a Jewish boss. The Germans had long been restive under the rule of the Israelite, and the discontent culminated in a combined attack on him. After knocking the boss down, he was struck on the head repeatedly with jagged pieces of limestone, making frightful gashes. The quarrymen then, thinking him dead, fled to the woods. A physician was sent for and sewed up seven gashes in the head of the victim, who has no possible chance for recovery.

His Devotion Caused His Death.

CANTON, O., Sept. 28.—Christian Simler, a carpenter, aged 61 years, was run down and killed by a freight train on the Valley railway. He was on his way to West Lawn cemetery to guard the grave of R. H. Anderson, a friend, who was interred Thursday, and who sold his cadaver to a physician before his death for $30. Simler desired to prevent the ghouls from digging up Anderson's remains and stood guard over the grave Thursday last. He got drunk, and on his way to the cemetery fell into a railroad culvert near the depot and remained there asleep on the rails until struck by the train. One leg was cut off, the trunk was disemboweled and the body otherwise horribly mutilated.

TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

A CLAIM MADE THAT BELL'S PATENTS ARE INVALID.

It is Charged that the Blake Transmitter is an Infringement of one of Edison's Patents—Attacking the Bell Company.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Mr. Watson Van Benthuysen, of New Orleans, president of the National Improved Telephone company, of Louisiana, who was instrumental in bringing the suit against the Bell Telephone company to have its patents declared void, is at the Grand Pacific hotel in this city. Concerning this suit Mr. Van Benthuysen said: "On the 12th of July last I wrote Attorney General Garland requesting him to institute suit against the Bell Telephone company under a law passed at the last session of congress, making it incumbent on him to proceed against patents issued fraudulently, or having fraudulent claims, at the request of any citizen. I charged that A. G. Bell was not the inventor of the telephone. Speaking telephones were invented previously by Reiss, Vanderweier, Pickering, Cross and Edison, and Bell was not the inventor of any telephone, and the Bell patents are not valid in whole or in part. I also charged that the Bell patent of 1876 is not being used; that it is without value, and that the transmission of speech at the present day by the Bell company is by the use of what is known as the Blake transmitter, which was an infringement of the Edison patent, which latter patent Edison claimed was an improvement on Reiss, and that the Blake transmitter was largely in use in this country three years before being patented, and therefore the patent was void. I charged further that vocal and other sounds were transmitted telegraphically long before Bell was heard of. I therefore requested that proper proceedings be had to relieve the people of the great wrong perpetrated in the issue of claims, giving to these patents the exclusive right to transmit articulate speech by electricity, asking that such proceedings should be instituted in Memphis before Judge Hammond. It turned out, however, that there was no such law as that referred to. It passed the house, but disappeared after reaching the senate, and is supposed to have been stolen. So I withdrew the letter and followed the provisions of the statute.

"The attempt of the Bell Telephone and Western Union telegraph monopolies," continued Mr. Van Benthuysen, "to make it appear that Attorney General Garland had given the permission to institute the government suit against the Bell company in Memphis, and that it was improper for him to do so, because he is connected with a competing telephone company, is characteristic of those two concerns. Mr. Garland did not grant the permission. He was not in Washington. He was out in Arkansas somewhere when permission was granted. I had first made written application to have this suit instituted direct to the department of justice. After I ascertained that the statutes provided a different course from that I have outlined, I then, with the assistance of others, presented the case to Judge McCorry, district attorney at Memphis, giving him overwhelming evidence that Bell did not invent the telephone, nor did he discover the art of transmitting speech by electricity. These proofs were so convincing that Judge McCorry immediately laid them before the department of justice, and asked permission to institute the suit, which was promptly granted. We then applied to have four attorneys appointed special government attorneys to assist, and J. R. Beckwith, George Gantt, Col. Casey Young and Gen. Wright were appointed. The permission to institute the suit was given by the acting attorney general during the absence of Mr. Garland. If Mr. Garland had been present and had refused to grant permission because of his personal relations to another telephone company, it would have been a great wrong and imposition that he should permit his private affairs to prevent him performing a duty to the public. The Pan Electric Telephone company has no interest in the National Improved Telephone company, and the suit at Memphis was petitioned for by citizens and not by telephone companies, and the expense attending it is provided for by subscription. Not a single man who is mentioned as having stock in the Pan Electric company signed the petition for this suit. The Bell attorney threatened me with serious consequences for attacking the validity of the Bell patents, and then lied about it, and now they object to being made defendants in a court of justice, wherein there will be no opportunity for their peculiar tactics, which make them more dangerous to the liberties of the people than a standing army."

A Denial From Attorney General Garland.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Regarding the charge in The New York Tribune that Attorney General Garland had used his office for his own personal benefit in the matter of the Pan Electric Telephone company, and had lent that corporation the name and influence of the United States, The Times-Democrat telegraphed Mr. Garland, offering him the use of its columns for a statement. Mr. Garland replied from Little Rock: "I was not aware till your telegram was received, that the United States had been lent to the company. I have not granted any such use."

He Shaved a Corpse.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—"Shave me," said a rather small, pale-faced man, as he carelessly threw himself into a chair at Gross's barber shop. Luigi Alganon, an Italian attendant, sharpened his razor and shaved him, but when he had finished the stranger remained motionless, and when spoken to never answered a word. "Sleeps," half muttered the barber as he shook his customer, but when he had looked more closely at the pallid face and could hear no breathing, he exclaimed: "Ze man dead." Two other barbers dropped their razors and ran to the chair in which lay the motionless figure. They found that Alganon's exclamation was true. He had shaved a corpse. The Italian was completely unnerved by the shock and had to quit work. It was afterward learned that the dead man's was named Harry Edwards and that he had been employed for some time as a cook at Hughes's restaurant. His death is attributed either to apoplexy or heart disease.

A Serious Boundary Question.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—The recent discovery of gold in the vicinity of the imaginary boundary line dividing British Columbia from Alaska has led the people of that province once more to press their claims on the Dominion government to have the boundary definitely determined. It is represented that unless this is done serious complications may arise, as it is impossible at present for those locating mining claims to ascertain whether they are in British or United States territory. Any step in this direction will have to be carried out jointly with the United States government, which will probably be asked to co-operate with the Dominion government in fixing the boundary at an early date.

NEW ORLEANS' EXPOSITION.

It Will Be an Immense Affair—The Benefit to Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Special Commissioner Anderson, in charge of the Washington headquarters of the North, Central and South American exposition, which opens in New Orleans on Nov. 10, and who is also in charge of the "special days" celebrations, which will be a conspicuous feature of the exposition, is much elated at its rapid strides in popularity and magnitude. He predicts that it will be the most memorable exposition known to American commercial history, and that it will create a trade revolution which will secure for the future a share of the Spanish-American exports for the surplus manufactures of the United States.

Among the recent evidences of the immense proportions it is assuming he mentions the following applications for space: From the city of Chicago for 43,000 square feet, from Missouri 18,000 square feet, from Ohio 15,000 square feet, from Iowa 11,000, Southern Pacific railroad 30,000 feet, from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad a telegraphic order for a large space, the dimensions of which have not yet been announced. Applications have also been received from the Pullman Palace Car company, from Great Britain for 26,000 square feet, and for machinery exhibits enormous applications from various sources. These are but illustrations of the progress the exposition is making. The exposition does not ask financial aid from the government, being liberally supported by the Illinois Central, the Louisville and Nashville railroads, Mr. Pullman and the merchants and bankers of New Orleans. The revised list of "special days"—Thirty-six in number—just commenced insures a large attendance and a liberal supply of gate money.

SLAUGHTERED BY APACHES.

Two Men Killed, a Boy Wounded and a Woman Captured.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., Sept. 28.—Dr. Dun, of this city, has received particulars of an Indian outrage which occurred in Sonora on the 17th inst., fifteen miles from the San Pablo mine, near Nacosari. Thomas Gandrew, James McDermott, Mrs. Belle Davis, of Tombstone, a boy named Fred and J. A. Matteson were ambushed by Apaches, and McDermott and Gandrew were killed. The boy Fred was wounded, but escaped. Mrs. Davis was captured. Of the entire party, Matteson alone escaped uninjured. The Apaches in ambush were about thirty-five in number.

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept. 28.—From W. T. Davis, of this city, who arrived here from his ranch on the west side of the Huachuca mountains, the following particulars have been learned: Mr. Davis says that on Thursday night a courier, bearing dispatches from Capt. Hatfield, stationed in the Cananea mountains, Sonora, to the commander at Fort Huachuca, passed his house. The courier told him that Capt. Hatfield had overtaken a band of about sixty hostiles in the Cananea mountains and had a fight with them, killing several and capturing forty-three bucks. Friday morning, while Mr. Davis was on his way to Tombstone, he met another courier going from Fort Huachua to Capt. Hatfield's command with dispatches. This courier confirmed the report of the other, made the night before, stating that the captives would be turned over to the civil authorities at Tucson.

The Sad End of a Romance.

ATLANTA, Sept. 28.—A man giving the name of Howe died about three weeks ago at a benevolent home in this city, and was buried in the Potter's field. It has since been learned that his real name was Marsden Waddell, and that his home was in Lanark county, Canada. His family is one of the wealthiest in that section. During a visit to Three Rivers he became acquainted with a pretty French girl named Hortense Lanneau. The girl's parents were so bitterly opposed to him on account of his nationality that he found it necessary to elope with her. Reaching the home of his parents he found that they were equally opposed to the daughter-in-law and disowned the son. True to his wife, he crossed the line into the United States and finally settled down in Walhalla, S. C. Meeting with no success, he left his wife there and came to Atlanta for the purpose of making a home for her. Here he was taken ill, and, being in poverty and unwilling to drag his family name into notoriety, entered a benevolent home under an assumed name. His parents are now trying to make amends to their daughter-in-law.

A Young Man Kills His Father.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Jerry McCarthy, widower, a grain trimmer, 54 years old, has lived for some time with his two unmarried sons, Charles, 23 years of age, and Dennis, 20, in a little house in Milton avenue. Charles has been a bad boy and Dennis a good one. Charles went home early from a dance, and was drunk. At breakfast he fell to quarreling with Dennis, and annoyed his brother till the latter slapped his face. Charles drew a revolver, and the father stepped in front of Dennis and tried to pacify the elder son. The weapon was discharged, and the father fell to the floor with a ball in his abdomen and mortally wounded. Charles was arrested, though he claimed the shooting was accidental.

"But you intended to shoot your brother?" he was asked.

"Yes, at first; but I changed my mind when my father rushed in between us. Then the gun went off before I knew it."

Before Jerry McCarthy died he made a statement, in which he said his son shot him intentionally.

Suicide Ends a Romantic Life.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Randolph Meyer was arrested in Peabody a few days ago on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and he soon after committed suicide, his pride not permitting him to endure the disgrace. The man's life has been a romance in some respects. He occupied elegantly furnished apartments in the house of Richard Cusien. He could talk Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Italian, French, Swiss and German. He came to this country twenty years ago, and was the pastor of a German Lutheran church in the west. He taught the classics in Lawrence and had given lectures before the Young Men's Christian association, in Boston. He was a minister in Switzerland before coming to this country. He was born in Switzerland, but had no relatives in America. It is thought that he was deranged. He leaves, it is said, from $50,000 to $60,000. Meyers was a Free Mason and belonged to Lawrence lodge.

End of the Cleveland Strike.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—The strike at the Cleveland rolling mill is at last ended. The men struck on July 1 against an indefinite reduction in wages which the managers had decided to make. Last Thursday the company agreed to restore June prices and start the mills. The majority of the men were in favor of accepting the proposition, but the leaders sought to impose other conditions on the company regarding the management of the mills. Several meetings were held, but no settlement was reached until last night, when a large meeting was held and the leaders declared the strike off. The announcement was received with vociferous cheers. The mills will be started at June prices.

THEY BREATHE EASIER.

SOCIALISTS PARADE IN LONDON WITHOUT CAUSING A RIOT.

The Police Keep Themselves in the Background so as Not to Provoke an Outbreak—Troops Kept Under Arms Ready for Service.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The great Socialist demonstration is a thing of the past, and many men in London breathe more freely in consequence. A great load is off the minds of the London officials from the home secretary down to the privates of the police force. The programme of the socialists was carried out to a sufficient extent to vindicate what they claim to be their rights, and the police made just enough display of force to prevent instead of provoking disorder. There was a spirit of compromise on both sides, and although each party mustered in great force, the compromise was effective and peace prevailed. All the available police force of London, including reserves from every precinct in the metropolitan district, was secretly assembled at Scotland Yard. Messengers were sent every half hour from the scene of the parade and the meetings to the police central office. All day long there was a singular absence of soldiers in the streets, and this fact led to a report, which is probably true, that they were kept in their barracks to be in readiness for the expected fray.

The Socialist meeting comprised 40,000 people, but was quiet and orderly. The police were near at hand, but they were deployed in small groups and kept themselves hidden as much as possible so as not to inflame the mob. The Socialists first assembled at Limehouse yard, the scene of last Sunday's fight. The selection of this spot was in plain defiance of the orders of the police and the home secretary, but the Socialists did no more than assemble there and then adjourned and moved in procession to a strip of waste land along the docks, where the formal meeting was held and the speeches delivered. A special carriage was allotted to the reporters who were present in large numbers in expectation of a riot. On the way to the docks the procession passed a police depot, and this was the only time during the day when the outlook became at all serious. Banners were waved defiantly in the faces of the police and there was some hooting and groaning, but the Socialist leaders worked strenuously to keep order, and their efforts, with the forbearance of constables, sufficed to preserve the peace. The speeches delivered at the meeting were not very inflammatory. Some of the speakers denounced the authorities for attempting to stifle free speech, and a resolution condemning the police was adopted. There was a vast amount of enthusiasm, but, on the whole, the assemblage was as orderly as any meeting of equal size ever held in London.

It has just leaked out that the Duke of Edinburgh recently visited incognito an antique furniture shop in Chester, where he noticed a handsome arm chair and offered to buy it. The dealer invited the duke to sit in the chair for a few moments, and he complied with the request. The duke had no sooner got fairly seated than the dealer released a number of concealed springs, which pinned the sitter tightly in the chair. In vain did he struggle to release himself. Becoming alarmed at his situation, and fearing that it was a plot of the Invincibles to murder him he shouted lustily for help. The dealer only grinned at the labors and cries of his customer, and at length the duke proclaimed his identity. The dealer thought he was only trying to frighten him, but the police soon arrived in answer to his royal highness' yells and confirmed his assertion. The dealer then released his victim and apologized.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Cholera has made its appearance at Nice, and already eight deaths from the disease have occurred there. The officials, fearing a disastrous effect upon the winter season, stoutly deny the existence of the disease and declare that not a single case of anything resembling cholera has shown itself there.

BEYROUT, Sept. Sept. 27.—Great excitement has been caused throughout Syria by the sudden receipt of orders from Constantinople to mobilize the men who have been subject to military duty since 1879. The Mussulmans are distracted over the prospect of being called into active military service. The mobilization is being effected with relentless severity.

Baseball.

Following is the record of the League clubs to date:

WESTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	EASTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	83	21	New York	81	24
Detroit	34	[illegible]	Providence	49	52
Buffalo	38	66	Boston	41	63
St. Louis	35	66	Philadelphia	50	53
Totals	190	219	Totals	221	192

Following is the record of American Association to date:

WESTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	EASTERN CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	74	30	Baltimore	39	66
Pittsburg	55	52	Brooklyn	50	57
Cincinnati	62	46	Athletic	51	56
Louisville	51	57	Metropolitan	41	63
Totals	246	185	Totals	181	242

One Old Woman Kills Another.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Norah O'Brien, aged 70, quarreled with her tenant, Bridget Hennessy, aged 50. Mrs. Hennessy threw Mrs. O'Brien down stairs, causing injuries from which she died in twenty minutes. Mrs. Hennessy fled, but was arrested. The women had both been drinking.

Mormon Purchases in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 28.—It is said that the recent sale of government lands in Chihuahua, on the United States border, is in reality to the Mormons.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Sir Richard Sutton, owner of the Genesta, has sailed for England.

The Chicago board of health will prosecute several dealers accused of selling watered milk.

In Muncie, Ind., while the defendant in a murder trial was on the stand, he went crazy.

William Tierney, 14 years old, has been arrested for setting fire to a seven-story building in Boston. He denies the charge.

Four more Indian chiefs who supported Riel in his recent rebellion have been sentenced to be hung, and several have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Near Xenia, O., a bulldog killed a 4-year-old child and commenced to eat the body, and before the mangled remains could be removed the brute had to be killed.

Representative Morrison is the authority for the statement that the next congress will devote considerable attention to the tariff question. He declines to say what line of action has been agreed upon by the tariff reformers.

The Hinckley civil service case has been thrown out of court in New York. Judge Wallace held that a citizen cannot institute quo warranto proceedings, they can only originate through the attorney general, and in this case the attorney general had not signified that he countenanced the suit.

MR. FLOWER DECLINES.

He Sends a Letter Refusing to Run for the Lieutenant Governorship.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Mr. Flower has mailed the following letter: "To Hon. George Raines, chairman of the late Democratic state convention—Dear Sir: I have learned with regret that the convention over which you lately presided has seen fit to honor me, in opposition to my well known wishes, with the nomination for the position of lieutenant governor of the state on the ground that my nomination is necessary to the success of the state ticket. While I fully appreciate the cordial and unanimous manner in which this nomination is tendered and the sincerity of the sentiment of the convention towards me, I cannot think that the success of the party can be in any way endangered by the presence or absence of the name of any individual upon its ticket, or that there is any necessity for me to take upon myself the serious duties of a position for which I have no inclination. It would be assuming merit and virtue which I do not possess to believe for an instant that I am more potent to assist the party in this matter than other men, who are better qualified by nature and disposition for the office in question. The principles of the Democracy as set out in our platform, the splendid nominations to the other places on the ticket, and the record of the party both in the state and nation will in my opinion carry us to victory. Assuring you, therefore, of my hearty support from the ranks of the Democracy, I respectfully but positively decline the preferment tendered. R. P. FLOWER."

WHERE WARD'S MONEY WENT.

He Says Warner Got $1,400,000 and Fish $800,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Ferdinand Ward told a Sun reporter that he had no intention of committing suicide, and the stories that he was taking chloral with that end in view were all moonshine. Continuing, he said:

"After the failure of Grant & Ward the liabilities were said to be $16,000,000 and the assets $11,000,000—a deficit of $5,000,000. I went to work and prepared schedules showing where their money had gone to and who benefited by it. These schedules were given to Receiver Davies, and he has been in a position right along to make public the names of the persons who received this money. A large part of it found its way into the pockets of Warner and Fish. The former received $1,400,000 and the latter $800,000, as was shown on his trial.

"When I was first brought to this jail I was perfectly willing to receive the same treatment as the rest of the prisoners, but my friends would not hear of this. I had a great deal of work to do, and my lawyers insisted upon having interviews almost every day. So it was decided that I should have a private room, wherein I could work undisturbed and receive my counsel. The papers then said that my rooms cost me $200 a week; later they dropped to $100 a week. I have no reason to keep my expenses here secret. I pay $40 a week for my room. In regard to my business transactions with Mayor Grace I will say nothing, except that we had, at one time, business relations."

Mexican Reforms of Interest to Americans.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 28.—News from the City of Mexico is to the effect that the congress is now fully at work on matters of prime importance to the people, particularly those on the northern border, and in which Americans are also deeply interested. Petitions and letters have been received from both Paso del Norte and El Paso, praying for a reduction of customs duties at the port of Paso del Norte. The documents set forth that as now conducted the customs charges are not only ruinous to the commercial interests and future prospects of the two cities, but work great loss to the government of Mexico and the United States. The same character of petitions are being prepared to be forwarded to the congress of the United States in December. The people are in earnest and the leading citizens of El Paso and Paso del Norte are working hard to have changed for the better regulations and rules which they characterize as rigid, arbitrary, illiberal, unprogressive and uncivilized to a most extreme degree, and which they want greatly modified or abolished in toto.

War on the Chinese in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The sale of a local journal at a reduced price early in the morning and its free distribution later in the day occasioned some surprise here. It was found that each copy of the paper had an article marked with blue pencil which gave in minute detail some alleged horrible revelations of a physician's microscope to prove the Chinese laundry a plague disseminator. As an attack had recently been made on the Chinese laundries by a professional labor agitator, it was at first supposed that the article was part of the movement in opposition to the awarding of contracts to them for washing towels in the departments. Inquiry of the boys handling the papers discovered that they were supplied with all they could take from a laundry owned and run by white people. This unfair method of warfare against the few inoffensive Chinese who are quietly pursuing their vocation in this city does not meet with much favor, and the withdrawal of a considerable portion of custom from the too smart Caucasians is likely to be the result.

An Australian Goes Suddenly Insane.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 28.—Among the arrivals here Friday night was a well-appearing stranger from El Paso, who no sooner alighted on the platform than he began a savage exhibition of blind fury. At a glance it was seen that the stranger was evidently insane. Consequently the crowd moved out of his way as quickly as possible. He sighted a restaurant and struck a bee line for it, and, gaining an entrance, had things entirely his way, the proprietor having fled on his approach. Leaving the restaurant, he proceeded down the street, but had not gone far before he was surrounded by a squad of police, seized, disarmed, bound and carried to jail, where, on searching him, his identity was revealed as Douglas L. Dale, a wholesale piano dealer of Melbourne, Australia. Among his effects were letters of credit and drafts amounting to nearly $10,000. Dale is very violent and will be detained until friends arrive.

Eighty Coal Cars Upset.

READING, Sept. 28.—A wreck occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, near Tuckerton, at a late hour. A down coal train jumped the track and before a signal could be sent out an up train came along and crashed into the wreck. Both engines were badly demolished and about eighty coal cars were wrecked. The tracks were blocked for ten hours.

A Father's Melancholy Journey.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Information has been received here that Samuel N. Brooks will soon start from England to ascertain whether the man Brooks, or Maxwell, held for the murder of Preller, is really his son. It is said if such should prove to be the case, Mr. Brooks will present some important evidence for the defense.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOCIAL LIFE AND PLEASURE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Picnics and Excursions—Love of the Opera—Literature and Sport—Boating. Cricket and Racing—Melbourne "Cup Day."

[Sydney Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.]

Sydney is the hotbed of picnics. Most of the holidays are spent in this way. All along the harbor there are public picnicking grounds, with pavilions and swings. Their name are legion, every available spot being taken up; some, indeed, especially Athol gardens, being scarcely available. A picnic there must keep the picnickers upon the tenterhooks of suspense at luncheon lest cloth and food and glass should go gliding into the water, so very upright is the incline. And then there is Clontarf, which is a natural lawn surrounded by shrubbery and fringed with a miniature beach, shells and all, on which tiny mock waves ripple and sing. Manly beach is also a favorite spot; and then there are Sans-Souci and Pearl bay, Long bay, etc. Every steamer hangs out its destination on holidays painted on canvas strips in "larger than life" capitals, so that verily "he who runs may read." Then again, there are many bays where, though they have no regular picnicking grounds, the quieter-minded people like to go and take their baskets.

Then lest the holiday spirit should flag there are special picnics, such as the bakers' picnic, the drapers' picnic, the butchers' picnic, etc., even down to the undertakers' picnic, of which ghouls' feast there is no record kept as to whether the tables be coffins and the utensils bones, though on the occasion of their first jovial picnic they drank, one and all, "Success to the trade."

A MUSIC-LOVING PEOPLE.

One distinctive mark in Sydney, drawing a line between it and other colonies, is its love of music and the opera. To the Theater Royal on "command night," that is when the governor and his suite are present—and imagine the opera to be one of the most tender, delicate and powerful yet created—the dress-circle is certain to be full of well-dressed people. The stalls, which come next in precedence, will also be full, but here the rule is for walking costume; and behind again come the pit, where the poorer classes assemble, but where it is not unusual for gentlemen to stroll in and stand for an hour.

Above the dress-circle, on such a night, there will be two galleries full of—indeed, overflowing with—"larrikins" (our Australian hoodlums), costless and dirty, and well able to deafen the actors if they chose, but they do not choose. Through the most difficult and delicate trills and murmurs they are absolutely breathless, so intense is their silence, and if, as is sometimes the case, those who should know better begin to giggle and whisper, their demands for silence are imperative and determined. For themselves, they receive and understand every note and bar of the music, let the language be what it will, and should it be their own, there is no allusion put on words too subtle or too elevated thought too obscure for them. They respond, one and all, and instantly; their applause, too, is timed with the perfection of accuracy. Patti herself might stand at their mercy with the certainty that they would interpret her music with unerring aptitude and faithfulness.

LITERATURE AND SPORT.

From music to literature is but a step—but here indifference reaches its climax. Imported works will be read, but the idea that they themselves could give to the world a fresh and vigorous literature never crosses the native mind. If the seed can sprout with all the disadvantages of barren rock and choked soil, well and good. They will permit them to come if they can, but if it dies beneath the fight it is well and good also. The odds are too great. There are no really first-rate magazines in the colonies. They do not pay. A man who can write and must write or expire finds himself suddenly many thousands of miles from the editor or publisher he needs; he looks round in vain for sympathy; then he must begin a heart-sickening posting of matter and waiting months for reply. Or, if he be able he will naturally leave his non-caring native shore and fight the big fight out beneath another flag, and then, careless that they have given their rose (when it looked like a weed) to grow in another garden, they receive his efforts as the genuine imported thing and are glad to read "something that is not Australian rubbish."

Now if this were not a letter, but a school class, we would ask the boys, "What sport is New South Wales most famous for?" And if Australians they would answer to a boy, "Boating," and this is true at present in the shape of a great sturdy black-smith. Sydney actually holds the champion oarsman of the world; physically he is the ideal of Longfellow's "Blacksmith," his muscles undoubtedly being "strong as iron bands," but as yet it remains a point whether in the making of a crack oarsman a [illegible] blacksmith has not been spoiled, not that such a small circumstance would weigh in the balance in the future, for here every boy pants to be either a champion puller or a bushranger, and they take to the water as naturally as eels.

CRICKET AND RACING.

After these two grand ambitions there comes another—to be a cricketer. On Saturday afternoons all the stray bits of common are alive with ragged urchins working hard with bat and ball, and here and there, where the "team" is less ragged and the play-ground is a field instead of a common, a brave calico flag flutters in the breeze. A cricket week is a great week in Sydney. Nothing is spoken of but the scores, and day after day crowds turn in at the wide gates of the Sydney Association ground. It is far from being a pretty ground and the grand stand is far from being an excellent building, but what matter these little drawbacks? Most of "our team" are well known and their success or failure is a personal matter.

If you walk a little further on the same road you will come to Randwick race-course, but this is a more serious affair. Splendid horses are run here and splendid bets made, and we fear some splendid lives lost or plunged in despair as well, but this is an aside only, and we will not be guilty of the bad taste of trying to turn the picture round. Here, as in all things, Sydney compares itself with Melbourne. Both desire to compare and to gain by comparison if possible. In racing matters this is more evident than in others, and here Victoria gains the day. In the first place their race-course far excels that of Sydney. Those who should know have said that "Flemington is the finest race-course in the world." "Cup day" is a general holiday in Victoria. Melbourne overflows for weeks before and after the event. The streets are deserted on that day; few vehicles run in them; few people walk on the pavements; there is but one place in the world on that day, and that is the race-course.

AT THE TABLE.

A LITTLE ADVICE TO THE OMNIVOROUS HUMAN BIPED.

Dyspepsia an Affair of the Mouth Rather Than the Stomach—Some Plain Talk—A Few Rules of Caution.

J. M. Granville, M. D., in Youth's Companion.]

The great and grievous prevalence of dyspepsia among Americans is beyond question in part due to their outrageously unphysiological custom of sipping cold water, and above all, iced water, before and during meals. The cold water cracks the enamel of the teeth and causes them to decay. American dentists excel all other dental-surgeons in building up solid structures of gold to replace the teeth, but that is because the American people outrun all other people in the celerity with which they destroy their natural teeth, and it is the cold, or iced, water that does it.

MASTICATION.

The mouth prepares the food for the process of digestion, and that function really commences with the taking of the victuals between the lips and teeth. The stomach is, practically, a warm chamber, into which the food is received after it has been masticated and mixed with the secretion from the salivary glands, and if the food is not cut up small enough to be readily dissolved, or it has not been sufficiently mixed with an adequate quantity of the fluid which the glands of the mouth secrete, it will decompose instead of being digested, with the result of pains, flatulency and dyspepsia.

As soon as the food is taken between the lips, the task of preparation begins. The morsel is examined, so to say, by tongue and teeth as to its nature and properties. If the sense of taste be acute and natural, that is not blunted by the thickening or deadening effects of chronic inflammation, such as may be set up either by neglect of the teeth and the presence of tartar at their backs, by the habitual use of irritating condiments, or the abuse of lozenges and jujubes taken "for the throat"—a most pernicious practice—or by too much smoking, or the use of undiluted spirit, the presence of anything not fit for food will be readily detected.

CHILDREN'S EATING.

Children possess this faculty of self-protection by taste in a high degree, and those who live the simplest lives retain it the longest. For the sake of health we ought to be careful to preserve the function of taste as long as possible, and in an unsophisticated state. To this end very hot or very cold, very acrid or very sweet, things ought to be avoided, and a habit should be formed and maintained of making nice discriminations of taste as to what we eat and drink. This will have the double effect of developing taste and of preventing the hasty swallowing of food, than which no fault of habit is more mischievous.

It is the fashion to say, "Children bolt their food," but as a matter of fact they do not do so until they have been corrupted by the bad example of their elders, or until the habit has been induced by loose discipline in the conduct of meals. In the nursery, and in the living-room of adult life, meals ought never to be short, and on no account hurried. Children should not be allowed to swallow their food in haste to get to play, and men and women should never hasten through a meal to return to business or enter upon pleasure. Health—without which life is a burden, and certainly not worth living—requires that the omnivorous human biped should cut his food with his front teeth, crush it with his middle teeth, and grind it with his back teeth, and to do this he must eat in a leisurely manner, and even with some thought of what he is doing.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

The mouth process includes the admixture of the saliva with the food, and this is a matter of very high importance. There can be no doubt that the fluid secreted by the glands situated around the mouth is, in the human subject at least, designed to aid the process of digestion. Besides merely moistening the food in the mouth it helps to convert the starch—and potatoes and rice are wholly starch, and most other vegetables to a great extent "starchy"—into sugar.

With a view to enable this process to be properly performed, the food should be allowed to remain in the mouth until it has become thoroughly incorporated with the fluid which that cavity contains during food taking. And here I must take heart to speak very plainly on the subject of this unphysiological waste of the saliva which is caused by frequent smoking. Men who carry a cigar or cigarette in the mouth between meals and indulge in sputation must suffer from indigestion. They are not only throwing away one of the tributary fluids of the process, but they are so debilitating the salivary glands that the secretion they pour out is itself impoverished or perverted.

Without making any pretense of setting out the physiology of digestion, it is thus easy to make plain, and recognize, the fact that dyspepsia is—and must be—an affair of the mouth rather than the stomach. The role the mouth plays in the performance of alimentation is the initial one, and upon the manner in which it is achieved depends what comes afterward.

RULES OF CAUTION.

The question I have now to ask is, does the reader believe what I am trying to tell him? If he does, it only remains to say, "Look to your teeth," "Slowly masticate your food, first cutting it with the front teeth, then crushing it with the jaw, and lastly grinding it with the large, rough, back teeth," and further, "See that you do not depreciate the quality or by waste diminish the quantity, of the saliva."

These are not difficult rules of caution to observe. Yet I am very certain that if they were accepted and acted upon, dyspepsia would be a rare disease. In any case let the young especially lay to heart the lesson that I have tried to teach, and so much advantage to health will accrue that the stomachs of the next generation will find it far less difficult than ours do to discharge their daily duty.

More Than Two Sides.

[John Ruskin.]

I never met with a question yet which did not need for the right solution of it at least one positive and one negative answer, like an equation of the first degree. Mostly matters of any consequence are three-sided or four-sided or polygonal, and the trotting round a polygon is severe work for people any way stiff in their opinions. For myself, I am never satisfied that I have handled a subject properly till I have contradicted myself at least three times.

Ruskin's Ideal Horse-Race.

[Exchange.]

Mr. Ruskin says that "horse-racing should be conducted without whip or spur and only for a laurel crown, without any money." The only race which approaches this ideal takes place in Siena, where the reward for the winning horse consists in a public feast in which the horse is toasted and partakes himself of a bottle of wine.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON

Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo Proposed For Lieutenant Governor.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 28—The News-Bulletin of this city to-day proposes Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket.

Sir Richard Sutton's Cutter Wins Another Cup.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 28.—The yacht Genesta at eleven o'clock was passing in toward the Hook. The weather is so muggy that her time could not be taken as she passed the finish line.

The French Divorce Law.

[Paris Cor. New Orleans Picayune.]

One of the peculiarities of the new divorce law is that the bonds of wedlock are not completely severed even when the court has granted the divorce. To be entirely rid of his or her chains the party in whose favor the divorce is pronounced is required within the period of two months, to cite the other one before the same official who performed the civil marriage between them. Attendance, of course, is not compulsory, but in most cases the citation is obeyed, and monsieur and madame appear once more before Monsieur le Maire in the same Salle des Marriages where they were once pronounced ay nom de la loi, man and wife.

It is not unusual nowadays to witness at the large Parisian mairies wedding and divorce parties at the same time, each waiting their turn, and sometimes there are two or three of each. The former are always in full dress, the brides in white and with orange blossoms in their hair, and everybody is evidently bent on having a good time—the word noce in French is synonymous for a wedding and a spree. The "divorces" also make a point to put on their best clothes on such an occasion, but black is de rigueur for the lady and the ex-husband eschews white gloves. Each comes accompanied by two temoins and their friends and relations. But it is not good form to laugh or cut jokes. And they divide into two groups which take places as far apart as possible at opposite ends of the room.

After a few minutes of waiting, during which the "divorces" remain lugubriously silent, Monsieur le Maire makes his appearance. He wears a tricolor scarf, with tassels around his waist, and the usher shouts, "Stand up!" an order which all obey. The mayor takes up his stand behind a long, green table and begins with the marriages. These do not take long, and then comes the turn of the "divorces." The party draw up in line in front of the table, the four witnesses in the middle, the wife to the right and the husband to the left of the line. The clerk reads the decree of the court as rapidly as he possibly can, and then takes up a collection, just as he had previously done in the marriages, "for the poor of the ward." This done, the mayor says: "In the name of the law we declare your marriage dissolved by reason of the divorce pronounced between you." This ends the comedy, and after exchanging ceremonious bows each go their own way, accompanied by their friends.

An Electricity-Propelled Yacht.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

There are certain drawbacks to the pleasure of yachting that recent inventions will tend to remove. In a sailing-boat calm weather upsets all calculations, and the odor connected with steam craft is always disagreeable, and especially to the ladies. At Millwall, near London, a trial is now being made with a small yacht, which will be propelled by electrical power. The boat is thirty-six feet in length by seven feet in breadth. It is constructed of galvanized steel, lined inside with wood and lead. The accumulators are placed below the floor of the boat, so that with the exception of a small compartment aft for the dynamos, the whole of the space is available for passengers. Two masts and a full suit of sails are also fitted for use when required. It is intended to take the yacht on a trial trip from Dover to Calais, when it is fully anticipated that a good speed will be obtained, and in such a case this new propelling power will be applied to craft of larger dimensions.

The Prisoners' Preference.

[Exchange.]

The regulation, now generally adopted in French model prisons, of permitting the inmates to carry on the employments for which they have a distinct preference, can not always be conveniently observed. Thus, two prisoners the other day, on the usual question being asked, expressed a strong desire, the one to be a shepherd the other a sailor.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer in
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 39.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co
For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed. Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances. Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Raybert, Addis and Hashard, practical plumbers or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1410, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 29.

Reduction
IN
MERINO
UNDERWEAR
For Men, Women and Children from the low grades up to Extra Fine Wool. These goods in many lines are much cheaper than last year. For instance, we sell a real nice soft well-finished
LADY'S VEST for 50 Cents.
That sold Last season at 60 to 65 cts. A very good one at 40 cents, last season's price 50 cents, and other grades reduced in like proportion. NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS received every few days. All of our departments are very full now.
EDSALL'S.

Compton's
PURE Philadelphia
ICE CREAM
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

TO The Public
On and after July 26th,
BUTLER'S
Drug store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY Coal
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
FOR CABINETS.
Hunt & Fisher
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
15 East Front street

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
PURE Candies,
Manufactured on the Premises.
Old Fashioned Molasses Candy
a specialty

Business Cards.

H. N. Spencer, 60 Somerset street,
Grocer & Seedman,
Specialties—Fine Butter, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees and Produce. Good assortment, Rockingham Stone and Earthenware, Flower Pot and Hanging Baskets.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
10 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1397.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 341.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
14 North avenue.
Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc. in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 16 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 330.
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Taylor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

J. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years' feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 24 East Front. 1-26 11

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
and Music. 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mile. Donne of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue.
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demeza's Kindling Wood Establishment. No. 11 Water street. 6-24-12

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 901
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 26 W. Front street. Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy.
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield

A. I. Smalley North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co. of N. Y. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

JUST OPENED!
Retail Department
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies.
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

FREE OF COST.
Call at our store and get a Sample Bottle of KEMP'S BALSAM, for the throat and lungs. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large size 50c. and $1. Respectfully,
R. J. SHAW, 3 East Front street.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
AT
U. B. CRANE
PRACTICAL HATTER.
12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrella etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.
CHARGES LOW.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Pictures Taken, of Adults and Children.
Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged,
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

School Supplies.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
School Books,
of all kinds.
Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.
A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

School Opening.
Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at
ALLEN'S,
23 EAST FRONT ST.
N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

LAING'S HOTEL,
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

FINE
Cabinet Photographs
FOR $3.75 PER DOZ.,
At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Clubs a Specialty

PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.
Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
Wm. L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jno. L. Plummer H. M. Gilligan,
Leon Floreston Hugh Hastings.
A. HOPKINS Prop.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting.
Electric Front Door Bells. Electric Servants Call Bells.
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. S. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York. also P. O. Box 1[illegible], Plainfield, N. J.

FRANK DAY,
(Successor to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS.

[Louise Chandler Moulton, in Harper's Magazine.]

My thoughts go home to that old brown house,
With its low roof sloping down to the east,
And its garden fragrant with roses and thyme,
That blossom no longer, except in rhyme,
Where the honey bees used to feast.

Afar in the west the great hills rose,
Silent and steadfast and gloomy and gray;
I thought they were giants, and doomed to keep
Their watch, while the world should wake or sleep,
Till the trumpet should sound on the judgment day.

I used to wonder of what they dreamed
As they brooded there in their silent might,
While March winds smote them, or June rains fell,
Or the snows of Winter with their ghostly spell
Wrought in the long and lonesome night.

They remembered a younger world than ours,
Before the trees on their top were born,
When the old brown house was itself a tree,
And waste were the fields where now you see
The winds astir in the tasseled corn.

And I was as young as the hills were old,
And the world was warm with the breath of Spring,
And the roses red and the lilies white
Budded and bloomed for my heart's delight,
And the birds in my heart began to sing.

But calm in the distance the great hills rose,
Deaf unto raptures and dumb unto pain,
Since they knew that Joy is the mother of Grief,
And remembered a butterfly's life is brief,
And the sun sets only to rise again.

They will brood, and dream, and be silent, as now,
When the youngest children alive to-day
Have grown to be women and men, grown old,
And gone from the world like a tale that is told,
And even whose echo forgets to stay.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING.

A Profitable Industry Springing Up for Women of Refinement.

[Chicago Tribune.]

As a reporter was passing a shop on the west side he happened to glance through the window and his attention was arrested by the proceedings of a young and pretty girl inside. She had a frame before her, around which she deftly twined moss and small green leaves, and then, as she stepped back to see the effect of her work, tied white roses neatly in the corners. Entering the shop, the proprietor, a blonde young man, was found working up to his elbows in a mass of pretty flowers and leaves. The reporter ventured to say that it was a pity to use such delicate buds so roughly, and the man looked up and said, as he laughed: "Why, these are not real flowers; they're only artificial. There, you may crush up that rosebud as much as you like, but you won't do it much harm. These are not the kind that crumple and decay, as the poet says, though what poet I can't for the life of me say. What's that young woman doing? Why, she's making a 'Gates Ajar' for a funeral party, and as it's got to be delivered to-night she will have to work pretty smart to get through in good time.

"Artificial flower making is quite a new industry in Chicago, but judging from the way it has already taken root I think it will soon be very flourishing. It is purely an exotic, imported from Paris, where there are vast establishments devoted to nothing else but the manufacture of flowers and leaves gathered from every quarter of the globe. These," pointing to a row of large light green leaves, which were marked irregularly by bars of the most brilliant scarlet imaginable—"these are plants which you would think exaggerated in their coloring. The people of Paris thought so when they were first introduced; but they know now that they are merely exact imitations of the Mexican begonia. Imitations of all your rarest American flowers are now to be found in the drawing-rooms of Paris side by side with orchids gathered in Borneo, or perhaps along the almost unexplored headwaters of the Orinoco.

"The most laborious flowers to imitate are rosebuds, callalilies, heliotropes, lilies of the valley, and lilacs. Look at this lilac, and you will see that the little dots of yellow seed have to be put in each separately by a process which is a secret of the trade, and that every minute stem has to be covered with silk just exactly the hue of the stems of the natural flower. Perhaps the pond lily, which has an open calyx, is the easiest of all flowers to imitate. Our flowers are not copied from paintings, but directly from nature. Whenever, for instance, I see a rose that strikes me, I buy it and set to work at imitating it. There are men in France who do this so skillfully that they are fully entitled to be called artists; for to the most delicate appreciation of nature they unite the most delicate manual power of copying nature's handiwork."

"Of course artificial flowers are adapted to household decoration and ornament. Here, for instance, is a large palm which we have just made for a Chicago opera house. You would think that the leaves were made of India rubber, but they are simply French muslin peculiarly sized and prepared. There is a growing demand for artificial flowers for funeral purposes. At this season of the year natural flowers are about as cheap as artificial flowers, but in the winter the artificial flowers are almost 50 per cent. cheaper. Then these flowers, which can not be told from natural flowers at a distance of three feet, have the advantage of being practically everlasting."

Afraid of the Nurse.

[Babyland.]

It is a sure sign that something is wrong, *and very far wrong, when* a child *shows* dread of a nurse—refusing to go to her, crying at sight of her, or remaining cross in her care after she ceases to be a stranger. Such indications may always be accepted as a proof of one of two things. Either the woman is unkind to the little one when out of the mother's sight, or she is deficient in *ability to care for and amuse* him. *In either* case she is unfit for her office. A child who is habitually unhappy cannot grow up strong and healthy.

A Better Style Needed.

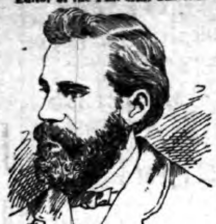
[Exchange.]

It is recommended by The New Orleans Picayune that a better style of citizens be appointed to stand around the railway stations with their mouths open when the emigrant trains go by. At present the newcomers are discouraged by the looks of the delegates now sent, believing them to be the types of the community.

Massacre of Chinese Converts.

The head of the Roman Catholic missions in China reports that 10,000 native converts have been massacred within ten years. Five white missionaries have been lost.

Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.



WILLIAM T. STEAD.

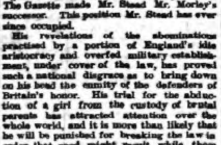
William T. Stead, the editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, is about 40 years of age, a slim, *wiry*, nervous man, with push and energy stamped upon his brow. The son of a Congregationalist minister, he was born at Howden-on-Tyne, and at first floated on the world as junior clerk in a shipping office. As a boy he was passionately fond of reading, especially of history. When a young man he was offered and accepted a position on The Northern Echo, a daily paper published at Newcastle. When John Morley accepted the editorship of The Pall Mall Gazette he chose Mr. Stead as his first lieutenant, and so faithfully and successfully did Mr. Stead fulfill his duties that when Mr. Morley resigned the editorial chair the proprietor of The Gazette made Mr. Stead Mr. Morley's successor. This position Mr. Stead has ever since occupied.

His revelations of the abominations practised by a portion of England's idle aristocracy and overfed military establishment, under cover of the law, has proved such a national disgrace as to bring down on his head the enmity of the defenders of Britain's honor. His trial for the abduction of a girl from the custody of brutal parents has attracted attention over the whole world, and it is more than likely that he will be punished for breaking the law in order that good might result while those who committed the basest of crimes will go scot free.

Where Henry Ward Beecher Preached His First Sermon.

[Special Correspondence.]

BATAVIA, O., Sept. 23.—Few persons passing an old livery stable in this antiquated Ohio village would deem it worthy of notice only as a spot to get away from as speedily as possible. And yet this square wooden building was once the First Presbyterian church, and these very rafters looked down on Henry Ward Beecher, when at the age of 22 he preached his maiden sermon in this place.



WHERE BEECHER FIRST PREACHED.

In 1830 this building was erected, and in 1834 George Beecher, the highly gifted brother of Henry Ward, was chosen its pastor, and it was the opinion of many who knew the brothers that George, had he lived, would have even surpassed his brother Henry as a pulpit orator. While hunting, which was George's favorite sport, he blew into his loaded gun, and it was discharged, killing him instantly. In 1835 Henry Ward, still pursuing his studies, paid a visit during vacation to his brother George, who was then alive. Not feeling well one Sunday morning he requested Henry to take his place in the pulpit. To those who remember his bright boyish face, the sweetness of his voice and the fervor and enthusiasm of his manner, that morning is looked back to as one of the brightest Sabbaths of their lives. It is said that he many times afterwards, while on visits to his brother, preached in this church, but never did his eloquence thrill hearers as did that first sermon in this building, fifty years ago.

WILL M. CLEMENS.

An American Westminster Needed.

[Philadelphia Times.]

There is something more than a proper burial-place and monument for Gen. Grant to come out of that unfortunate discussion *now perplexing the nation. Through it all* the need we have of an American Westminster or Walhalla in which to lay our bravest and honored dead will make itself plain, and perhaps that would be the larger object for which to subscribe without delay. Lincoln, the largest figure of our recent history, sleeps at Springfield, and Washington at Mount Vernon; *others, presidents,* statesmen, poets and scholars, are scattered here and there, and some day, unless brought together, their graves will be forgotten.

America has in its brief history contributed some noble men to history, and it is none too soon to seek a proper spot and temple of the dead in which they all should be buried. Soon the entire continent will be so threaded with railroads that no spot in it will be distant from any other. And in choosing a site for the American pantheon of the future only such feelings and tastes and judgments should be allowed to work as the future can respect and honor. No *spot is too good for Grant and the rest. But* he and his comrades in glory should not be belittled by the out-of-the-way scattered spots in which they are lain.

Experiment with an Egg.

[Scientific Exchange.]

On the 7th of May M. Dareste hung up an egg in a little bag, lying on its side, and marked the upper part of the shell with a little x. The 7th of June he let the egg down, still inclosed in its bag, into a saucepan of boiling water. When hard he cut the egg open. The yolk he found adhering to the membrane, not of the lower, but of the upper shell, and thus was disproved the *common belief that the yolk was heavier* than the white, or albumen.

In the Town Park.

[Punxsutawney Tribune.]

"Begorra," said an Irishman the other day as he gazed over the public square, "sure this must be a healthy town!"

"Why so?" asked a bystander.

"Faith, sor, because there isn't a soign of a grave in the cimetery beyant."

Blood Will Tell.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

Some chillun kain't be teached how ter berhabe darselves. Yer may take de wile turkey's aigs an' hatch 'em out un'er de tamest turkey in de lan', but jes' es soon es de young ones gits big enuff da will rise an' fly erway.

ON CALAIS SANDS.

[Andrew Lang in Magazine of Art.]

On Calais sands the gray began,
Then rosy-red above the gray
The morn with many a scarlet van
Leaped, and the world was glad with May.
The little waves along the bay
Broke white upon the shelving strands;
The sea-mew flitted white as they
On Calais sands!

On Calais sands must man with man
Wash honor clean in blood to-day;
On spaces wet from waters wan
How white the flashing rapiers play—
Parry, ripose and lunge! The fray
Shifts for a while, then mournful stands
The victor; life ebbs fast away
On Calais sands!

On Calais sands a little span
Of silence, then the plash and spray,
The sound of eager waves that ran,
To kiss the perfumed locks astray,
To touch the lips that ne'er said "nay,"
To dally with the helpless hands;
Till the sea in silence lay
On Calais sands!

ENVOY.

Between the lilac and the May
She waits her love from alien lands;
Her love is colder than the clay
On Calais sands!

RELIGION IN INDIA.

A Native's View of the Situation—Christianity and Theosophy.

[Jogindra Nath Bose in Times-Democrat.]

Nowadays few educated young Indians are seen to accept Christianity. Since the year 1864, when Hindoo Thaism acquired a new strength from the accession of the late celebrated Keshub Chunder Sen into its ranks, christianity has been losing all charm for the educated Indians. The missionaries are busy preaching the doctrines of christianity all over India, but few except poor and illiterate men are seen to be caught by their words. The native christians of India belong mostly to the lower classes, who are perfectly incapable of comprehending the highly philosophical doctrines of christianity, and who have accepted it for some earthly benefit rather than for the salvation of their souls.

Many of your readers have no doubt heard of the Theosophical society, and of its leaders, Mme. Blavatsky and Col. H. S. Olcott, both of whom are, I believe, well known in America. The chief object of the association is the cultivation of what is called "Occult Science." Now, the ancient Hindus had a perfect system of this science, on which Sanscrit works are still extant. The Theosophical society preaches the reasonableness and truth of the Hindu system of occult science, and has, therefore, succeeded in obtaining a large number of adherents in all parts of India.

The parent society is established in the City of Madras in southern India, while there are numerous branches scattered all over this peninsula. The total number of the members must not be less than 4,000 or 5,000 people—almost all natives of the soil. The members cherish a deep regard and pay the utmost respect to the leaders, especially to Mme. Blavatsky. The sight of a European lady and an American gentleman expounding the merits of the Hindu system of occult science is unique, and has, therefore, excited the greatest interest throughout the country. The leaders of the society profess to be Buddhists in their religious principles, and are found frequently to expatiate on the superiority of the religion of Buddha. They also accept some Hindu doctrines, such as that of the transmigration of human souls. They have an organ of their own, which is called The Theosophist. It is a monthly journal, which is largely subscribed to in India by the members of the association and the general public.

The Theosophical society has done one great good in India—it has turned the attention of many an educated Indian to the treasures which the literature of their *great ancestors contain.* English educated Indian youths have been in the habit of condemning everything Hindu as unscientific or superstitious, or worthless, and the Theosophical society has been doing much to cure the Indian youth of this wrong habit, and in this work I wish the society all success.

A Floral Design for His Friend.

[Baltimore Herald.]

He hunted up a tony florist on Fifth avenue and told him that he wanted the handsomest floral design that he could get up.

"Money is no object," he said.

"Well, sir, we'll try and suit you," the florist replied, struck with the magnanimity of his customer. "How will something like this do, or this?"

"No, no!" was the reply. "I want something out of the ordinary run—something original."

"Suppose you suggest something then," the florist told him. "We can get it up."

"Well, just get me up a big mound of the finest buds in the market—a big one, mind you. I don't care what it costs. Then put on the top in immortelles these letters:

S. Y. L.

"Certainly, sir; you'll find it to be exactly as you want," the florist responded, and his customer started for the door. Before the latter could go away, however, the florist approached him in a hesitating but curious way:

"Would—ah, you mind letting me—ah, know what those—ah, letters signify? It's certainly a very odd inscription."

"'See you later'—that's all, sir;" and the stricken man walked off, leaving the florist dumb-struck at the bold imagination that had conceived an innovation in memorial designs so original.

He Knew the Proper Time.

[Merchant Traveler.]

"The new Cincinnati pitcher *is an amateur*, you know," said a base ball young man to a scholarly friend.

"Really, I don't know," was the reply, "but why do you say 'amachewer,' when the correct pronunciation is 'amateur'? Don't you know better?"

"Of course I do."

"Then why not do better?"

"Don't you worry yourself about me. When I talk art and beauty and hand painting I say 'amateur,' but when I strike base ball, it's 'amachewar,' and you don't want to overlook it, either."

Diseases Among Bees.

[Scientific Exchange.]

According to Mr. W. H. Harris unwholesome food, defective ventilation and the diffusion of poisonous germs produce among bees about the same result as among the human family. A common and very fatal disease of the bees is dysentery, due to imperfect ventilation and poor winter food.

Austria's Sunday Law.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

A law has been enacted in Austria making the observance of Sunday compulsory. The law, however, contains a clause exempting from its operation Jewish tradesmen and artisans who do no work on their Sabbath.

Whitehall Times: Theoretically and providentially it is better to be kicked by respectability than to be kicked by vulgarity.

The Bee Hive,
(a doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
SPECIAL OFFER.
Kid Gloves
Tan, Brown, Slates and Black. 49 cts.
Every Pair Warranted.
Underwear
FALL AND WINTER
A complete stock and Bee Hive Prices are sure to tell.
Ladies' Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy at 25, 35, 40, 45 cts, etc.
Men's Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy, at 25, 45, 48, 62, 75 cents, etc.
Children's Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy, 16 inch at 13c and rise of 3c per size.
Scarlet Goods—Ladies' 73c, Gent's 69c.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Cashmere Hose.
Children's Cashmere Dresses $1.
Comforters 79c up.
Germantown Wool 9c per Hank.

JUST RECEIVED
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS
NEW STYLES, AND
VERY LOW PRICES
CARPETS
New Fall Patterns in Body Brussels Tapestry Ingrain and Rag Carpets at the Lowest Prices at
POPE BROS.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 122

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER.
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 100 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 828.

J. P. Laire & Co.
(Successors to Berry and Thorn)
FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE.,
Offer to the Public
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
Stoves & Ranges.
Also Harness Blankets, Whips, etc.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers & Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations.
PICTURE MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. B. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 66 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street
Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-12.

R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building. Plainfield, N. J
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O. BOX 1307.

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self-Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

Underwear
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
We are offering bargains in underwear as follows:
Gents' Heavy Coarse Shirts 25 cents.
" Finer Quality " 35 "
" Extra Heavy Merino 42 "
" Fine Half Wool 49 "
" Heavy Silver Gray 60 "
" Fine Medicated Red 90 "
" All Wool White 55 "
Good Heavy Merino Shirts 3 for $1.
Ladies' Misses' and Children's underwear in great variety.
SPECIAL.—18 yards of Heavy Canton Flannel for $1. At
Boehm's,
7 WEST FRONT ST.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners & Practical Plumbers

Heater Work a Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

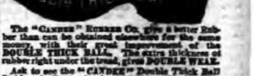
DIXON'S
ICE CREAM,
All Flavors,
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 15.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

"CANDEE" ARCTICS
—WITH—
DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Two Years
TEST.
CANDEE
Double Thick Ball

The "CANDEE" RUBBER Co. give a better Rubber than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money, with their great improvement of the DOUBLE THICK BALL. The extra thickness of rubber right under the tread, gives DOUBLE WEAR.
Ask to see the "CANDEE" Double Thick Ball Rubbers in Boots, Arctics, Overshoes, Alaskas, &c.



A. WILLET,
NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
& Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 50. 6-19-12

A FINE LINE
OF
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Ready Made CLOTHING
A large variety of Gents'
Neck and Underwear.
300 Different patterns of cloths to be made to order for the Fall and Winter season can be had at the lowest prices at
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
A Reduction of 10 per cent on Summer Goods.

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No 103 PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

FOR SALE–On account of death of the owner a fine carriage and saddle horse, sound and kind. Also a good milch cow. Enquire of Mrs. John Roberts at Mr. C. Schepflin's, Dunellen, New Jersey. 29-3

FOR SALE–At half cost, horse, nice years old, sound and kind. Top phaeton and harness. Would sell separate. Apply at 145 E. Front.

WANTED–At the Plainfield Steam Laundry, East Third street, two young women to work at shirt ironing. 28-3

WANTED–A German girl of about sixteen years, to assist in general housework. Address with references, Pleasant House, care of EVENING NEWS. 9-28-6

BOARD–Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 635. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange.–A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 50x 150 feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12

WANTED–Middle-aged, settled woman, for general housework. No objections to a good woman with one child. G. H. U., P. O. Box 223, Plainfield.

A STORE and three offices to let 45 North avenue Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-16tf

TO LET–Furnished rooms for gentlemen only, Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

MRS. MARTIN'S MAGIC RENOVATOR for removing grease from any material, however delicate the shade, cleans crape and laces, raises the nap on velvet, etc. Sold at the drug stores, and at Mrs. E. J. Martin's dressmaking parlors 53, East Front street. Price 25 cents. Agents wanted. 9-29-30

ALBERT SMITH, Manufacturer of Iron Railings, Columns, Wrought Iron Girders, Book Safes, Doors, Shutters, Glass Gratings, Cresting for Roofs, Bolts, Awning Frames, Fire Escapes, etc. All kinds of Blacksmithing. Jobbing promptly attended to. 73 New Jersey R. R. avenue, Newark, N. J. 9-5-6

DANCING SCHOOL of Prof S. Dennstaedt, of New York, now open at Laing's Hall Plainfield, N. J. Classes for Misses and Masters, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 4 to 6 p. m. Classes for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 p. m. Terms: 12 class lessons, $6; 20 class lessons, Ladies $10; Gentlemen $12. Payable on entering the class. Private lessons $2 each. References–D. Kingsland; Col. Chas. Wright, A. M. Peekskill, N. J.; Decker Brothers, 33 Union Square; C. D. Tiffany, the Jeweler, Union Square; Hon. Judge David McAdam, 338 20th street, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Van Vliet, Prospect avenue, Plainfield; Hon. T. M. Francis, Editor and Proprietor of the Troy Times. 9-24-90

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees, Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 9-10-60

MUSIC. J. P. Fiacler, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1392, Plainfield. 4 10 f

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

Professional Cards.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours–7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 58.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Fairworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 2-13-90

WILLIAM B MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homoeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal Arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1080.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons, For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others, P. O. Box, 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer In
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 89.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	53	6 a. m.	65
9 a. m.	63	9 a. m.	68
12 m	73	12 m.	73
3 p m.	80	3 p. m	83

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5.55 a. m	Sunrise	5.55 a. m
Sun Sets	5.45 p. m.	Sun Sets	5.45 p. m.
Moon Rises	9.34 p. m.	Moon Rises	p. m.

Chronological Events.

Michaelmas Day–Lord Nelson born 1758.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be slightly cooler and from partly cloudy to cloudy, with occasional rain.

JOTTINGS.

–"Burr Oaks" to-night at Music Hall.

–The G. A. R. drum corps paraded the streets of this city last evening.

–Ground was broken to-day on Craig Place for Peter Bennett's new house.

–The Band of Hope will meet in Reform Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 p. m.

–The popular G. A. R. drum corps of this city have been engaged to render some of their accurate beats in some of the scenes of *the picturesque* American drama of "Burr Oaks" to-night at Music Hall.

–A spiritualistic camp meeting which had been in progress on the summit of the mountain back of Westfield, concluded Sunday afternoon, with an address from Judge *Daily, poems written by spirits and the narration* of experience.

–Those who go early can secure good seats at Reform Hall this evening, to see and hear the only "Rock Harmonicon" in the world, and the Till Family from the *Crystal Palace* in *London* in their songs. See the advertisement.

–The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church are making arrangements for a "New England Supper" and "Old Folks' Concert," to be given on Thursday and Friday evenings, November, 5th and 6th. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

–Prof. Dennstaedt, whose notice appears elsewhere, is meeting with greater success than he anticipated. All the classes he originally started are full, and nearly enough applications have been received to form a new class, which will be organized next Thursday evening.

–The first annual meeting of the Presbyterial Home Mission Society will be held in the Crescent Avenue Church Wednesday, Oct. 7th, at 10:30 a. m. The morning session will be given to reports, the afternoon to addresses, and in the evening there will be a popular meeting, addressed by prominent speakers. Mrs. W. E. Honeyman for the Com.

–Mrs. E. J. Martin is an enterprising Plainfield woman, who when misfortune overtook her husband in business, got her wits to work, and devised an article, referred to in our Special Notices, which is meeting with much favor with women. She has succeeded in securing a *large sale for it* in New York, where it has been tested and its merits have become known.

–Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week will witness at the Casino Rink a clever troupe of eight vocalists and instrumentalists, known as the Venetian Troubadours, in the costume peculiar to their native land. They have appeared in the principal capitals of Europe. Also the only lady mandolin player known in the United States. Saturday afternoon a children's school matinee *will be given, at which the same artists will* appear.

The Vocal Society Meeting.

The Plainfield Vocal Society held their first regular meeting of the present season *last evening and was largely attended*, particularly by ladies.

Mr. E. J. Fitzhugh of Brooklyn, the conductor, was present, and several familiar glees, including the "Miller's Wooing," were sung. The assemblage then resolved itself *into a business meeting, Mr. W. W. Howland*, President, in the chair.

Mr. Howland stated that in order to take up the work this year, the sum of $1,300 was necessary to defray the current expenses in the plainest way, and to carry the work on *as it was carried on last year, $1,700* would be necessary, while there has been but $700 subscribed.

The officers of the association had found great difficulty in getting subscriptions from the fact that the acoustic qualities of Stillman Hall last season materially affected the society's efforts, and that people preferred to spend their money to attend the large number of excellent attractions promised to appear at the Hall during the season.

It was decided to hold weekly meetings Monday evenings *instead of Tuesday evenings*, provided the subscription list is assured.

The Constitution and By-Laws were amended and altered, and adopted in the changed form, after which the meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Dr. Petrie of Jersey City visited a patient last night and left his horse and gig standing outside. Two men jumped into the gig and drove off. Policeman McBride saw them and gave chase. The thieves escaped and the officer secured the gig.

MC ALL MISSION WORK.

Meeting of Ladies in the Y. M. C. A. Hall to Organize an Auxiliary Branch.

Pursuant to a call published in Saturday's issue of the EVENING NEWS, a large number of ladies assembled in the Y. M. C. A. Hall yesterday afternoon at half-past three to talk respecting the McAll Mission in France. The meeting was called to order at the appointed time by Dean Rodman, rector of Grace church, who also made the opening prayer. Mrs. Milliken of this city then introduced Madame Le Gay, a lady recently from the field, who spoke about an hour upon the subject. During the course of her remarks, she said she was not in the habit of addressing audiences, but she would drop all personalities and do the best she could. She then spoke of the Communs in France, and said that the residents there knew that they had been taught in the wrong religion and rebelled against it. She said that Mr. McAll was passing through the city of Paris in 1871 distributing tracts, and that he and his wife dropped into a cafe and distributed some to the men present, and that one of them was so inspired with the good work that he coaxed Mr. McAll to come to France and preach to them. Mr. McAll did so, and in 1871 established the first hall. This was crowded nightly, and he kept on erecting halls, until now there are 36 in and about Paris, and 94 in all throughout France. Many of these buildings *have nothing but the scratch coat of* plaster on the walls and the greatest simplicity is shown for want of funds. It took a long time to make people believe that it was not a scheme to defraud them out of their money; but finally they commenced to *attend in droves*. When the Mission was first opened, permission had to be obtained from the police to hold meetings in it, but that is now done away with. They hold three meetings every day, and all are largely attended. They hold Sunday School on Thursday, as the children as a general thing attend a festival of some kind on Sunday. She said that literature was very scarce in France; that in a Sunday School of over 300 there was only one book in the library. The total attendance for the year was 515,582 in the city of Paris. She said Mr. McAll depends a great deal on the French pastors for assistance in the work, and that the Mission was in want of bibles and moral literature of every description.

Madame Le Gay then introduced Mrs. Chase of Philadelphia, the President of the American McAll Association. She said, God has given us people in America a sacred trust in putting this work into our hands, and the Bible shines like an illustrious star in these people's eyes. She said the American McAll Association was organized in 1883 in Philadelphia, and now twenty-eight auxiliaries are in existence in the United States, and these auxiliaries last year sent $22,000 to France to assist in the work. She suggested that an auxiliary be *formed* in Plainfield and that a committee be appointed *to further the organization*.

After some further discussion a committee, to consist of the wives of the pastors of the various churches was selected. Mrs. Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes was chosen as Chairman and Mrs. Milliken as Secretary pro tem. The *meeting then adjourned to meet again in* one week, at a place chosen by said committee.

STATE NOTES.

The annual State Convention of Universalists will be held at Goodluck, Ocean county, October 14th and 15th.

The Salvation Army excitement at Vineland has subsided. But two or three members are now left of the detachment.

Cars will be run on the elevated cable road at Hoboken this week, but it will not *be opened to the public for a month.*

The Central Baptist Association of New Jersey will celebrate its fifty-seventh anniversary at Baptisttown, Oct. 14 and 15.

At the request of citizens of Mount Holly, Burlington county, the Postmaster General has designated that place as a special delivery office.

The hotel of James Titus, at White House, was robbed early on Friday of $15 in cash, a lot of whisky and cigars and a quantity of clothing.

Thieves boarded Dr. J. H. Voody's yacht, Naushon, lying at the foot of Jersey avenue, yesterday, and stripped her of everything that was portable.

The American Telegraph and Telephone Company is building a new trunk line between Philadelphia and New York, via Mount Holly, Freehold and Perth Amboy.

Charles Gordon, alias Dr. Clark, who robbed a number of physicians' offices in Jersey City, was yesterday convicted of larceny in the Hudson County Court of Sessions.

Lizzie Lee, the young woman who attempted to drown herself in the canal at Jersey City, tried to jump from the Morgan street dock on Friday morning but was seized and arrested.

The semi-centennial of the Presbyterian church at Dover will be celebrated next Sunday, and the Rev. Dr. Megie, who occupied the pulpit for the first thirty-eight years, will preach the principal sermon.

Heirs of one Silas Swain, who once owned Five Mile Beach, now Holly Beach City and Anglesea borough, are after the property. It is claimed that only "whalers' rights," were granted to the Cresse family, who recently were the recognized owners of the property.

The First Regiment New Jersey Cavalry Veteran association will hold its nineteenth annual reunion at the State street house in Trenton on October 1, to which all of the survivors are especially invited to attend. There are but two survivors of this historical regiment residing in Union county, Mr. C. E. Cook of the Elizabeth postoffice, who is vice president of the association, and Mr. C. Cadot, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad.

A fire broke out in J. Bull's blacksmith shop, Bayonne, Sunday night, and Chief of Police Van Baskirk tolled the bells. The volunteer firemen responded quickly, but many of them were drunk and interfered with the others, and this caused a general fight. Although none of them were badly injured, while they fought the building was allowed to burn to the ground. The citizens are determined to have a paid fire department, and not intrust their lives and property to the volunteers.

Central Railroad Statistics.

At the first hearing of the case on petition of the Central Railroad for a revocation of the lease of its property to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, testimony was admitted showing the financial relations of the two companies. The answer of the Reading shows that it was in default for the rental of the Jersey Central property $895,123. The treasurer of the New Jersey Central Company produced a list of obligations in which the Reading was in arrears on September 1, 1884, amounting to $419,759. The amount of accrued rent for the eighteen months ending Sept. 1, 1884, was $6,377,315, including five dividends to be paid on that date. Up to Dec. 1, 1884, the Central had received from the Reading in cash, $7,072,708. This included the amount of $60,000 paid by the Reading on Oct. 1, 1884, on the principal of the car trust. There was paid by the Central Railroad for interest, etc., before June 1, $5,298,117. The rent due and unpaid from the Reading to the Central on December 1, 1884, was $1,024,376. On June 1, 1885, the amount due on account for rental was $2,379,770, and on Sept. 1, 1885, it was $2,695,-826. *At that time the Reading also* owed the Central $558,200 on account of car trust, adjustment bonds and other obligations The Assistant Comptroller of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company testified that the assets transferred by *the lease had a nominal par value of* $5,000,000, and the materials and supplies were appraised at $1,002,306. The Reading Company has received $600,000 debenture bonds from the Central. The witness said that the outstanding receivers' certificates on November 1, 1884, amounted to $1,700,000, the difference of $357,900 having been paid by the Central Railroad Company out of funds received from the Reading. To indemnify the Receiver against loss the Reading placed in his hands $3,000,000 of its bonds and all the unencumbered assets of the Central that passed under the lease, amounting to about $4,000,000.

Girls on a Lark.

(From a Victim.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:–Two young ladies, residing on Somerset street, accompanied by the two small sisters of one, caused quite a sensation in North Plainfield last evening by appearing in disguise, one as a man. They called at several houses. At one where the folks were out, the visitors lifted the gate from its hinges. They also frightened four ladies on Warren avenue, near the old school house. Where was our brave marshal!

PERSONAL.

Miss *Lillie* Blanchard of Somerset street is visiting friends in New York.

George Gates of Summit spent yesterday with friends on Somerset street.

Miss Dora Marston of Basking Ridge is visiting friends on Duer street, North Plainfield.

Miss Sarah Lobaitz of Springfield, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. David Boehm on West Front street.

Ex-Mayor Maxson and President French have been invited to address a mass meeting at Rahway, Friday evening.

John F. Wilson of North Plainfield, has charge of the New Jersey Central Railroad coal arrangement. He is also engaged in business in New York city.

Messrs *T. O. Doane, W. H. Voorhees*, and W. R. Cock, left this city to-day to attend the Firemen's Relief Convention, which is to convene at Atlantic City to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. T. B. Bowers, agent for what is *termed Manburg & Overton's great London* and New York success, "The Wages of Sin," was in town to-day arranging for that company's appearance at Music Hall, October 5th.

Rev. Alexander Miller, pastor of the Dunellen *Presbyterian Church*, has been confined to his home for nearly a month past *with typhoid fever*. Dr. Fritts of this city is attending him. Rev. Mr. Honeyman preached in his church for him last Sunday.

Samuel J. Moore, Andrew J. Gilmore and *Robert E. Percy of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, arrived in Plainfield, yesterday, to take up their residence permanently here. They are the first of the detachment of about twenty men some of whom are named and have families, and all coming from Poughkeepsie *to Plainfield, engravers connected* with the new industry to be located in the Rockfellow building and to begin operations next Thursday. Mr. Edward Love, the proprietor, arrived to-day, with another batch of his force.

Ex-Mayor Randolph, at 13 years of age left *school and engaged as a clerk in a Newark* clothing store, where he remained about one year, and then entered the employ as an office boy in the railroad office, in which during the period of some twenty-five years, a friend says, he gradually arose step by step *to the Treasurership, the position* commanding a salary of $16,000 per year. He has prided himself on having been employed in but two places during his lifetime. Locally his standing in this community, in which he has always resided, is attested in his election *as Mayor*, although he was defeated for re-election, having made so many enemies through his aggressive though well-intended course. A few months ago, feeling that a change would be beneficial to his health, he resigned his position of Treasurership, which he had long and faithfully held. He prided himself that although he had handled millions of the company's funds, he had never handled a dollar dishonestly, nor had any errors in his accounts. Before resigning he had become interested in cattle speculation in the far West, and bought a half interest in The Central Times of this city. His Western venture promised a fortune, but it was feared that unless he recovered $30,000 stolen from him recently he would be seriously crippled, which at his time of life, (a friend says he is about fifty years old,) would be very severely felt. There is talk that a small portion of the money has been recovered. Mr. Randolph has a large and most interesting family, who still reside in this city. His mother is a Mrs. Crane, a pleasant and hale old lady, residing in Newark.

PATRICK HENRY.

Some Pen Sketches of the Great Virginia Orator.

VI.

[Contributed by Hon. Chas. Place of North Plainfield to the Somerset Unionist-Gazette.]

As I draw these sketches to a close I must pass over very many acts of importance in the early life of Mr. Henry, wherein his masterly mind was brought into requisition *in shaping the Revolution in its incipiency*, which so greatly effected the destinies of the then struggling, oppressed colonies. It was claimed by many of his friends that he was superceded by others in his plans of forming the Revolutionary army in Virginia, because they were jealous of his work in that direction. He had been commissioned a Colonel of Virginia militia. Congress was in session, and his name was before that body, and being urged by his friends as Commander-in-Chief of the whole Virginia forces. But, for some cause, Congress only commissioned him "Colonel of the first battalion of Virginia forces in the army of the United Colonies."

Observing the manner which he would be treated in all probability in the future, by such congressional action, he not only refused to accept the Continental commission, but at once resigned his command of the Virginia militia. He had well earned a chief command, in doing more than any other man in Virginia to organise the militia, and it was but natural he should refuse to submit to the jealousies which were having their influence, and which, to his mind, were casting reflections upon his competency as a military commander.

His highest aim, however, was to save his country, and free it from British tyranny. *He, therefore, did not falter in his course*, though ill-treated by Congress, and went forward undismayed to perform his duty as a true, loyal American. When he took leave of his command, and wrote his *farewell* letter to his comrades in arms, the true spirit of the man became *manifest*. He said, "I am unhappy to part with you. I leave the service, but I leave my heart with you. May God bless you, and give you success and safety, and make you the glorious instruments of saving our country." At once he came to the front in civil life, with the expressed feeling that he could more effectually serve his country in the public counsels, than in the fields of military strife. And well he did. King George had declared that the American colonies must be made to submit to the British claim of taxation. The people were determined not to submit to what meant tyranny.

Resistance came at once, and the Colonies were declared to be in a state of rebellion. Mr. Henry was chosen member of a convention in Virginia, which met on the 6th day of May, 1776, composed of true, loyal, aggressive, determined men, the equal of which had never before gathered in the Colonies. He at once became the strongest man in that body, though many great men were serving with him. At that time Virginia had no governor. Lord Dunmore, who had been governor, had abdicated the chair of government. The convention selected Mr. Henry, and he was inaugurated as the first loyal governor of Virginia, which important trust he accepted.

The times called for a great man. His letter of acceptance was a brilliant, masterly, fiery one, showing conclusively his greatness, and that he was the proper man for the place. His time, his money, his talents were spent in behalf of his struggling country. If men, either in civil or military life, evinced any disposition to falter in their duty or waver in their opinions or acts, then American Independence was not worth the terrible struggle through which they were passing to obtain it. Patrick Henry poured forth his eloquence for his country with such power that these men grew strong, and with renewed vigor and energy, followed him, as he led them hopefully through those trying times.

His personal magnetism was great. It drew around him those who were incredulous and weak. It filled them, as by magic, with the fire of patriotism, and they could not resist the spirit of freedom which he imparted to them. Thousands who trembled at the magnitude of the undertaking of conquering powerful Great Britian, fell in line, and did noble service throughout the Revolution, who, had there been no Patrick Henry in Virginia to lead and inspire them with the cause he had so deeply at heart, would undoubtedly have been found fighting with the enemy against the freedom they all longed to obtain.

I fear few of us, living in this day, realize what this great man did for the country, through those trying times. We may praise our Washington, as we should, with never ending praises, but let us not forget that to Patrick Henry, more than to any living man of that day, are we indebted for the blessed Republican institutions which we now enjoy.

Jeremiah Gallagher, a laborer of Bergen Point, while drunk last Friday evening, selected the ballast between the New Jersey Central Railroad tracks at Twenty-fifth street, Bayonne, for his bed. Ten minutes later train No. 94, the 7.30 p. m. way train from New York, left the Centreville depot and passed over Gallagher, who was discovered by the engineer. The train was stopped and the frightened train hands ran back to find that Gallagher was not dead but sound asleep. He was roused and turned over to Officer Russell, who permitted him to finish his siesta at Police Headquarters.

Chief of Police Fitzgerald and Justice *Lefferts* were arraigned in the Court of Quarter Sessions in New Brunswick, yesterday to answer charges of larceny and extortion. They pleaded not guilty, and Oct. 7 and 8 were set for the trial. Fitzgerald is charged with the larceny of $40 from the Mayor and Common Council in September, 1884, extorting money May 9, 1885, and with assault and battery on Constable Strong in September, 1884. Lefferts is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses in October, 1884, and of extortion in two cases in August, 1885.

Mrs. Charles Doremus, of Elizabeth, is visiting her brother, Dr. Wm. A. Clark, in Trenton. *While she* was asleep yesterday her four year old daughter secured from her dress pocket three quarter-grain opium pellets and swallowed them. The little one became violently ill and, despite the best efforts of Dr. Clark and several other physicians, was in a critical condition at a late hour last night.

MUSIC HALL.
TUESDAY, EVE'NG SEPT. 29,
Second Season and continued success of the picturesque romantic drama, entitled
BURR OAKS
By Messrs. D. K. and M. O. Higgins.
AN AMERICAN STORY IN FIVE ACTS.
Powerful Cast! No Increase in Prices.
Scenery Extraordinary.
Sale of Seats at Shaw's and Reynolds' beginning Saturday, September 26.

Casino Skating Rink.
COMING
Europe's Latest Novelty,
THE
8 Venetian Troubadours 8
THE
GREAT MUSICAL WONDERS
as they appeared in all the principal cities in Europe in their
NATIVE COSTUME.
THE ONLY
LADY MANDOLIN PLAYER
In this country will appear
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
OCT. 1, 2 & 3
And Saturday afternoon, October 3, in a special school children's matinee Notwithstanding the great expense the management has gone to in engaging the Venetian Troubadours (eight in number) the prices will remain as usual, Rink open every day from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. General evening admission 15 cents. Afternoon 10 cents. A Full BRASS BAND in attendance every evening and Saturday Matinee. Absolutely no Free List.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry
ESTABLISHED 1877
EAST THIRD STREET
A. G. Thorn, Prop.
Laundrying in all its branches.
Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.
Central Branch Laundry office at E. M. Laing's, 5 Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

REFORM HALL,
TUESDAY EVE'NG, SEPT. 29,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
The Reform Club.
FIRST
American Tour
OF THE
TILL FAMILY
ENGLISH VOCALISTS
AND
INSTRUMENTALISTS
COMPOSING
The Rock Band
CONCERT COMPANY.
Tickets 25 and 35 cents, at French's Clothing Store, W. B. Maxson's Law office, and the drug stores.

ENTERTAINMENT
IN BEHALF OF THE
Children's Home
The Original
FISK
Jubilee Singers
In the
PARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
THURSDAY, OCT. 1.
At 8 P. M.
TICKETS............50 cents
RESERVED SEATS............75 Cents
On sale at the drug stores of R. I. Shaw and H. P. Reynolds, or by any of the lady managers of the Children's Home.

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue,

Executor's Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE
T. J. Gillies, Auctioneer, will sell at Public Sale on Thursday, Oct. 1st, at four o'clock p. m., on the premises, No. 20 Duer street, adjoining corner of Emily street, North Plainfield, The well-built two story and attic house containing seven rooms and open attic with slate and pediment roof; cemented cellar under the whole house; a good yard, with carriage house and stable; the lot is 50 feet front and rear by 147 feet deep; sale positive; no postponement. The property of the late Sarah Staats, deceased.
Thomas Staats, Wm. H. Shotwell } Executors.
Terms easy and made known on day of sale. 21-22-28-29

DO NOT Wait to be solicited.
THE PLAINFIELD
District Telegraph
AND
Fire Alarm Co.,
Will open on or before Oct. 1, their
CENTRAL OFFICE
5 EAST FRONT STREET.
opposite Park avenue
Now being fitted up.
The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once. P. O. Box 580.
W. H. PAGE, General Manager.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK,
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-20-2m

CALL AND EXAMINE
A. M. Griffen's
Stock of
Fire Place Heaters, Furnaces
Ranges and Stoves.

Plumbing and Sheet Iron Work.
13 EAST FRONT ST.
Telephone Call 6.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,
Wall
Paper
WINDOW SHADES
of all grades.
INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
221 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.
GEO. F. BROWN
P.O. Box 1004, Plainfield, N. J.

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9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store Long practical experience.

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Job Printing of all kinds at reasonable rates

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE. 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
5 27 a. m.	6 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m.
5 42 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 14 "
6 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 29 "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 37 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 19 "
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	12 39 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 p. m.
9 58 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 16 "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
1 33 p. m.	2 27 p. m.	3 45 "	4 34 "
2 01 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
2 25 "	3 00 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
2 57 "	3 45 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 50 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 18 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 53 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 32 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 02 "
7 02 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 38 "
7 38 "	8 20 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 00 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
11 "	12 30 a. m.	9 30 "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 22 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.00 8 41, 10 33, 11 27 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 30, 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 m 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 7 00 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27. a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 25, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 25, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 40, 3 35, 4 00 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 20, 7 05, 7 35, 8 15, 9 30, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 50 a. m., 12 10, 3 35, 4 20, 5 35, 7 10, 9 15 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 20, 10 19, 11 59 a. m., 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 22, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 6 08 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 7 45,* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

A question of much interest to business men was involved in the case of Van Wyck vs. Horowitz, decided at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court by Judge Westbrook. The plaintiff in this case sought to restrain the defendant, a former employe of his, from using in advertisements and on signs the words "late with James P. Van Wyck" (refering to the plaintiff). Judge Westbrook granted an injunction and said: That which belongs to a person is his own, and nothing is more completely the property of a man than his name. No person can use it without its owner's consent. * * * * The view thus expressed may at first be deemed radical, but it seems to me to be a clear deduction from fundamental principles. Of what avail is character or long continued business, large expenditure to make it known, and a name—more strictly property than a trade-mark—if all can be turned or partially turned to another's benefit by tacking that name to or combining it with that of another individual so as to conspicuously advertise that to or with which it is so tacked or combined? If the defendant in his business cards, advertisements and signs had used a trade-mark belonging to the plaintiff which the trade-mark represented, the violation of the rights of the owner of the trade-mark would be conceded. The present case is stronger. The name of the plaintiff represents himself and his business only, and is even more fully and completely his than a trade-mark, and its use therefore by the defendant to give character to his own cannot be sustained. It is, unless its owners consent has been obtained, just as unlawful as the wrongful using, as has been before stated, of another's personal property. The distinction between the two cases—the use is actual in both—is physical only. The one takes a physical object or thing; the other takes and uses, not a physical object or thing, it is true, but a something which, though not tangible, is as really and completely property as the other. In short, the so-called radical thought is simply the conclusion and application of the fundamental principle that one man cannot lawfully take and use the property of another without and against the consent of its owner. There is another thought in connection which though perhaps covered by the line of argument just presented, is still of sufficient importance to warrant a separate statement. The defendant in his answer also expressly concedes that 'the jewelry store' owned by the plaintiff 'has a distinctive and well known repute as such.' This repute of his business is also clearly the property of the plaintiff, with which the defendant should not intermeddle." The Albany Law Journal a very able legal authority, criticises Judge Westbrook's decision, declaring that the defendant had a right to refer to his former connection with the plaintiff and to get any good from it that he could. It says he would certainly have a right to tell the old patrons and the public about it, and that he may do it by advertising. The question cannot be deemed settled in New York until this case or some other involving the same point has been reviewed in the court of last resort in the state.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

A FIERCE RIOT IN MONTREAL CAUSED BY SMALLPOX.

The Police Perfectly Powerless, and the Mayor Asks that the Streets be Cleared at Any Cost—A War of Races Feared.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—Compulsory vaccination was commenced here yesterday. The idea of stringent measures being employed has exasperated the French population at the east end of the city. In the morning there was a riot at the branch health office in that district. A smallpox placard had been posted next door, and 500 or 600 French Canadians gathered round it, hooting, yelling and threatening the health officers. The placard was torn down and trodden under foot and the mob stoned the office, breaking the windows. The police were sent for and subdued the crowd.

Your correspondent traversed the whole of the worst infected districts. Not a single warning placard could be seen, all having been torn down by the people as soon as posted. It looks as if the law could only be carried out by the aid of military, and there is some talk of applying for soldiers. The number of cases in the city is estimated at 4,000, and it is commonly believed that Montreal is a doomed city. The authorities are helpless. Deaths are occurring at the rate of 300 a week, and not a doctor has been hired by the corporation to give medical aid to the poor.

The feeling against compulsory vaccination culminated at last in a riot. Nine hundred or 1,000 French Canadians gathered at No. 422 St. Catherine street, where the branch health office for the east end of the city is situated, and broke in the windows, tore down the doors, smashed the counter, and generally demoralized the place. After completing the ruin of the building, the mob, now greatly augmented in numbers, proceeded to the drug store of Beridon Brothers, at the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine streets, which they took for the store of Alderman Gray, the medical health officer. In twenty minutes the ruin of this store was complete. Windows were smashed and doors destroyed; counters inside were ruined and the furniture was broken.

The mob proceeded to the city hall, where they evidently intended mischief from expressions uttered. "To —— with the council," "Kill the vaccinators," "Burn the town," "Hang the English —— —— ——," were heard on every hand. Arriving at the city hall the crowd began a furious onslaught on the public buildings. The Central police station is here located, but few policemen were present, most of them being at the east end of the town, where a riot had been anticipated. Stones were thrown, and soon every window in the spacious structure was broken. Revolvers were drawn and some twenty shots were fired, when the police appeared, they at once returning the fire. No one was injured, so far as can be learned at this hour. The mob now numbered several thousand and it was not until the entire police force of the city had been telephoned for that the mob was driven off. The officers surrounded the building, prepared to defend it. The mayor in the meantime, had been sent for, and was busy detailing special policemen to protect the lives and property of citizens.

The crowd now left the vicinity of the city hall, and proceeded down St. James street to Victoria square, where the large building occupied by The Daily Herald is situated. Here some 2,000 or 2,500 roughs had gathered, and in a twinkling the windows of the establishment were smashed in with stones and clubs. The volley was returned by the pressmen. The police having been telephoned for, a squad of fifty under Chief Paradise came to the scene, and after a hard fight dispersed the mob, who went up the street vowing vengeance on "the d—d English paper which favored vaccination." Then the crowd went to Alderman Grenier's house. The alderman has always been a firm supporter of the vaccination theory. The mob demolished everything about the premises which was breakable. Then they went to Dr. La Chappelle's house. He is a member of the provincial board of health. They broke his windows, and repeated their riotous acts at the house of Laborge, medical health officer, and Dr. Larocks, public vaccinator. Their windows were smashed and their premises despoiled.

By this time Col. Stevenson, senior commanding officer in this military district, had appeared on the scene. He was accompanied by Mayor Beaugrand, who acknowledged his inability to handle the mob. The engineers were at once put under arms, and are now at the armory awaiting orders to clear the streets. The entire crowd are now in the east part of the city, but doing no damage. It is expected a fight will take place between the troops and the mob.

Later—Col. Stevenson's field battery has been ordered under arms and have orders to clear the streets of the populace at any cost of life.

It is reported that two men were killed among the crowd in the fight which occurred at the city hall. Your reporter has just returned from the east end, which is composed entirely of French Canadian population. Two thousand people are gathered there in a perfect frenzy of excitement. They declare they will die rather than be vaccinated, and will not submit to "the English dogs." Bloodshed is considered unavoidable unless they disperse at once, which is hardly possible. The English speaking community say this is but the beginning of a war of races, which they deplore. The police are totally incapable of suppressing the trouble, and when the end will be no one can judge. The mob is led by fanatics, many of whom are members of the city council, who have uttered the most incendiary threats to burn the city and shoot all who favor vaccination being made compulsory.

The royal engineers are now ready to start for the eastern wards of the city under Col. Denny, with instructions from the minister of militia to disperse the crowd, who are rioting there, at whatever cost.

The rioters set fire to a quantity of shavings they heaped against the dwelling of D. Laporte, in the east end. The fire, however, was soon extinguished by the fire brigade.

The rioters are now marching on The Star newspaper office, crying out: "Vengeance on newspaper men!" "The newspaper men, doctors and Englishmen must go!"

The Special Delivery System.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The postoffice department proposes to issue a circular, which is intended as supplemental to the instructions already published in regard to the special delivery service which goes into operation Oct. 1. This circular points out, among other things, the importance of senders of special letters directing such letters as plainly and explicitly as possible. Wherever it can be done the street and number should be given. Where this is not practicable the occupation of the addressee should be given. In this way delivery will be facilitated and mistakes avoided. The senders of special delivery letters should also put upon them a request to return in case of non-delivery.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

Trying to Trace the People who Got Grant & Ward's "Profits."

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Julien T. Davies, the receiver of Grant & Ward, was asked about Ferdinand Ward's statement that he, Ward, had given to Davies the names of all the persons who are in possession of the missing $5,000,000, which the creditors of the defunct firm are anxious to learn something about.

Said Mr. Davies: "Shortly after Ward was taken to Ludlow street jail he expressed a desire to aid me to trace the deficit of $5,000,000. Every book and scrap of paper found in the office of Grant & Ward was turned over to him and he went to work. It seemed to be a tedious job, for it was six months before he handed me the schedules. All the names mentioned in the schedules have appeared at one time or another during the trial of Fish and the examinations of Ward, except ten or a dozen—the names of men in private life. I believe several of these have since died. The biggest sum received by any of them was $40,000, while one of them is said to have received only $50. So you see these gentlemen cannot figure very largely in the matter, and for that reason I must decline to make any of their names public. Ward says that the Marine bank received $330,000, besides the $1,400,000 received by Warner, and the $800,000 that he says went to Fish. That foots up $2,530,000. These schedules were first given to Receiver Johnston, of the Marine bank, and were then turned over to me. Ward has always shown a disposition to tell all he knows about the affairs of Grant & Ward, and we have given him every opportunity to do so. He has never refused to testify. So far as I know, he has told the truth in every instance, but we have had no opportunity of verifying his statements."

Mayor Grace said he was never benefited by any transaction he had with Grant & Ward, and that he is more than willing to compare books with the receiver of the firm, and would be glad to turn over all the firm's paper he holds for the cash it represents.

"I was a director of the Marine bank in 1880," he said, "but I resigned before assuming the duties of mayor in 1881. The Marine bank was a depository for city moneys before I was even mentioned for the mayoralty. Every bit of paper I handled for the firm of Grant & Ward bore Mr. Fish's endorsement. I believed in him. I knew nothing of the alleged government contracts."

CHOLERA IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Six Deaths a Day in a Population of One Thousand.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 29.—There is much anxiety in eastern Maine regarding the reports of the existence of Asiatic cholera at Hantsport, N. S., as there is a great deal of travel between the provinces and the states. It is reported that the deaths at Hantsport average six a day out of a population of only 1,000. The epidemic is said to have been caused in this way: Last fall a shoal of blackfish came up the river, which runs almost through the village. The tide receding, many of these fish were left on the mud flats. They weighed several tons. A local firm secured the fish, and, taking a large quantity of oil from them, buried the carcasses on the shore. This summer the place where the fish were buried became a regular stench pit. When the wind was blowing from the river the smell in the village was almost unbearable. This was allowed to continue for some time, but finally a covering of lime and earth was put over the carcasses and the stench ceased to be an annoyance. The neglect of an effective sanitary rule is at the bottom of the trouble. Bangor is in frequent communication with Palermo, Messina and other Mediterranean points by means of Italian vessels in the fruit box trade, and the Widow's Island quarantine station may come into service.

A Great Cantilever Bridge Finished.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 29.—The great cantilever bridge across the St. John river, at St. John, which has been nearly two years in course of construction, is at last completed, and will be opened with much ceremony to-morrow. The opening of the bridge marks the beginning of a new era in railroading in the east, for now those productions of the lower provinces which have heretofore been shipped by vessels to the United States on account of the expense and difficulty of transhipment at St. John will come through by rail, and an immense freight traffic will be developed, while passengers may travel from Halifax to New York without ferriage by an all-rail line. Many prominent railroad men and notable government officials will be present at the opening ceremonies.

A Child Takes Opium Pills.

TRENTON, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Charles B. Doremus, of Elizabeth, is visiting here at the residence of her parents and her brother, Dr. William A. Clark. As she retired for a brief rest, her daughter Maud, a child of 4, got a bottle containing one-quarter grain opium pills. They belonged to her mother, for whom they were prescribed some time ago. The child ate some of the pills, and by hawking and spitting afterward aroused her mother. When it was perceived that the little one had taken poison Dr. Clark and three other physicians were called. On account of the tender age of the patient only mild remedies could be applied. She is still in a very critical condition, and the physicians, not knowing how many pills she took, cannot say whether she will live or die.

Two Women Killed and Two Injured.

AUSTIN, Sept. 29.—This city is again agitated over four mysterious outrages which were committed west of the capital at 2 a. m. The victims are all colored, and were servants in the employ of Mr. Dunham. Mrs. Gracie Vance and Mrs. Orange Washington were murdered outright, and Lucinda Boddy and Kitty Johnson were fatally injured with an axe. Oliver Townsend, a negro, has been arrested on suspicion, and the police and deputy sheriffs of the city are out in search of other suspected parties.

His Failure Drove Him Crazy.

READING, Pa., Sept. 29.—Arthur Cleveland, a young English sculptor, made a bust of Gen. Grant for the county fair, and was rendered insane by his failure to win a prize. He was locked up at the almshouse, but burst the door and escaped by jumping from a second-story window. He was last seen going in the direction of Lancaster.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The cargoes of silver brought from New Orleans by the United States steamers Swatara and Yantic are being unloaded at the navy yard.

Secretary Whitney has directed the Smith court martial to stand adjourned until after the decision by the United States supreme court of the questions raised by counsel for the defense.

Secretary Manning has sent out a circular letter to customs officers on the Canadian frontier, directing them to aid the sanitary inspectors of the marine hospital service and inspectors acting under state authority as far as practicable in the examination of baggage to prevent the introduction of smallpox into this country from Canada.

AN OMINOUS SIGN.

A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CALLED BY THE CZAR.

Is it to Discuss War Measures?—Russian Encroachments in Persia—Renouncing Allegiance to Parnell—Irish Tenants Demand Lower Rents.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The czar continues greatly irritated over the Roumelian revolution, and has summoned an important council to consider the situation. Among those who have been summoned are M. de Giers, the Russian foreign minister, Gen. Ignatieff, and Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, the author of the Bulgarian constitution. M. de Giers was ordered last Saturday to meet the czar at Copenhagen, and another dispatch was sent to him to hasten his movements. Gen. Ignatieff and Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, who are in Central Asia, have been directed to proceed to St. Petersburg to await the return of the czar to the capital. These preparations have a somewhat ominous appearance, but the feeling in all the capitals of Europe is still optimistic, and no one seriously expects war as an immediate result of the Roumelian incident.

The retirement of Frank Hugh O'Cahan O'Donnell from the Irish parliamentary party leaves Joseph G. Biggar the only remaining member of the faction which, under the leadership of Charles S. Parnell, initiated obstruction tactics in the house of commons in 1877. Mr. O'Donnell's defection also calls public attention again to the Irish dissensions, which seem to daily increase in importance and bitterness. Michael Davitt, who has for a long time offered a dangerous rivalry to Mr. Parnell's leadership, is quiet for the present, but a new revolt has broken out, and is all the more threatening because it is within the ranks of the parliamentary party. The chief malcontents, beside Mr. O'Donnell, are Messrs. James Carlile McCoan, John O'Connor Power, William Shaw and Timothy Michael Healy. A Cable News correspondent had an interview with Mr. Power, who said that the seeds of the present discontent had been sown long ago. In company with Mr. William Shaw and the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan, he had for years protested against the Irish policy of vengeance, and had declined to obey a leader or remain in a party which connived at murder and encouraged boycotting. But all who had of late years aspired to any degree of leadership in the Irish party had found Parnell too strong, and had themselves been crushed. "What Parnell now needs," added Mr. Power bitterly, "is a class of men who are political Circassians, and whom £100 a year will make slaves."

The final defeat of W. G. George in the last of his three races with William Cummings was caused by the former's illness. There were sensational rumors that he had been dosed by some of the backers of Cummings, but this is improbable. There was a wonderful contrast in the appearance of the two men as they came to the starting line. George was haggard, downcast and shivering with cold. Just before the start he told a Cable News correspondent that he realized that his chances were poor. Cummings, on the contrary, was robust and lively and looked the picture of health. Not less than 14,000 spectators were present, and the betting was heavy, the usual odds being two to one in favor of Cummings. George doggedly persevered throughout the ten-mile race, but he was behind from the start, and Cummings finished an easy winner by 420 yards. Sir John Astley presented Cummings with a handsome gold watch immediately after the race. Cummings having now won two out of the three races was anxious to make his victory complete. He has therefore challenged George to run a one-mile race, similar to the first one of the late series, which was run at Lillie Bridge on the 31st of last month and won by George.

Advices from Teheran state that the governors of the provinces of Nerdin, Bufrard and Moshinabad have been ordered to Meshed with their available forces. This action is made necessary by the encroachments of the Russians in the province of Khorassan, of which Meshed is the capital.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—A party of thirty moonlighters visited the farms belonging to the estate of Sir Henry Donovan, in County Kerry, and compelled the tenants to swear that they would refuse to pay rent until their landlord should make a reduction of 30 per cent.

The tenants of the Herbert and Kenmare estates at Killarney, County Kerry, headed by the parish priests, visited their landlords prepared to pay their rents, but demanded a 30 per cent. reduction. The demand was refused, and the tenants withdrew without paying. Prompt eviction is sure to follow this action of the tenants unless they shall reconsider their determination to exact a reduction, and, as they openly declare their intention to resist the landlords forcibly, trouble is expected.

Why Jordan, Marsh & Co. Refuse to Pay.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Eben D. Jordan, of the great house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., was asked about the numerous suits brought by New York dealers to collect bills for goods. He said: "These New York houses present bills of which we have no record, and we propose to contest them. If the court decides that we owe the money the parties will be promptly paid; if, on the other hand, it is proven that we are not in debt the sueing firms will get nothing. We are prepared either way. We know that we do not owe the money claimed. We think there is a conspiracy against us. If it proves so we can claim heavy damages. The claims against us aggregate $200,000."

B. F. Brooks, counsel for the firm, said that the goods had never been bought or received and the firm resisted payment on the ground of fraud and conspiracy to cheat.

Canon Farrar's First American Lecture.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—North church was crowded to its fullest capacity with a representative audience, who listened to Canon Farrar's lecture on "Dante." This is the first time that the learned divine has lectured in the United States. He spoke for an hour and a half in an easy, fluent manner, which convinced every one that he was thoroughly acquainted with his subject, even to the minutest detail. He interested the audience throughout, and when he finished the closing sentence a murmur of disappointment was heard from many who were eager to hear more. This soon gave way to a hearty clapping of the hands, in which the ladies were the most enthusiastic.

Fined for Assaulting a Woman.

LINCOLN, Ills., Sept. 29.—A. A. Fisher, of Chicago, was fined $10 here for slapping and knocking down a waiter girl who called him a spider-legged piano tuner. Fisher is a dudish kind of a fellow, connected with a piano agency here. When the fine was imposed on him he grew furious, and assailed the character of the waiter girl. Thereupon she promptly brought suit against him for $5,000 damages for slander. Sympathy is decidedly with the girl, who was brutally used, to say the least.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Senator Sherman's Position—Arranging for a Joint Debate.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Evening Post telegraphed Senator Sherman, asking if the report was true that he had been requested by his Republican allies in New York and other cities to abandon the sectional issue in the Ohio canvass. Following is his reply:

MEDINA, O., Sept. 28, 1885.

To The Evening Post:

No such request has been made to me. The statement in The Sun that I have changed position is not true. I never will acquiesce in the overthrow of constitutional rights by force and violence. I hope you will be with me in that issue.

(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 28.—The following correspondence has taken place between the state Republican and Democratic executive committees in reference to a joint debate between the three candidates for governor:

To Hon. A. S. Bushnell, State Republican Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your last communication has just been received. If we are to regard it as a joint challenge to Governor Hoadly and Dr. Leonard to meet Judge Foraker and discuss the issues of the campaign, it is accepted on our part upon the usual rules governing such debates. Whenever you agree with the chairman of the Prohibition state committee to meet to fix upon times and places, please notify us, and we will be present.

(Signed) T. E. POWELL, Chairman.

To Hon. Thomas E. Powell:

DEAR SIR,—Our last communication was explicit. We have nothing to do with Dr. Leonard, and care nothing about his presence in the discussion, either one way or another. Governor Hoadly and you asked for his aid, and Judge Foraker gallantly waived objections on the simple conditions "that Governor Hoadly, who asked for Dr. Leonard, should invite him and divide his time with him." I repeat, therefore, that Judge Foraker challenges Governor Hoadly to a joint debate. Please advise us with the simple answer, "yes" or "no," as to its acceptance, and whether he will come alone or bring Dr. Leonard with him.

(Signed) A. S. BUSHNELL, chairman.

SPORTING NEWS.

Old England Against New England—Diamond, Turf and Oar.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The first race at Brighton Beach was a selling purse for 3-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile. Waukesha first, Rushbrook second, Burgundia third. Time, 1:17¼. Mutuals paid $31.50.

The second race was a selling purse of a mile and a furlong. Valley Forge first, Cardinal McCloskey second, Punka third. Time, 1:57. Mutuals paid $40.25.

The third race was a selling purse for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Restless first, Bessie B. second, Grand Duke third. Time, 1:17¼. Mutuals paid $20.85.

The fourth race was for all ages, one mile. Little Minch first, Pericles second, Joe S. third. Time, 1:42¼. Mutuals paid $7.50.

The fifth race was a consolation purse of seven furlongs. Baltazar first, Choctaw second, Pilot third. Time, 1:31½. Mutuals paid $243.80.

Old England vs. New England.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The "Old England vs. New England" cricket match, between the visiting eleven of English cricketers and fifteen players chosen from different New England clubs, began at Longwood at 11:30 a. m. In the first inning the Englishmen went first to the bat, and were put out for the small total of fifty-nine runs. The New Englanders scored sixty-six in their first inning. The Englishmen went in for their second inning, and had scored forty when the game was called, with the Englishmen in.

Single Sculls.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—A great deal of interest is centering in the coming single scull three miles straight away race at Chautauqua on Saturday next for $500 a side, between James Griffin, of Buffalo, and John Ritz, of Wheeling, W. Va. The money has been deposited with the stakeholder, Mr. George Ferrin, of The Buffalo Courier.

Baseball.

At Hamilton, Ont.—Hamilton, 7; Buffalo, 2.
At Detroit—Detroit, 14; Providence, 2.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 6; Pittsburg, 4.
At New York—Metropolitan, 10; St. Louis, 3.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 10.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 4.

Recovered His Reason After Five Years.

HONESDALE, Pa., Sept. 29.—Five years ago the Hon. E. B. Hawley, state senator from the Wayne and Susquehanna district of Pennsylvania, and editor of The Montrose Democrat, became suddenly insane. He lost all sense of recognition of his nearest relatives and became speechless. He was placed in the Binghamton Insane asylum, where he remained without the slightest change in his condition until a few weeks ago, when he surprised the superintendent of the asylum by taking notice of things that were going on around him, and by speaking now and then in monosyllables. He was placed under special treatment, and he has so far recovered as to be given into the custody of his family. He recognizes every one he sees whom he knew before his insanity and converses rationally. At the time he became deranged he was a Democratic politician and journalist, with a wide reputation. The past five years are to him a complete blank, the last thing he remembers being a trivial incident connected with his business in 1880.

More Newspaper Rivalry.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The newspaper reduction fever has struck this city at last. A few weeks ago the high-priced morning Republican reduced from 30 cents per week to 25, delivered by carrier. It began to pick up circulation from its rival, The Globe-Democrat, and now The Globe-Democrat has dropped to 25 cents a week. A big fight has commenced, which may result in further reduction. The evening Post-Dispatch, which has the largest circulation in the city of any paper ever published here, will not be affected by the war. It is an eight-page paper and is delivered at 15 cents a week.

Her Left Side Broken Up.

MARSHALL, Ills., Sept. 29.—A girl named Henninger, 18 years old, fell from a swing at her home in Wabash township, breaking both bones of the left arm just above the wrist and dislocating the wrist joint, and also breaking both bones of the left leg just above the ankle and dislocating the ankle joint. The old doctors in the neighborhood say that the similarity between the fractures, and both occurring on the same side, is something without precedent.

Mrs. F. K. Vanderbilt Injured.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The horses of Mrs. Frederick K. Vanderbilt, of New York, ran away and collided with a heavy wagon. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her coachman were thrown violently to the ground, and both were considerably injured. The carriage was smashed.

OUR NEW CRUISERS.

SEC. WHITNEY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BOARD OF APPRAISAL.

The Duties of the Board—They Cannot Go Back of the Contracts—The Department Satisfied With the Work Performed on the Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Whitney, last Saturday, addressed the following letter to Capt. Matthews, president of the board of appraisal of the three unfinished cruisers:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

"Capt. Edmund O. Matthews, U. S. N., president of the board of appraisal.

"SIR: In view of the many unauthorized and erroneous statements which have been made with reference to the contracts upon the Boston, Atlanta and Chicago, for the purpose of guarding against any confusion in the mind of any member of the board as to what specific province you are called upon to perform, I make this communication to your board.

"First—The contract is your only reference for your authority and duty under your appointment. The validity of the contracts has never been, so far as I know, by any person assailed, and I know of no ground upon which they can be. There is no specific requirement as to the speed of these three ships to be found in the legislation authorizing them, and hence the ground upon which the Dolphin contract was criticised by the attorney general does not exist in these cases. You are to assume, therefore, that the terms of the contracts and the plans and specifications, which are a part of them, embody the record, to which you will make reference in the performance of your duty.

"Second—Other misstatements have been widely circulated to the effect that the department has questioned the character of the work on these ships, and deems the contract not properly performed in this regard. No suggestion or intimation of this kind has ever been made by the department, and you will allow no such supposition to prejudice you against the contractor or the ships. You will, of course, deal fairly with both the government and the contractor, and as you find the facts to be.

"Third—You are not assisting in the carrying out of any secret compromise or arrangement between the parties, the terms of which you are not advised of. Work having been stopped, the government has proceeded under the contract to take possession and to have an inventory and appraisal made, and will hereafter doubtless find it wise to complete the vessels where they lie. But all this is simply carrying out the duty of the government in the contingency which has arisen and calls for no consideration from you.

"Fourth—The duty which the contract imposes upon you under your appointment is to examine the work and materials in the three ships, and 'ascertain and declare the fair market value thereof, including a reasonable and customary margin of profit upon so much of the work as shall have been satisfactorily performed.'

"It may simplify your preliminary deliberations somewhat and enable you to settle in your own minds the basis upon which it is proper for you to determine this question of market value if I state to you what, after some consideration, seems to me to be the course which you are to pursue.

"In one sense, the market value of a partially completed naval vessel, useless for mercantile purposes, would be almost nothing. Its salable value might be said to be its value for the purpose of junk. This is not the interpretation to be put upon the words as used in the contract. As far as the government is concerned, you can treat the work performed and material at hand as the parts of a completed ship. You can determine the value by pro rating the work satisfactorily completed with the entire work required, and ascertain thereby the pro rata proportion of the contract price that the work represents.

"One of the ships is so near completion that as to it the following method of determining the question might be adopted. Assuming the value of the completed ship to be the contract price, by ascertaining the amount of expenditure necessary for her completion under the requirements of the contract, would leave the value of the work performed, and it is possible the same method might be more readily adopted in the other cases.

"In all these matters it is entirely proper for you to receive suggestions from the other parties to the contract, and in making this suggestion as to your method of procedure, I may state that I have done so after consultation with the counsel of the contractor and with the assignees, and they concur with me in this matter; but you will understand that the method of determining the value is for you to decide, and these suggestions are made simply for your consideration. Very respectfully,

"WM. C. WHITNEY,
"Secretary of the navy."

P. T. Barnum Sues for Libel.

HARTFORD, Sept. 29.—The Globe printed a sensational story that Jumbo was intentionally killed at St. Thomas. It was claimed that the animal was slowly dying of a pulmonary disease, and his death was determined on as a matter of accident in preference to shooting. P. T. Barnum caused papers to be served attaching The Globe for libel, claiming $50,000. The story was sent by a Bridgeport correspondent.

Fasted for Fifty Days.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—To-day will be the fiftieth day of Mrs. Veronica Bulla's fast. She began fasting August 10, and nothing but water has since passed her lips. She has lost twenty pounds in weight, and is now too weak to rise in bed, though until a few days ago she could walk about the house. Mrs. Bulla began to fast on account of inability to retain food, owing to some stomach trouble.

CONDENSED NEWS.

French Canadians are working hard to save Riel from the gallows.

It is expected that the new census returns from Boston will place the population at 386,000.

The Genesta won the Cape May cup, beating the Dauntless by over twenty miles.

A shock resembling an earthquake was felt in the western part of Pennsylvania on Saturday afternoon.

The corn crop of the United States this year is estimated at 1,436,236,000 bushels or 184,640,000 bushels more than last year.

The Chilian customs revenue for August amounted to $2,122,467, showing an increase of $342,179 over the same month last year.

As Mrs. David Rice, of Shelby, Ohio, was walking on the railroad track a spark from a passing locomotive set fire to her clothing, and she was burned to death.

In an interview with Col. Ingersoll at Cleveland he denied that he had in any way modified or changed his religious belief.

IMPORTANT PATENT DECISION.

Why a Preliminary Injunction Applied for by the Western Union Was Refused.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Judge Wallace, in the United States court, has denied the application of the Western Union Telegraph company for a preliminary injunction restraining the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph company from infringing the second claim of reissued letters patent, No. 10,035, granted to Joseph B. Stearns, assignee to complainant, for duplex telegraph apparatus. The application was resisted on the ground that there was no patentable novelty in the invention, and that the reissue was void, because it included that part of the original invention which had been abandoned to the public by delay on the part of the patentee in applying for a reissue.

Judge Wallace says: "No doubt is entertained that Stearns was the first inventor of a very valuable improvement in duplex telegraphy. * * * * The real question is whether the reissue is void." Judge Wallace, after describing the various inventions, remarks that the reissue was apparently designed to overreach certain other patents. It is not to be criticised because the claims of the several divisions cover the invention of Stearns in the broadest form in which it is capable of use, but because it is upon its face a flagrant attempt to enlarge the scope of the invention. A complainant asking the protection of such a patent does not occupy an attitude which is commendable in the view of a court of equity. The patent as reissued is well calculated to suggest doubts as to its validity. The defendant acted upon this belief. Under such circumstances the complainant has not the stringent remedy applied for, and it is the duty of the court to deny preliminary relief and leave the complainant to the ordinary relief at final hearing.

NOT SO INNOCENT AFTER ALL.

A Bank Cashier's Suicide Shows that He is a Big Defaulter.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The recent suicide of Coleman S. Adams in the vault of the Framingham Savings bank, will be generally remembered. The act was attributed to the wound inflicted upon the sensitive nature of an honorable man in a position of trust whose business methods had been officially characterized as careless and inexact. The community held him guiltless of any wrong offense and nothing but pity followed him to his grave. The startling announcement is now made that the investigation by the bank examiners into the affairs of the Framingham bank shows that Mr. Adams was a defaulter to the extent of $228,000.

The examiners have made application to the supreme court for an injunction restraining the bank from continuing business until its exact condition shall have been made known.

The work of examining the books of the bank showed that Treasurer Adams, in making up his accounts used a memorandum book, but failed to carry forward from it the correct amounts. The result is a deficiency of about $228,000, which amount is made up by charging the depositors with larger sums than were actually paid; with crediting depositors with less sums than actually paid, and in omitting to credit in the depositors' account dividends declared.

Bank Examiner Getchell did not wish to state whether any facts had come to light which showed that the treasurer had appropriated this sum to his own use. Although the deficit reaches the sum of $228,000 the actual loss to stockholders will not exceed, Commissioner Getchell thinks, the sum of $155,000.

To Take Mr. Flower's Place.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The new Democratic state committee met at the Hoffman house to organize and to select a candidate for lieutenant governor in place of Hon. R. P. Flower, who declined the nomination. From an early hour the corridors of the hotel were crowded by politicians from all parts of the state, and great interest was manifested in the action of the committee. At 9 o'clock the committee went into session. Hon. John O'Brien, of Dutchess, the former incumbent, was chosen chairman, and Wm. L. Miller as secretary. After some informal discussion, the chair appointed an executive committee of six, with power to add to their number. An adjournment was then taken. It was stated that a committee had been appointed to wait upon Gen. Slocum and tender him the nomination for lieutenant governor.

Very Important to Newspapers.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Judge Chipman, of the superior court, decided in the libel suit of Jonas Rowe against The Free Press that newspapers are not privileged to publish reports of declaration or complaints filed in court on the commencement of suits. He holds that such documents are not part of the court proceedings and that if a newspaper publishes them it must assume the responsibility of proving all the allegations made in the bill. This decision is very important to newspapers, as it practically debars the publication of all cases begun in court until they come up for trial. In the present case The Free Press is now compelled to justify itself by proving the charges made in a bill for divorce filed some months ago by Mrs. Rowe, in which she charged her husband with adultery.

Of Interest to Postal Employes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The postmaster general has decided a question of considerable interest to all employes in the postal service. A creditor of several of the employes of the postoffice in New York tried to garnishee the salaries of employes. The postmaster general decides that the government owns the money due an employe until the money is paid over to him, and that there can be no such thing as a garnishee in the matter. Postmaster Pearson, who has been summoned to appear in a New York court in such a case, has been informed that in making his appearance it must be as a private citizen, on the grounds stated.

One Doctor Kills Another.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Sept. 29.—At Saybrook, twenty-five miles from here, Dr. Harvey L. Harris shot and killed Dr. George Barton on the principal street of the village. There has been a very bitter feeling between the men on several scores. There was professional jealousy between them for one reason, and it is thought that a lady in the village had something to do with the quarrel. Dr. Harris surrendered himself at once and acknowledged the killing. He claimed that it was justifiable, that Dr. Barton was beating him with a cane and that his life was in peril. The feeling against the prisoner is bitter.

Apprehending Grave Trouble in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—The locked out strikers have made no unusual demonstration as yet. They still threaten, however, and keep the excitement at fever heat. Many persons think that something serious will take place at the Cleveland rolling mills. The Poles and Bohemians, who are now threatening to blow up the mill, are those that were imported from Europe by the company two years ago.

THE HOME LIBRARY.

THE PRINCIPLE THAT SHOULD GUIDE US IN SELECTING IT.

Small Beginnings—Dickens, Thackeray and the Poets—The Age of Story Reading—Read to Acquire Power—Two Standard Books.

[Special Correspondence.]

BROOKLYN, Sept. 24.—A home is not complete without a library, and the first step with every home maker should be to provide one. And here the principle of a little thoroughly, rather than a great deal superficially should guide us. It is better to begin with a small selection of books, and add to them as we need more.

The home library may consist of half-a-dozen books, provided they are of the right sort, and these may give far more pleasure and instruction than a costly library of valueless works. For the average family circle a good story or a beautiful poem will give more humane culture than a dry treatise or a scientific work. Family reading ought not to be too dry and serious, or made too much like the severe training of professional or academical study. The vast majority of readers have to work for their daily bread, and need relaxation and amusement in their leisure hours.

The works of Charles Dickens have had an immense influence upon English-speaking humanity, but they have helped to change the very conditions of life they described, and for that reason are no longer as much read by the young as formerly. The same may be said of the more exclusive and select circles that Thackeray satirized. The "Vanity Fair" we mix in nowadays is not one of rakes and marquises, of fashionable clubs and classical old schoolfellows. The virtues and vices of humanity are the same always and everywhere, but we have to take them out of one frame and put them into another to suit the times. Major Pendennis and Colonel Newcome are passe anyway, and their qualities are dressed in other uniforms.

It would be very difficult and of little use to suggest a list of books for the library at home. Not only would the size of the library have to be considered in relation to the means and social condition of the particular family, but the previous education, tastes, capacities and idiosyncrasies of every member of the family would have to be taken into account.

Ours is preëminently the age of story reading and story writing. It is rare to find a novel nowadays which has not some merit; but since amid such abundance one cannot read all, it is best to keep to the great masters, whose works have borne the tests of criticism and of time. Life is too short to read every novel to find out what there is of nourishment, pleasure and mental profit in it. It is best to be guided by those who have read the book and recommended it. Hence Emerson said that he never read a book until it was twenty years old. Sir Walter Scott's novels are wholesome reading. More recent novelists too often write down to the frivolities of their own time, instead of up to the humanity of all time.

The ground one treads upon when offering advice to others as to the selection of a home library is so crowded that no matter what selection may be made, others will suggest a better, and others a better still. The guiding principle of all readers should be to read such books as give them power, not such as weaken them. The analogy of the body and food holds good of the mind and reading. There are some foods that make bone and others that make flesh. A child fed on nothing but candies would soon die. Doctors tell us that only two foods contain every possible element of nutrition which every part of the human system requires. These are milk and eggs. These foods assimilate quickly and are quickly digested. If any one had to choose two books that should do most for his moral and mental constitution, and should ask: "Where are the milk and eggs for the mind?" the answer I would make is this: "The Bible and Shakespeare." Within the covers of the Bible and within the covers of Shakespeare there is the finest food for heart and life that has ever yet come into the human market. A home library, therefore, would be incomplete and imperfect without these two masterpieces of experience, humanity, philosophy and poetry.

Poetry must be ranked with the story of an educator of the imagination. Some persons do not care for poetry, others like one poet and dislike another. Every one has his own taste in literature, as in all else, and especially in poetry. Too much even of wholesome food is bad. We ought to digest thoroughly what we eat. Indiscriminate reading leads to mental dyspepsia, but a moderate meal of stimulating food gives lustre to the eye and energy to the mind. After Shakespeare, the poets I should next think of placing in my little library would be Wordsworth, Byron, Scott, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, Longfellow, Bryant and Whittier.

Next to romance and poetry come history and biography. History is not the learning by repetition of dates, places and names. We must look for laws and principles in it, and hence a complete view of it is called the philosophy of history, because in widely distant ages, peoples and lands we find that like causes produce like effects.

History, in its best aspect, is but diffused biography, because it is man that has made events, not events that have made men. Biography, on the other hand, is history condensed and incarnated in a representative maker of it. No reading is more healthy than that of first-class biography. "What man has done man can do," says the proverb, and biography best teaches us what man has done. In selecting works of biography for a home library the names of Washington, Franklin and others connected with the rise of the Republic will occur to every one. Milton's life is one of the most instructive. One should read it in connection with that of Oliver Cromwell, whose secretary Milton was, and with the history of Charles I, the Commonwealth and the Restoration. To know a man we must know his surroundings and the times in which he lived. Boswell's "Life of Johnson" will never be out of date for family reading.

It is well in the home library to have some favorite representative of every art, science and profession. In reading, as in life, it is good for us to have some special line and inclination. LAURA C. HOLLOWAY.

CHAT WITH A DOG DOCTOR.

Under Treatment—Pug Dogs Delicate—Fashion's Demands—Little Watch Dogs.

[New York Sun.]

A dog hospital on Center street has a wire gate, so that when the door is left open the dogs under treatment may not escape. Last week there were only two sick dogs in the hospital. One, a young pug, had three legs broken, twice at the hip and twice at the shank. The shanks were done up in plaster of Paris, but the dog doctor had been unable to set the broken hip joints. This dog was nearly well, and could get around very nicely, but its broken hips and one dragging leg gave it a sorry look. The doctor explained that it belonged to a family of children, who had broken its legs by pushing it off a table. It was to go back to the children in a day or two. The other dog, a Yorkshire terrier, was recovering from an attack of the mange. He seemed very sad, but this may have been due to his inability to reach the tame rats in a cage near by. When any one said "rats," he hustled around and rubbed his nose against the cage in a disappointed way.

The dog doctor was inclined to be talkative. He said: "Ladies often bring their dogs here for treatment. They make more fuss than they would over a child. They cry and come back two or three times to say a last farewell. One day a gentleman came with a very sick dog. I told him I didn't think I could do anything for it. He said, 'Oh, don't say that! I don't dare go home and tell that.' I guess he had given the dog something to make it sick.

"Pug dogs are delicate, and are subject to diseases of the eyes and teeth. That is one reason why they should not be kissed. The little black-and-tan dogs, which are so rare, have to be fed very carefully, as they are liable to attacks of indigestion. The mange does not amount to much, and can be cured easily in ten days, but the distemper is a very dangerous disease. Usually it either kills the dog or makes him blind.

"The fashion now demands big dogs, such as the St. Bernard and Gordon or Irish setters. Young ladies like to walk up and down the streets with them, although I don't see how they can make pets of them in their houses. Some favor the toy bulldog, and it is not a pretty dog, either.

"Little dogs are much used for watch dogs, and they often save the expense of a watchman. You see them in the windows of many jewelry stores. They are very nervous and wakeful, and make a great deal of noise when disturbed. They are naturally suspicious of strangers, and for this reason are not easily poisoned or coaxed within reach. They are so small that they can hide so as to give a thief great trouble in catching them. The best for this purpose is the Skye terrier, and next is the Yorkshire. Crosses between the two and Scotch terriers are also good. Such dogs have prevented burglaries in private houses. Not long ago we had here a Yorkshire terrier named Rags. He played on the stage in the play 'Old Heads and Young Hearts.' We sold him to a family named Cohen. It seems burglars had broken in and chloroformed some of the family, and they wished to take precautions against another such visit."

A Very Particular "Timer."

[New York Herald.]

"Timers is like machines," said a gray, oracular driver on the Third avenue line, as he swung the brake and mechanically flopped the reins. "Timers is like machines. They gets so used to timin' that they can't let up, but keeps along at it sleepin' or wakin'. If some o' them fellers was a dyin' they'd want to spot the ticker afore peggin' out, jest to see if death was up to the scratch. Why, there was Pete Long—we called him Pete Long for short—besides, that was his name. Well, Pete Long was the allfiredest particularest man I ever see. You couldn't be a second afore or behind but Pete was after yer wid a sharp stick. Well, Pete was a timin' up at the end o' the line, and one day he was so cussed took up with layin' out a driver that a truck tongue fetched him in the back and laid him out. Then the hosses tramped about on him some, and he was all broke up when they got him to the sidewalk. There wasn't sense enough in him t'open his eyes as he laid there, and they was thinkin' o' pourin' some whisky in him as likelier than anything to fetch him to, when along comes Forty-nine half a minute late.

"Pete rolls over on his side and grabs his silver bull's-eye super. Then he opened his eyes and set 'em on the ticker and beginned t'gasp like's he was a-dyin'.

"'Hev you enny message?' says one o' the boys, thinkin' he had sumthin' for his famerly to hear.

"'Yes,' gasps Pete Long.

"'Wot is it?' says the feller.

"'Tell Forty-nine,' says Pete, still a-gaspin'; 'tell Forty-nine he's a half behind; and tell him,' says he, a-settlin' down weak as a child, 'tell him that another go o' that kind and—the old man'll—give him—the grand bounce.'

"Then he swoonded. Timers always made me tired whenever I think o' Pete Long. Why, if he'd a be'n along o' Napoleon he'd been one o' them fellers that turns over and dies happy when they hears that the enemy's cleaned out. Gee up thar—g'lang!"

A Popular Novelist.

[Chicago Tribune.]

E. P. Roe, whose novels have caught the popular fancy, is not quite 50 years of age. He studied at Williams college, having the ministry in view, and, after a year at Auburn Theological seminary, in 1862 he took the chaplaincy of the Second New York cavalry. After about two years in the field President Lincoln appointed him one of the chaplains of the Fortress Monroe hospitals. Just before entering on this new duty he joined, as a volunteer, the raid in which Col. Dahlgren was killed, and which had as its object the release of the Union prisoners at Richmond.

At the close of the war Mr. Roe accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Highland Falls, N. Y. In the spring of 1874 he removed to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, near his early home, where, to counteract the tendencies of too sedentary pursuits, he began the somewhat extensive cultivation of small fruits and plants. Here have been written most of his later stories.

Milking in Jersey Isle.

[Chicago Times.]

For milking in the island of Jersey, a visitor says, tall buckets narrowed near the top, with widened mouths, are used. A linen cloth is tied over the top; then a smooth sea-shell is pushed down in the depression to receive the milk. The shell prevents the wearing of the cloth by the streams of milk. When the milking is done the straining is completed.

Catching Sea-Gulls.

[Chicago Times.]

An active trade in the common sea-gulls has sprung up along the Long Island coast. The birds are poisoned by putting arsenic on bits of fish, and are shipped to taxidermists in New York.

Yellow gentian, a valuable medicinal herb for asthma when smoked, has been discovered near Prescott, A. T., in large quantities.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON

THE MADAGASCAR WAR

Beat the French.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Later dispatches from Admiral Miot to the Minister of War from Tamatave, Madagascar, state that the fight between the French and the Hovas at Gueso ama during the reconnoisance of the French forces under his command on the 10th inst. lasted two hours, when the French were compelled to withdraw, because of the overwhelming number of the enemy. The retreat was made in good order. The loss sustained by the French was thirty killed and wounded.

Russians Encroaching on Khorassan.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Advices from Teheran state that the Governors of Media and several other provinces have been ordered to Meshed with their available forces. This action is made necessary by the encroachments of the Russians in the province of Khorassan, of which Meshed is the capital.

STYLES IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The Old Styles Are Awkward and Cheap, But the New Ones Are Wonders.

[New York Sun.]

Two signs in the show window of a dealer in surgical appliances read as follows: "Old Style Leg" and "New Style Leg." They show that there is a fashion in artificial legs. The old-style leg consisted of a short wooden stump and socket, which was to be fastened to the remaining portion of the missing member by a stout broad strap. It was of the same style usually exhibited in picture books and on the comic opera stage. The new-style leg was a flesh-colored copy of a human leg and foot, light and apparently as comfortable as a cripple would require.

"The old style leg," said the proprietor, "is a clumsy affair, and is chiefly worn by those who are not proud of their personal appearance and by poor men who are unable to pay the price demanded for finer work. We still have large orders for them, and always expect to have. They cost from $5 to $25, according to workmanship. The new style of leg costs from $75 to $200. The former price is for a leg from the knee downward, while the latter takes in a whole leg, from the hip joint to the big toe. These legs are very light. They are hollow, and are made of a great many layers of wood, as thin as wall paper, cemented together. They are almost as tough as iron. They are comfortable to the stump, and the springs in them give their owner an almost natural gait. There is a spring joint at the toes, one at the ankle, which enable the foot to bend up and down, and also a lateral joint at the same place, that allows the foot to turn from side to side.

"It is in arms, however, that this business has made the most rapid advancement," continued the dealer. "The man who invented the artificial arm and hand was a practical philanthropist. When I was a boy a man who lost his arm was obliged to wear a wooden stump with a screw socket at the end. Into this he could screw a knife, spoon, or fork to help him while eating, and a hook for use at other times. Now we can give him a wrist, hand, and fingers, which work with springs, and almost completely take the place of the missing members. He can put a knife, spoon, and fork between his fingers, which will hold them with the grip of steel, and thus he may eat without discomfort. He can also put a pen between his fingers, and write almost as well as he could with his natural hand. Ten years ago this would have been regarded as a miracle. This style of arm sells for $100. They make artificial portions of a man's body now almost as serviceable as the real ones."

The Boarding-House Trinity.

[Cottage City Chronicle.]

A long-waisted, slab-sided brother, with rather a clerical air, walked into a well-known inn on the camp ground and inquired how much for table board.

"Six dollars a week, your reverence."

"And how much for dinner?"

"Six dollars."

"What! The same for one meal as for three?"

"The identical."

"But will you be kind enough to explain the apparent inconsistency?"

"I will. My friend you are doubtless familiar with the doctrine of the trinity?"

"I trust that I am."

"Well, sir. I've had the boarding-house trinity, great three-meals-in-one racket, played on me too many times to get taken in on that lug any more." And then the jovial skipper turned to the by-standers and told how when he first opened his hotel gaunt women and hollow-legged men used to come there and engage for dinners only, at half price, and get up at 9 in the morning and eat a couple of crackers and then come in at noon and fill up like dromedaries with enough to last till the next day."

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed.
Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances. Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Raybert, Addis and Haskard, practical plumbers or address, Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1410, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 29.

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
JOHN BROWN

Reduction
IN
MERINO
UNDERWEAR
For Men, Women and Children from the low grades up to Extra Fine Wool. These goods in many lines are much cheaper than last year. For instance, we sell a real nice soft well-finished
LADY'S VEST for 50 Cents.
That sold Last season at 60 to 65 cts. A very good one at 40 cents, last season's price 50 cents, and other grades reduced in like proportion, NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS received every few days. All of our departments are very full now.
EDSALL'S.

Compton's
PURE Philadelphia
ICE CREAM
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

TO The Public
On and after July 26th,
BUTLER'S
Drug store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY Coal
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
FOR CABINETS.
Hunt and Fisher
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
15 East Front street

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
PURE Candies,
Manufactured on the Premises.
Old Fashioned Molasses Candy,
Specialty!

Business Cards.

H. N. Spencer, 60 Somerset street,
Grocer & Seedman,
Specialties—Fine Butter, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees and Produce. Good assortment, Rockingham Stone and Earthenware, Flower Pot and Hanging Baskets.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 20 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1327.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 342.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
14 North avenue.
Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 16 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 110.
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room at Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 24 East Front. 1-26 11

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
and Music, 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Doane of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 936 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue.
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demeza's Kindling Wood Establishment No. 11 Water street. 6-24-11

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 301
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Masquerade and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield

A. I. Smalley North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co., of N. Y. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

JUST OPENED!
Retail Department
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
On approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

FREE OF COST.
Call at our store and get a Sample Bottle of KEMP'S BALSAM, for the throat and lungs. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large size 50c. and $1. Respectfully,
R. J. SHAW, 3 East Front street.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
AT
U. B. CRANE
PRACTICAL HATTER.
12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrella, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.
CHARGES LOW.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged,
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

School Supplies.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
School Books,
of all kinds.
Those wishing to exchange old books will find it to their advantage to call this week.
A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

School Opening.
Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at
ALLEN'S,
23 EAST FRONT ST.
N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

LAING'S HOTEL,
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
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A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

FINE
Cabinet Photographs
FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.,
At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Clubs a Specialty

PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.
Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
Wm L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
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Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting,
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1968, Plainfield, N. J.

FRANK DAY,
(Successor to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

WOMAN AND HOME.

TALES OF WOMEN WHO HAVE MADE LIFE A SUCCESS.

Plucky Michigan Girls—Breaking Child's Will—Training Girls—Arrangement of Chairs—Sisters as Confidantes—Success—Useful Hints.

[Harper's Bazar.]

I know a finely educated woman, a school teacher for many years, whose health gave way under this nervous work, and whom poverty stared grimly in the face. She dropped her books, locked her school-room, hired an acre or two of land with a little cottage and barn upon it, and called to her side, as assistant and protector, an elderly woman who was without a home. This lady is now at the head of quite a prosperous chicken farm. She uses the incubator successfully, raises fall chickens for exportation to the city in January and February, receiving large prices for them at that time, picks her eggs and those of all her neighbors in summer, thereby doubling her profit, has regained her health, and feels thankful every day of her life that she had energy and courage to escape what was coming so rapidly upon her.

I know another lady, a very capable woman, whose husband was unfortunate in business. She had always been extremely fond of flowers and knew a great deal about them. Their lovely house was her own, a gift from her father; so the green-house, which had been simply a thing of beauty before, under the hands of an expensive gardener, now was taken into her own charge, and was made to bear a very large share of the family expenses for several years. There was no other conservatory in the little city, and the demand for her azaleas and daphnes and crepe myrtles was something wonderful, as well as the rapidity with which she changed her blossoms to silver. It was no child's play; there was plenty of good hard work about it, but at the same time it was healthful and refining; and what is pleasanter than to see things grow, especially if each leaf and rose-bud represents money which is really needed!

An Ohio lady has lately set out an acre in red raspberry bushes. The gentleman from whom she procured them has a very valuable farm, but nothing upon it clears him $100 an acre except his fifteen acres of red raspberries. Next spring her bushes will be producing, and she will be able to add considerably to her pin-money, doubtless, by this venture.

Another lady in the same state lately lost her husband, a large farmer and heavy cultivator of sweet-potatoes. She was courageous enough to go on with her husband's business, and instead of selling the farm for a mere song, and living dependent the rest of her life, she superintends the farm as her husband did, lives in the same handsome style, and is inexpressibly happier than if she had folded her hands in idleness and misery. Last spring this energetic lady transacted an immense business in selling the young potato plants, receiving orders for them from all over the United States, frequently sending away by express 100,000, carefully packed, in a single day. Occasionally she has some trouble with a new laborer who does not like "to be bossed by a woman," but it is not long before the most unruly grow to admire and respect the energy, honesty, and ability of their employer.

A lady came once in despair to one of the patrons of the Woman's Exchange in a western city. Her eyes were very seriously affected, and allowed her to do nothing in the way of painting and fancy work, in which she excelled. She was poor, and in perfect despair as to how she should eke out her poor little income. "Well," said the representative of the exchange, "what can you do? For what have you been most highly commended in your whole life?"

"I really believe for my chicken pies," responded the poor lady, laughing at the poverty of her accomplishments now that her eyes were useless.

"That is the very thing for you to do, then," said her friend; and she did it well. Buying some little dishes, just large enough to contain enough pie for one person, she at once began supplying the Woman's exchange. She found it far more profitable than her needle work and painting had been as her chicken pies were so remarkably nice that they soon became the fashion.

Another lady who lives in the country makes $100 each spring by simply picking the beautiful marguerites which grow wild in such profusion, making them into artistic little bouquets, and sending them to the Woman's exchange. These, with their innocent, lovely faces so suggestive of green grass, babbling brooks and waving trees, they cheer the hearts of the much-to-be-pitied city folk. The daisies are specially good for this purpose, as the season is long, and the flower not easily injured by transportation.

Don't then, follow the beaten paths, but open a bread and milk dairy, where both articles shall be so good that nobody can possibly want anything else for lunch, or "go west" young woman, as well as your brother, and settle down on what may be made into a good farm. Dare to be a little original in your ideas, and summon sufficient courage to carry them out. Think over what you can do the best, prepare yourself thoroughly, and go to work to find success.

Plucky Michigan Girls.

[Chicago News "Rambler."]

Some years ago two girls in Battle Creek, who had formed a sort of platonic friendship for each other leased a farm near that town and went upon it to live. One played the part of a man and performed the duties of a man upon the farm. The other did the housework, and, also, after the manner of farmers' wives, assisted her husband (?) in the field. Some of the rougher work they had done by a real man whom they hired. For a long time it did not pay, and the girls had all sorts of fun poked at them, but after awhile they began to see their way out and cleared each year a neat sum—just enough greater than that of the previous year to encourage them to continue the enterprise. Finally when their lease expired they had commanded the respect of their neighbors and the town folk by the success they made of the farm and by their exhibition of independence and business-like methods.

One of these girls was Ella Farnam, and over her signature she wrote an interesting account of her farm experience, which was published by The Atlantic some years ago. This attracted a great deal of attention and gained her some friends in Boston. Lothrop, the publisher of children's magazines, organized Wide Awake and called her to the editorship. For a year she edited the magazine from Battle Creek, but she afterward went to Boston. She married Mr. Charles Pratt, who was an employe of Lothrop, and still edits the magazine which has risen to the front rank of children's periodicals.

Lately another Michigan girl has asserted her independence. She left Ann Arbor in very poor health to visit a friend in one of the most western counties of Nebraska. The pure air did her a world of good and she came to like the country immensely. She taught school a year, took up a claim of 160 acres, built a house upon it, lived there the required length of time, and put the ground under thorough cultivation. She moved to the nearest town and found two things very much in demand—viz., a dance hall and a restaurant. She sold the produce from the farm and bought a few cattle. These multiplied, and with a little assistance from some gallant cowboys she disposed of them at sufficient profit to put up a neat two-story store with a dance hall above. She utilized the store as a restaurant. In connection with which she now supplies confectionery, and during the summer ice cream.

Before that the cowboys had done their dancing in the low saloons with which the town abounded. She made enemies of all the saloon-keepers by the establishment of a clean, well-lighted dancing hall, with a waxed floor and good music. She ran it on a strictly temperance plan, and admitted none but sober and respectable people. The cowboys rallied to her assistance, and there are now seven saloons in the place instead of twenty-three. She induced the boys to take summer drinks instead of liquor, and there has been a marked improvement in the morals of the cowboys of western Nebraska since her advent there. She has aided in the establishment of a church and is now procuring an organ for it. She keeps the leading newspapers and periodicals on file at her restaurant, and this fact alone has tended to raise the tone of the community. The "bad man from Bodie," who has heretofore been the terror of the town, has put on a "biled" shirt and become a law-abiding citizen.

"Breaking the Will" of Children.

[Col. T. W. Higginson.]

The modern theory is—and I confess it seems to me the wiser one—that the will itself is a part of the sacredness of our nature, and should no more be broken than the main shaft of a steam-engine. You shudder when your boy cries, "I will!" in the adjoining room, in that defiant tone which is a storm-signal to the parent's ear. The fault is not, however, in the words; spoken in the right place and right tone, they represent the highest moral condition of which man is capable, since resignation itself is not a virtue so noble as is a concentrated and heroic purpose.

There is one thing that I dread more for my little maiden than to hear her say "I will," namely, that she should lose the power of saying it. A broken, impaired, will-less nature—a life filled with memory's gravestones, where noble aspirations have perished unfilled for want of vigor of will to embody them in action—this seems to me more disastrous than even an overwhelming self-assertion.

It is not necessary to say, on the other hand, as some persons hold, that all moral error is but disease, and never needs direct contest, but only soothing medicines. Yet I believe more and more, as I grow older, that a large part of our contests with children are wasted, and that patience and tact would commonly accomplish the same end, without the crossing of bayonets. There is no doubt that much of what seems violence or stubbornness in children is merely a phase of physical development, and will be outgrown as unconsciously as a boy outgrows the habit of treading his boot-heels side ways.

I know several grown persons whose temper was a terror in childhood, and who have long since passed, by mere natural development, and without especial struggle, into a self-controlled and perhaps commonplace majority. The wisest and most successful parents seem to me those who take this into account; who reduce direct contests to a minimum, bend the twig instead of breaking it; divert the course of the torrent instead of trying to dam it up. We recognize this with all domestic animals. While half a dozen men are collected around a balky horse on the street, beating, hauling, swearing, and all in vain, a single expert will sometimes come along and by some very simple device—perhaps a change in the harness, or a chestnut burr inserted under the headstall—will so alter the current of the creature's dim thoughts that he will trot away bewildered, trying to conjecture what has happened. Thus it is that wise mothers do; a little bit of ingenuity, a sudden change of theme, will often clear away all clouds in a minute. This is not indulgence; it is common sense and tact.

Training the Girls.

[Odelia Blinn, M. D., in Inter Ocean.]

I would have all mistakes, of whatever kind, made by girls during their education, made at home in their father's house, and at his expense, or at the expense of the estate he left. I would have them taught the full value of a penny, as well as that of a dollar. I would have them learn how to buy a calico apron or a silk dress, and how to make them; and the difference in money and quality between a penny lace and a Honiton; how to select a cabbage or a beefsteak—to the end of the list of edibles and dry goods, all at their father's expense.

His money should also teach them how to do well all kinds of housework, that they may never be at the mercy of dishonest servants, more ignorant than themselves; that their husbands may never long for their own mother's cooking, or that of any other woman's. I would have them learn to keep a correct account of whatever money is given them to keep or to spend, also of whatever comes into their hands to spend for others, so that the future Elizabeth may answer her husband without blushes or hesitation when he asks her what she did with the 25 cents he gave her the week before.

So long as girls will be born and presist in surviving the measles they should be allowed, nay, made, to share equally the advantages in life with the boys; and to that end be drilled in all the methods known to make them honored and honorable women as sisters, daughters, wives and mothers in the home or elsewhere. Whatever training is good to make a boy win honestly in the race of life is also very excellent for the girl, who as a woman will, under the most benign conditions, have to bear the greater burden.

All this, which might be considered a part of the millennium, can only be brought about by the good sense and self-denial of the men who have the key of the universe in the palm of their hands. The key isn't willingly given up. What has been said is not new. Nor can anything new be thought or said on the subject until women are more willing to do by each other and their children as they so need to be done by.

Arrangement of the Chairs.

[Good Housekeeping.]

Where do people wish to sit down when they make a call? Near their hostess. What arrangement suits a small company who might prove congenial friends if they had any opportunity really to discover each other? Near together, not at points, equally distant from a common centre. Shall an affectionate family sit Indian fashion round the edges of their home, each in his own fixed place? The result is certain to be Indian silence and monotony. Put down in black and white such questions seem too frivolous for consideration, but in fact they arise daily in multitudes of homes. Chairs being to sit in, it follows that the use for which the room is intended is the first question to be asked.

The parlor, which, in most families, is the quiet corner where a guest may spend an uninterrupted half hour during a social call, needs some easy chairs, lest the wearied visitor never comes again; but it needs still more, light chairs—and more than one—that can easily be moved about. Whether the easy chairs are cane seat rockers or plush divans, their position can not readily be changed, while the light chair that can be taken in the hand and carried from one corner to the other, will furnish the opportunity for sociability two or three times in a single call, perhaps. It must be a chair that can be carried; it is not enough that it roll on castors, for it is still clumsy and heavy, and the effort necessary to alter its position will often prevent the change altogether.

This is not all the battle, however. The original arrangement of the furniture is like the disposition of troops. It is here that the hostess shows her knowledge of human nature and her experience of society. A clever woman, to whom the great world was a second nature, once said on this point that she always observed how the chairs were left in the drawing-room where several people had been sitting and put them in the same position next time. This is the secret of success with chairs. Dispose them so that persons who fall into them shall sit down in the places most natural and satisfactory. Arrange a group of chairs near the door, where the casual caller will drop into one and the hostess into another and without realizing the fact that they are sitting near together will yet be placed in the best possible position for a little conversation.

If it is a large drawing-room, constantly used by a number of people, multiply these groups of seats, not in ridiculous æsthetic situations, with the sofas at right angles to the room, but conveniently and naturally. Sit down in the chairs, if necessary, and see in what position you would like to find your neighbor. If you remember that the chairs are to sit in, you will place them as people will wish to find them, and without knowing why, your drawing-room will often be full of people and its reputation will go abroad.

Sisters as Confidantes.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Sisters are awfully useful things to have sometimes, when they are real fond of you and no other outside fellow has captured their affections. Sisters never give you away, and they always stand by you when there's any trouble on hand. I do not think sisters stand by sisters as strongly as they do by brothers. But it is only those poor fellows who never had any, or who have been separated from them most of their lives, who know and appreciate their value. If a fellow wants a confidante let him go to his sister. There are many little things in life that a man can not consult his mother about; but there ought to be precious little in an honest man's career that he can not confide to his sister. She has no jealousy that will color her advice, no self-interest that will prejudice her course. She never gets too angry to be spoken to, never allows her own cares to prevent her from doing all that is affectionate and nice to the brother who trusts her.

To Clean Glass and Silver Ware.

[Boston Budget.]

Egg-shells crushed into small bits and shaken well in decanters three parts filled with cold water will not only clean them thoroughly, but make the glass look like new. By rubbing with a damp flannel dipped in the best whiting, the brown discolorations may be taken off cups in which custards have been baked. Again, are all of us aware that emery powder will remove ordinary stains from the white ivory knife-handles, or that the lustre of morocco leather is restored by varnishing with white of egg? Nothing, it is said, is better to clean silver with than alcohol or ammonia, finishing with a little whiting on a soft cloth. When putting away the silver tea or coffee pot which is not in use every day, lay a little stick across the top under the cover. This will allow fresh air to get in, and prevent the mustiness of the contents familiar to hotel and boarding-house sufferers.

Necessary to Success.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Women must excel in order to be successful. Excellence implies strength—not spasmodic, nervous strength, which makes an effort once in a while, under extraordinary pressure, but the strength which can turn off daily work without excessive fatigue—the strength which leaves the eye still bright and the step elastic after a long day behind the counter, over the sewing machine, at the desk, at the easel, in the kitchen, in the school-room. Such strength as this does not go with a small waist.

From the nature of things, it can never—unless, as it has been pointed out in exceptional cases—be found in women with small waists. Strong back and abdominal muscles—muscles which can do their work without the deadly props of steel and whalebone now so universally worn—a large digestive capacity, a rapid and utterly and unobstructive flow of the blood in the veins and the arteries—these are some of the requirements of health and strength. And these things take up room.

Tomato and Rice Soup.

[Courier Journal.]

Tomato and rice soup is excellent. Pour boiling water over six large tomatoes, then remove the skins and put them in a saucepan with a quart of broth. Season with one sliced onion, four sprigs of parsley, one bay leaf, two cloves of garlic, two cloves, six pepper corns, one sprig of thyme, and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer this until it is reduced two-thirds, and pass it through a fine colander, so that the seeds and spices do not pass into the liquid. Have four ounces of rice boiled tender in salt and water, then drain the rice and put it in a saucepan and add the strained tomato soup. Set the saucepan on the fire and add one ounce of butter and a teaspoonful of sugar and simmer fifteen minutes. If canned tomatoes are used, proceed in the same way.

Co-Operative Housekeeping.

[Exchange.]

Mary Livermore says that co-operative housekeeping will banish the cook-stove and the wash-tub from the home, as the loom and spinning-wheel have already been. She, with some fifty other families, have experimented with a co-operative laundry, and have been able to reduce the cost of their washing and ironing to 27 cents a dozen, including dresses and the most difficult pieces. The present system of housekeeping involves a vast waste of fuel, of time, and of women that might be put to a better use.

Guardians of the Poor.

[Chicago Herald.]

Ladies as poor law guardians have found a legitimate sphere of public work, and in England and Scotland there are now no less than forty-six. In London there are sixteen and in Edinburgh nine.

Women's Shoes in Paris.

In Paris women wear high-heeled shoes when they don't expect to walk, and low heels when they do.

The latest fancy in note paper is of a distressingly bright red tint, and it is known as El Mahdi.

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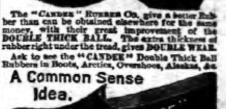

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WANTED—A nurse for one infant. Address, with references, E., Box 349. 30-2

LOST—On Sunday morning, the 27th, between Somerset street and the Holy Cross church, a small white flannel blanket. The owner will feel greatly obliged if the person finding it will leave it at Vo hl's Bakery.

WANTED by a couple without children, a furnished house, with stable, for the Winter. Address, W. H. P., 78 and 80 Broad street, New York. 9-30-6

FOR SALE—On account of death of the owner a fine carriage and saddle horse, sound and kind. Also a good milch cow. Enquire of Mrs. John Roberts at Mr. C. Schepflin's, Dunellen, New Jersey. 29-3

WANTED—At the Plainfield Steam Laundry, East Third street, two young women to work at shirt ironing. 28-3

WANTED—A German girl of about sixteen years, to assist in general housework. Address with references, Pleasant House, care of EVENING NEWS. 9-28-6

BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 635. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange.—A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 50x 150 feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-16tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

MRS. MARTIN'S MAGIC RENOVATOR for removing grease from any material, however delicate the shade, cleans crape and laces, raises the nap on velvet, etc. Sold at the drug stores, and at Mrs. E. J. Martin's dressmaking parlors 33, East Front street. Price 25 cents. Agents wanted. 9-29-30

ALBERT SMITH, Manufacturer of Iron Railings, Columns, Wrought Iron Girders, Book Safes, Doors, Shutters, Glass Gratings, Crestings for Roofs, Bolts, Awning Frames, Fire Escapes, etc. All kinds of Blacksmithing. Jobbing promptly attended to. 73 New Jersey R. R. avenue, Newark, N. J. 9-5-6

DANCING SCHOOL of Prof S. Dennstaedt, of New York, now open at Laing's Hall Plainfield, N. J. Classes for Misses and Masters, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 4 to 6 p. m. Classes for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 p. m. Terms: 12 class lessons, $6; 20 class lessons, Ladies $10; Gentlemen $12. Payable on entering the class. Private lessons $2 each. References—D. Kingsland; Col. Chas. Wright, A. M. Peekskill, N. Y.; Decker Brothers, 33 Union Square; C. D. Tiffany, the Jeweler, Union Square; Hon. Judge David McAdam, 338 5th street, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Van Vliet, Prospect avenue, Plainfield; Hon. T. M. Francis, Editor and Proprietor of the Troy Times. 9-24-90

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees. Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 9-10-60

MUSIC. J. F. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21 6m

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1307, Plainfield. 6-10-f

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

Professional Cards.

F. A. DUNHAM. No. 9 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a m, 1 to 3 p m, 6 to 8 p m, Telephone Call 28.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Utsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 2011. 8-13-90

WILLIAM B MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George P Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-12-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Type-writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1062.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 2099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Martinson is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. E. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box. 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store Long practical experience.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	59	6 a. m.	62
9 a. m.	66	9 a. m.	69
12 m	74	12 m.	72
3 p m.	82	3 p. m	74

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 56 a.m	Sunrise	5.56 a.m
Sun Sets	5.43 p.m.	Sun Sets	5.43 p.m.
Moon Rises	10.29 p.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Whitefield died 1770.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather to-morrow promises to be cooler, with local rains.

JOTTINGS.

—Infants' cashmere and basket cloth cloaks—long and short—at the Bee Hive.

—Men were engaged yesterday repairing the erratic town clock and trying again to get it in working order.

—The old legend says that a large nut crop is a sure indication of a severe Winter. If this is true you had better lay in a good supply of fuel.

—Rev. Charles L. Goodrich, pastor of the Congregational church, having returned from his vacation, will officiate to his congregation next Sunday morning.

—Pope Brothers are now showing a beautiful line of new patterns in body Brussels, tapestry ingrain, rag carpets and oil cloths, to which they call your attention in another column.

—While Gazelle Engine, No. 1, was being drawn out of the house last evening, one of the rear wheels ran over the foot of a pet dog belonging to the company injuring him severely.

—The story of "Burr Oaks" was told dramatically to an audience, which about half filled Stillman Music Hall last evening, and indicated by their frequent applause that the recital pleased them.

—The forty-fifth regular meeting of the Union County Teachers' Association was held in Elizabeth on Saturday, presided over by Principal Charles A. Strout of Cranford. Among the papers read was one by Miss Carrie E. Bettman of Scotch Plains, on "The Benefits of the Association," and one on "Teachers' Reading Circles," by Irving P. Town of the same place.

—The Till Family, otherwise known as the Rock Band, gave a musical entertainment at Reform Hall last evening, attracting a large audience. They performed on many peculiar instruments, the largest and principal one being the Rock Harmonicon, consisting of sixty separate pieces of rock, and played upon by two or three persons, according to the selections. The vocal music consisted of solos, duetts, trios and quartets, calling forth great applause from the audience who were much pleased with the entertainment generally. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Reform Club.

—Police Sergeant Hallinberger of Washington, D. C., arrested Harry Donohoe, a mechanic of Rahway, yesterday, on a charge of incendiarism. Several witnesses will testify that Donohoe made three attempts to fire the Federal building, corner of Eighth and F streets. The building contains nearly 100 offices, occupied by lawyers, claim agents, etc. Donohoe was captured as he was rushing from the building at daybreak yesterday morning. About the same time the police sergeant discovered a carefully prepared fire burning on the floor of the bath room on the third floor, and the entire room submerged with coal oil. Donohoe is held for examination.

—Among the many advances which have been and are constantly being made in the art of photography there are none that are of more importance than that of skillfully inserting the figure of an absent individual in a group of sitters. By this process the family circle may be preserved so long as there is a photograph of the dead or absent one in existence. A photograph of the desired figure is taken and inserted in the group with a skill and nicety that defies detection, and the ability to do this cannot fail to prove a source of infinite satisfaction to parents and children who desire to preserve intact the grouped reminder of the family circle which time and circumstances must scatter individually. Absent members are inserted with a skill that leaves no suspicion that each individual did not sit for his or her picture at the same time.

A Rival to Netherwood.

Ground has been broken, so we have been informed by one who claims to know, for a new hotel at Vail's Spring, the highest point on the mountain, and opposite Hotel Netherwood. A pleasanter sight could not be selected and its general attractiveness is readily admitted by all who have visited it. The *view from this spot is entrancing—a glorious* panorama is spread out of the surrounding country, while the Brooklyn Bridge and other objects of interest are easily discernible to the eye. The healthfulness of the location is also taken into consideration, while the question of easy access of vehicles is settled by the good approaches. The hotel is to be of ordinary proportions, containing about 60 rooms, large enough to accommodate a goodly number of guests, and will no doubt meet with the patronage which such an enterprise so justly deserves.

OUR OZONE.

An Edifying Disquisition by a Scientist.

(From a Mountaineer.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—The attractiveness of Plainfield is largely due to its proximity to the mountains, and at the same time to the great business marts of the country—New York and Philadelphia. Its undoubtedly unusual healthfulness, the statistics showing it to be the most healthful city in the State, being largely attributed to its pure mountain air, which ozone in large quantities forms a part. But an eminent scientist asks, is the prevalence of pneumonia due to the presence in the atmosphere of large quantities of ozone? This is the interesting question that is presented by Daniel Draper, the efficient Director of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory, in a little circular just issued. Up to this time the community has heard little about ozone, excepting as to its good effects. It has been trumpeted forth as the active principle of oxygen, with wonderful health-giving properties. Its bleaching, disinfecting, and deodorizing qualities have long been acknowledged, and the fact that its presence was fatal to putrescence and foul smells has given it a reputation among the health preservatives. Mr. Draper without venturing to dispute the truth of these things, gives a little array of statistics which make interesting reading:

Ozone is an allotropic condition or form of oxygen. The easiest method of producing it is by passing the electric spark through oxygen or ordinary air. The oxygen, thus treated, changes its condition in several respects. From being odorless, it obtains a pungent odor. Instead of being inert it becomes active, and in a concentrated form is destructive to animal life. Chlorine gas has, similarly, an active and a passive state, and while active its properties are much the same as those of ozone. The late Dr. John W. Draper, investigating these conditions of chlorine, discovered that the indigo rays of the solar spectrum could produce in chlorine the active condition. Mr. Daniel Draper, in endeavoring to account for the excess of ozone in the atmosphere at certain periods, asks whether these same rays may not produce the corresponding state in oxygen. This inquiry, it would seem, may be answered by a series of careful observations.

Whatever the cause of the excess of ozone at certain times, the figures that are presented show that periods during which there was such an excess were marked by the large number of deaths from pneumonia. Mr. Draper takes the period from January to May, inclusive, for the past eight years. In 1878, during these months, there were 1,034 deaths from pneumonia, and the ozone percentage was 9.50 on 73 days. In 1882 the death rate had increased to 2,056 and the ozone to 16.19 on 86 days. In 1884 the death rate decreased to 1,608 and the ozone to 6.45 on 48 days. This year the death rate increased to 2,308 and the ozone also increased to 13.26 on 87 days. The figures for 1882 and 1883 are not quite so convincing. In the former the death rate was 2,056 and in the latter 2,061. Yet in 1882 the ozone record was 16.10 for 86 days, and in 1883 12.73 for 85 days. The death rates were about equal, though there was a difference of nearly 25 per cent. in the ozone ratings.

Despite this discrepancy, however, the general figures may possess significance, particularly as Mr. Draper tells us he compared thousands of observations from the barometer, wet and dry thermometers, hygrometer, anemometers, and pluviometer with the mortuary statistics and could find no continuous connection between these observations and the prevalence of pneumonia. It was only "when ozone was taken into consideration that there was found to be a very close connection between its observations and the death rate from this disease."

Little is known as to the cause of the disease, but it is generally supposed to be the consequence of exposure to cold, especially when the body has been previously heated by exercise. Why such exposure, however, should produce pneumonia in one case, pleurisy in a second, pericarditis in a third, and peritonitis in a fourth is not so readily understood. Mr. Draper asks whether, as oxygen has the power of assuming different forms, one of them preservative and another destructive, it may not "in one or other of these forms produce inflammation of the substance of the lungs, etc., thereby causing their engorgement with blood not properly arterialized"? He thinks it well for physicians in treating pneumonia or its allied diseases to consider whether they may not be due to ozone or antozone—another form of oxygen—and whether it may not be possible to neutralize the evil effects of one form of oxygen by the use of the other. Another question of interest presented is whether the administration of pure oxygen to patients may not be the worst treatment.

Mr. Draper's statements certainly afford food for thought, and the importance of the subject is sufficient to invite an adequate investigation of the inquiries he propounds.

The Work Completed.

Foreman Titus of the District Telegraph and Fire Alarm Company, informs us that the outside work and all the lines throughout the city are completed and that the system will be put into operation to-morrow. The Central office is located on Front street, opposite Park avenue, and men are engaged finishing up the work.

Adolph Jaeger of Hoboken, has an old Bible printed in 1543 in old wooden type. Johannes Guttenberg is the imprint and Wurtenburg the place. It has twenty-two woodcuts, four maps, a life of Luther and is still bound in the original leather and brass.

The Seminary of the Sacred Heart, at Vineland, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop O'Farrel of Trenton, assisted by thirty-three priests. The building was erected in 1868 by the Methodist Episcopal Conference and was sold before completion for $25,000.

Henry Shindle, a laborer of Trenton, was committed yesterday for assaulting his ten-year-old daughter. He says he was drunk.

Fire Last Night.

About 11.35 o'clock last evening the residents of this city were awakened from their peaceful slumbers by the violent ringing of the fire bell. The department quickly responded to the alarm, and after running some distance, discovered that the fire was further off than at first supposed. They ran on and located it on Mountain avenue, and upon reaching the scene it was discovered to be the stables of Samuel Allen. These stables are situated just outside of the fire limits. Nevertheless, Engine Co., No. 2, got to work and put a stream on the burning buildings. Soon afterward Gazelle Engine Co. arrived, but as there was no hose, that company could not get to work and turned back. It was thought that the dwelling house would catch fire at any moment, and it is believed that if it had not been for the opportune arrival of Engine Co., No. 2, all the buildings would have been consumed.

All the cattle and horses were rescued from the burning barn, but the other contents were destroyed.

Engine Co., No. 1, was greatly inconvenienced last evening, as the hose carriage horse was sick and they were obliged to draw that carriage by hand.

Later on the Scotch Plains Fire Department arrived upon the scene, but were too late to be of any assistance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Mr. Allen estimates his loss at between $2,000 and $3,000. The property was partially insured.

Joseph Allen, brother of Samuel, says that while returning home from town about half an hour before the fire broke out he was accosted by a suspicious looking character, who asked him for some matches. He says *the man was of the tramp order and seemed* to be under the influence of liquor.

Justice Nash's Court.

Justice Nash yesterday rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Hibbs and Gilman vs. Walker for $62.42 and costs.

Yesterday Justice Nash issued writs of attachment to James Dunn for a grocery bill and George Cole for a milk bill against Alexander Walsh. Mr. Walsh was an absconding debtor and the wagons containing his furniture were overtaken at Westfield and the goods retained.

About 10.45 o'clock last evening a man named *Albert Philpit* went into *Charles* Smith's saloon and called for a cigar. The bartender, William Grogan, placed the box upon the counter and the customer took one, and then asked the price of the box. He was informed, and while the bartender was attending to another customer, he picked up the box and deliberately ran out with it. A number of persons gave chase, and he was arrested by Chief Dodd. This morning Mr. Grogan made a complaint against him and Justice Nash sent him to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

"Wages of Sin."

The above play will be produced at Music Hall, ~~Monday, Oct.~~ 5th, by a cast of star actors. The New York Tribune says: The melodrama of "The Wages of Sin," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, followed hard upon "The Pulse of New York," at the Star. "The Wages of Sin," an English melodrama, by Frank Harvey, is much the stronger drama of the two. It has no pretence to a generic character. It does not aim to illustrate an exceptional phase of any sort of life, whether civic or rural. It simply introduces a set of characters, and tells a story of love and sorrow, sin, error and retribution, with theatrical incident and climax. Sale of seats begin Saturday morning.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Samuel Wilber is visiting friends in Saratoga County, N. Y.

Miss Maggie Cassidy of Bayonne City is visiting friends on Seventh street.

Charles Stanley of Wilmington, Del., is visiting friends on Grove street, North Plainfield.

Mr. Cronce and bride are staying for a few days with the groom's brother on Liberty street.

Miss Lena Gardner of Elizabeth is spending a week with the family of Levi Hetfield of West Fourth street.

Miss Mary Galbraith of West Fourth street has returned from a two weeks' visit to friends in New York and Brooklyn.

John Hyler and bride are spending a few days with Tunis J. Carey of West Front street previous to their return home from their wedding trip to Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Greene of East Front street returned to-day from an enjoyable trip for a change of air in the Lehigh Valley, where they had been sojourning some days.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Snedeker, their son, A. Melvin, and their daughter, Florence, who have occupied the Fraley cottage, corner of Park avenue and Seventh street, during the Summer, returned to their home in Brooklyn to-day.

Edward Love of Poughkeepsie arrived in town yesterday to make Plainfield the permanent residence of himself and family, bringing with him about twenty young men and their wives where they are thus provided, all to permanently locate and carry on the business of engraving wall paper printing rolls.

William Francis Elliott, was the former proprietor of the Brighton House, Dunellen, a commodious hotel, which had accommodations for one hundred and sixty guests, and which it will be remembered was destroyed by fire last summer. The property adjoins the handsome villa of Charles Schepflin of the firm of Schepflin, Baldwin & Tweedy. Mr. Elliott has now taken up his residence on Fourth street in Plainfield, and has opened at No. 18 East Front street, what is to be known as Elliott's Bazaar, a branch of a New York store and also a Philadelphia store, in which he is interested. Mr. Elliott had the hotel insured for $19,000, and the insurance has been all paid up. He prefers, however, to invest his money in dry goods to the hotel business again.

"He Had 'Em Bad."

As David S. Pope, the book-keeper at the Scott Press Works, was on his way home yesterday about noon, he felt something queer moving about beneath his coat sleeve. He had previously during the day felt queer movements about his back and thought his suspenders had broken. He is not addicted to the jim-jams, for, be it known, David is a loyal temperance man, although he was puzzled to account for the queer movements of his garments contrary to his purpose. His other hand as an investigating committee of one clutched the moving portion of the sleeve, and oh, horrors, it gave forth a sound. People wondered at the woe-begone look of terror of a man rushing along the street with one hand clutching the other arm, as if "he'd got 'em," and when he got home, his wife was satisfied that he had indeed "got 'em." Off came the coat and out came a mouse, which had stolen between the coat and the lining while the coat had been suspended from a hook at the office of the works, and was unable to find its way out, its movements being to that end. Death ended its trouble.

Before Queen Victoria.

From "The Story of the Jubilee Singers:" The Duke and Duchess of Argyll were among the friends who gave the Jubilee Singers an early and hearty welcome to Great Britain. It was while spending an evening at Argyll Lodge, as their guests, that the Singers had the honor of appearing before the Queen. At the Duke's request they sang for her first, "Steal Away to Jesus," then chanted the "Lord's Prayer," and sang, "Go Down, Moses." Her Majesty listened with manifest pleasure, and as they withdrew, communicated, through the Duke, her thanks for the gratification they had given her. There was no stage parade nor theatrical pomp in the scene; but the spectacle of Britain's Queen coming from her palace to listen to the songs which these humble students learned in their slave cabins, and that not merely for her own entertainment, but to encourage them in their efforts to lift up their fellow freed people, was worthy a place in history.

Arrested for Assault and Battery.

Mrs. Frank Lockerty was arraigned before Judge Ulrich this morning on complaint of *Bridget Hickey, charging her with assault* and battery. The Judge gave her the choice between paying a fine of $5 or being committed for thirty days to the county jail. After many tears and protestations of her innocence she was led off to the lock-up.

Bridget Hickey was also arraigned for the same offense, and Judge Ulrich suspended sentence in her case on the condition that she would remove from the neighborhood within twenty four hours. The Judge cautioned her that if she ever was arraigned before him again on the same charge he would send her to the county jail for thirty days. All the parties concerned live in a house on East Third street, known as the "Great Eastern," and a row in that vicinity is almost a daily occurence.

STATE NOTES.

Newark Presbytery will meet on Oct. 7, in Park Avenue Church, Newark.

Westfield ranks high in Union County both for agriculture and the breeding of choice cattle.

The eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association will be held at Atlantic City to-day.

There has been some effort recently to revive the Rahway and Westfield Railroad for which a charter was obtained some years ago.

Coroner Taylor, of Burlington, shows three quinces raised by him that weigh thirty-five ounces. The heaviest weighs fourteen ounces.

The annual election for Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Rahway Fire Department will occur on the evening of Monday, Oct. 5th.

An interesting event took place at the Foundry M. E. Church, Millville on Sunday, 150 probationers being admitted into full membership.

The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Bible Society will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, at 10.30 a. m., at Perth Amboy, in the Presbyterian Church.

It is said that a cow belonging to Mr. John Smith of Bloomsbury, furnishes milk sufficient to churn fourteen pounds of butter per week. An offer of $125 for the cow has been refused.

Daniel Ingersoll, justice of the peace and undertaker at Pleasantville, has tied the matrimonial knot for over 125 couples, and has attended and conducted over 1,100 funerals.

Mr. John Waldey, a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association, says that he was present at the fire in Bayonne Sunday night last, and that the statements of the volunteer firemen being intoxicated were false.

A circular from Bishop O'Farrel was read in St. Mary's Cathedral, Trenton, Sunday. It relates to the proper observance of the approaching festival of the Holy Rosary, and the Peter's Pence collection in support of Leo XIII.

A coroner's jury last night found Joseph Flood guilty of having caused the death of Thomas Sexton, who was stabbed to death in Jersey City Sunday night a week ago. The case will be presented to the Grand Jury to-day.

An answer was filed yesterday by the Salvation Army of Millville to hotel-keeper Briant's bill of complaint, denying his charges of disorderly behavior. Vice-Chancellor Bird rescinded the restraining order till the final hearing on the application for an injunction.

Charles Gallery, a painter, was seriously burned while engaged in burning the paint from the door of No. 218 Eighth street, Jersey City yesterday, by the explosion of a gasoline heater. Gallery's burning clothing set the building on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

Ex-Gov. St. John has started a lively Prohibition boom in Passaic county. He spoke in Paterson last Monday evening to several thousand people. Yesterday the Prohibitionists held a largely attended convention in Washington Hall, Paterson, and nominated for Senator Henry R. Wells; for Surrogate, Joel M. Johnson; for Assembly, First District, Albert L. Terhune; Second District, Edgar Tallman; Third District, Eugene Beggs; Fourth District, W. H. Dickinson. The probable effect of the movement will be to materially lessen the votes of Senator John W. Griggs, the present Republican incumbent.

Big bargains

Elliott's New Bazaar
18 E. FRONT ST.
Branch of New York and Philadelphia.

JUST OPENED

With a large stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Underwear, Hosiery, Hats, Gloves, Millinery, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Stationery, Fancy articles.

DRY GOODS.

All wool dress goods from 25 cents up. Plaids, ginghams from 5c up, calico from 3c up, good muslin from 5c up, bonnet flannel 6c, red flannel 13c up, canton flannel 6c up, table linen 6c up, towels 3c up.

Ladies' and Children's Suits.

In cassimere flannel; ladies' cloth homespun from $4.98 up, children's suits from 75c up, ladies' cloaks, newmarkets, jerseys, jackets, walking jackets from $3 up. Children and Infants mother Hubbards, short and long cloaks from $2 up.

CALICO SUITS

Ladies' calico suits, wrappers, from $1 up, children's calico dresses, aprons, drawers, petticoats, 19c up, worsted caps, sacks, mits, hoods, leggins very low. Ladies' chemese, drawers, corset waists, white skirts, from 22 cents up. Woolen skirts.

Ladies' Merino underwear 25c up, children underwear from 12c up, hosiery in all colors from 5c up, worth double.

MILLINERY.

Hats and Bonnets trimmed and untrimmed in the latest shapes, ribbons, feathers and wings at low prices.

Gents' and Boy's Department.

Linen bosom white shirts from 49c up, cambric shirts, merino shirts and drawers from 25c up. Neckties, silk and linen handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, hosiery, Boy's suits good for school wear, from $3 up, ages 5 to 12 years.

SHOES.

Ladies', children's, men's and boy's shoes below cost.

Crockery, Glassware and Cutlery. Dinner sets complete from $7 up, tea sets from $2.50 up, toilet sets, $3 up.

Hardware from 3c up.

Notions from 1c up.

I will say to Plainfield and vicinity and our patrons that they will find at this establishment good goods at New York prices, and they will save both time and money by calling on us before going to New York. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ELLIOTT'S BAZAAR,
18 East Front street, Plainfield.

EXTRA ! !
MUSIC HALL,
MONDAY EVE'NG, OCT. 5,
MANBURY & OVERTON'S
Grand Dramatic Company
IN THE
GREAT MORAL DRAMA
THE
"WAGES OF SIN"
No Increase in Prices.
SEE PRESS NOTICES.
Sale of seats at Shaws and Reynolds beginning Saturday Oct. 3d.

ENTERTAINMENT
IN BEHALF OF THE
Children's Home
The Original
FISK
Jubilee Singers
In the
PARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
THURSDAY, OCT. 1.
AT 8 P. M.
TICKETS.....50 cents
RESERVED SEATS.....75 Cents.
On sale at the drug stores of R. J. Shaw and H. P. Reynolds, or by any of the lady managers of the Children's Home.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.
ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK.
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-21-3m

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Casino Skating Rink.
COMING
e's Latest Novelty,
THE
8 Venetian Troubadours 8
GREAT MUSICAL WONDERS.
as they appeared in all the principal cities in Europe in their
NATIVE COSTUME.
THE ONLY
LADY MANDOLIN PLAYER
In this country will appear
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
OCT. 1, 2 & 3
And Saturday afternoon, October 3, to a special school children's matinee. Notwithstanding the great expense the management has gone to in engaging the Venetian Troubadours (eight in number) the prices will remain as usual. Rink open every day from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. General evening admission 15 cents. Afternoon 10 cents. A Full BRASS BAND in attendance every evening and Saturday Matinee. Absolutely no Free List.

☞ DO NOT Wait to be solicited.
THE PLAINFIELD
District Telegraph
AND
Fire Alarm Co.,
Will open on or before Oct. 1, their
CENTRAL OFFICE
5 EAST FRONT STREET.
opposite Park avenue
Now being fitted up.
The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once. P. O. Box 330.
W. H. PAGE, General Manager.

CARPETS & Oil Cloths
Our new Fall styles are now in, and you will find us Headquarters for these goods, at
Bottom Prices
AT
POPE BROS.

School Opening.
Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at
ALLEN'S,
23 EAST FRONT ST.
N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

LAING'S HOTEL,
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 104 PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED immediately, a large wardrobe, cheap. Address, Mrs. S., P. O. Box 1373.

WANTED—A perfect hatcher incubator of 300 egg capacity, must be in perfect order. Address, giving price, F. M. Bennett, Cranford, N. J. 30-2

TO LET, 3 rooms on a floor. 4 West Third street. 9-30tf

$5.00 REWARD—Lost, Tuesday, Sept. 28, a small black and tan dog, red leather collar. Answers to name of "Trippy." Return to Ephraim Miller, Seventh street

WANTED—A nurse for one infant. Address, with references, E., Box 349. 30-2

LOST—On Sunday morning, the 27th, between Somerset street and the Holy Cross church, a small white flannel blanket. The owner will feel greatly obliged if the person finding it will leave it at Voehl's Bakery.

WANTED by a couple without children, a furnished house, with stable, for the Winter. Address, W. H. F., 78 and 80 Broad street, New York. 9-30-6

FOR SALE—On account of death of the owner a fine carriage and saddle horse, sound and kind. Also a good milch cow. Enquire of Mrs. John Roberts at Mr. C. Schepflin's, Dunellen, New Jersey. 29-3

WANTED—At the Plainfield Steam Laundry, East Third street, two young women to work at shirt ironing. 28-3

WANTED—A German girl of about sixteen years, to assist in general housework. Address with references, Pleasant House, care of Evening News. 9-28-6

BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very desirably located, five minutes to station. Address P. O. Box 635. 9-18-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange.—A large house on Grove street, North Plainfield, lot 50x130 feet, nicely located. Will be sold very cheap or will exchange for a smaller place. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. Woodruff, Real Estate Agent, cor. Front street and Park avenue. 18-12

A STORE and three offices to let on North avenue. Inquire of J. T. Vail, opposite depot. 9-16tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-27tf

Special Notices.

MRS. MARTIN'S MAGIC RENOVATOR for removing grease from any material, however delicate the shade, cleans crape and laces, raises the nap on velvet, etc. Sold at the drug stores, and at Mrs. E. J. Martin's Dressmaking parlors 53 East Front street. Price 25 cents. Agents wanted. 9-29-30

ALBERT SMITH, Manufacturer of Iron Railings, Columns, Wrought Iron Girders, Book Safes, Doors, Shutters, Glass Gratings, Creatings for Roofs, Bolts, Awning Frames, Fire Escapes, etc. All kinds of Blacksmithing. Jobbing promptly attended to. 73 New Jersey R. R. avenue, Newark, N. J. 9-5-6

DANCING SCHOOL of Prof S. Dennstaedt, of New York, now open at Laing's Hall Plainfield, N. J. Classes for Misses and Masters, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 4 to 6 p. m. Classes for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 p. m. Terms: 12 class lessons, $6; 20 class lessons, Ladies $10; Gentlemen $12. Payable on entering the class. Private lessons $2 each. References—D. Kingsland; Col. C. as. Wright, A. M. Peekskill, N. J.; Decker Brothers, 33 Union Square; C. D. Tiffany, the Jeweler, Union Square; Hon. Judge David McAdam, 33 ... street, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Van Vliet, Prospect avenue, Plainfield; Hon. T. M. Francis, Editor and Proprietor of the Troy Times. 9-24-90

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS. Size 300x450 feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest location in the city. Also Shade and Fruit Trees, Niagara and other grape vines, cut flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 0-10-60

MUSIC. J. F. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21 6m

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1301, Plainfield. 6-10-f

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap, 110 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 6-11-tf

Professional Cards.

F. A. DUNHAM. No. 2 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th St., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 28.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Fitsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 9-13-90

WILLIAM B MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10.30 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homoeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST. 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT, Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 2099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box, 1383.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	59	6 a. m.	62
9 a. m.	66	9 a. m.	69
12 m	74	12 m.	72
3 p m.	82	3 p. m	74

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 56 a.m	Sunrise	5.56 a m
Sun Sets	5.43 p.m.	Sun Sets	5.43 p.m.
Moon Rises 10.29	p.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Whitefield died 1770.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather to-morrow promises to be cooler, with local rains.

JOTTINGS.

—Infants' cashmere and basket cloth cloaks—long and short—at the Bee Hive.

—Men were engaged yesterday repairing the erratic town clock and trying again to get it in working order.

—The old legend says that a large nut crop is a sure indication of a severe Winter. If this is true you had better lay in a good supply of fuel.

—Rev. Charles L. Goodrich, pastor of the Congregational church, having returned from his vacation, will officiate to his congregation next Sunday morning.

—Pope Brothers are now showing a beautiful line of new patterns in body Brussels, tapestry ingrain, rag carpets and oil cloths, to which they call your attention in another column.

—While Gazelle Engine, No. 1, was being drawn out of the house last evening, one of the rear wheels ran over the foot of a pet dog belonging to the company injuring him severely.

—The story of "Burr Oaks" was told dramatically to an audience, which about half filled Stillman Music Hall last evening, and indicated by their frequent applause that the recital pleased them.

—The forty-fifth regular meeting of the Union County Teachers' Association was held in Elizabeth on Saturday, presided over by Principal Charles A. Strout of Cranford. Among the papers read was one by Miss Carrie E Bettman of Scotch Plains, on "The Benefits of the Association," and one on "Teachers' Reading Circles," by Irving P. Town of the same place.

—The Till Family, otherwise known as the Rock Band, gave a musical entertainment at Reform Hall last evening, attracting a large audience. They performed on many peculiar instruments, the largest and principal one being the Rock Harmonicon, consisting of sixty separate pieces of rock, and played upon by two or three persons, according to the selections. The vocal music consisted of solos, duetts, trios and quartets, calling forth great applause from the audience who were much pleased with the entertainment generally. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Reform Club.

—Police Sergeant Hallinberger of Washington, D. C., arrested Harry Donohoe, a mechanic of Rahway, yesterday, on a charge of incendiarism. Several witnesses will testify that Donohoe made three attempts to fire the Federal building, corner of Eighth and F streets. The building contains nearly 100 offices, occupied by lawyers, claim agents, etc. Donohoe was captured as he was rushing from the building at daybreak yesterday morning. About the same time the police sergeant discovered a carefully prepared fire burning on the floor of the bath room on the third floor, and the entire room submerged with coal oil. Donohoe is held for examination.

—Among the many advances which have been and are constantly being made in the art of photography there are none that are of more importance than that of skillfully inserting the figure of an absent individual in a group of sitters. By this process the family circle may be preserved so long as there is a photograph of the dead or absent one in existence. A photograph of the desired figure is taken and inserted in the group with a skill and nicety that defies detection, and the ability to do this cannot fail to prove a source of infinite satisfaction to parents and children who desire to preserve intact the grouped reminder of the family circle which time and circumstances must scatter individually. Absent members are inserted with a skill that leaves no suspicion that each individual did not sit for his or her picture at the same time.

A Rival to Netherwood.

Ground has been broken, so we have been informed by one who claims to know, for a new hotel at Vail's Spring, the highest point on the mountain, and opposite Hotel Netherwood. A pleasanter sight could not be selected and its general attractiveness is readily admitted by all who have visited it. The view from this spot is entrancing—a glorious panorama is spread out of the surrounding country, while the Brooklyn Bridge and other objects of interest are easily discernible to the eye. The healthfulness of the location is also taken into consideration, while the question of easy access of vehicles is settled by the good approaches. The hotel is to be of ordinary proportions, containing about 60 rooms, large enough to accommodate a goodly number of guests, and will no doubt meet with the patronage which such an enterprise so justly deserves.

OUR OZONE.

An Edifying Disquisition by a Scientist.

(From a Mountaineer.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—The attractiveness of Plainfield is largely due to its proximity to the mountains, and at the same time to the great business marts of the country—New York and Philadelphia. Its undoubtedly unusual healthfulness, the statistics showing it to be the most healthful city in the State, being largely attributed to its pure mountain air, which ozone in large quantities forms a part. But an eminent scientist asks, is the prevalence of pneumonia due to the presence in the atmosphere of large quantities of ozone? This is the interesting question that is presented by Daniel Draper, the efficient Director of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory, in a little circular just issued. Up to this time the community has heard little about ozone, excepting as to its good effects. It has been trumpeted forth as the active principle of oxygen, with wonderful health-giving properties. Its bleaching, disinfecting, and deodorizing qualities have long been acknowledged, and the fact that its presence was fatal to putrescence and foul smells has given it a reputation among the health preservatives. Mr. Draper without venturing to dispute the truth of these things, gives a little array of statistics which make interesting reading:

Ozone is an allotropic condition or form of oxygen. The easiest method of producing it is by passing the electric spark through oxygen or ordinary air. The oxygen, thus treated, changes its condition in several respects. From being odorless, it obtains a pungent odor. Instead of being inert it becomes active, and in a concentrated form is destructive to animal life. Chlorine gas has, similarly, an active and a passive state, and while active its properties are much the same as those of ozone. The late Dr. John W. Draper, investigating these conditions of chlorine, discovered that the indigo rays of the solar spectrum could produce in chlorine the active condition. Mr. Daniel Draper, in endeavoring to account for the excess of ozone in the atmosphere at certain periods, asks whether these same rays may not produce the corresponding state in oxygen. This inquiry, it would seem, may be answered by a series of careful observations.

Whatever the cause of the excess of ozone at certain times, the figures that are presented show that periods during which there was such an excess were marked by the large number of deaths from pneumonia. Mr. Draper takes the period from January to May, inclusive, for the past eight years. In 1878, during these months, there were 1,094 deaths from pneumonia, and the ozone percentage was 9.50 on 73 days. In 1882 the death rate had increased to 2,056 and the ozone to 16.19 on 86 days. In 1884 the death rate decreased to 1,608 and the ozone to 6.45 on 48 days. This year the death rate increased to 2,308 and the ozone also increased to 13.26 on 87 days. The figures for 1882 and 1883 are not quite so convincing. In the former the death rate was 2,056 and in the latter 2,061. Yet in 1882 the ozone record was 16.10 for 86 days, and in 1883 12.73 for 85 days. The death rates were about equal, though there was a difference of nearly 25 per cent. in the ozone ratings.

Despite this discrepancy, however, the general figures may possess significance, particularly as Mr. Draper tells us he compared thousands of observations from the barometer, wet and dry thermometers, hygrometer, anemometers, and pluviometer with the mortuary statistics and could find no continuous connection between these observations and the prevalence of pneumonia. It was only "when ozone was taken into consideration that there was found to be a very close connection between its observations and the death rate from this disease."

Little is known as to the cause of the disease, but it is generally supposed to be the consequence of exposure to cold, especially when the body has been previously heated by exercise. Why such exposure, however, should produce pneumonia in one case, pleurisy in a second, pericarditis in a third, and peritonitis in a fourth is not so readily understood. Mr. Draper asks whether, as oxygen has the power of assuming different forms, one of them preservative and another destructive, it may not "in one or other of these forms produce inflammation of the substance of the lungs, etc., thereby causing their engorgement with blood not properly arterialized"? He thinks it well for physicians in treating pneumonia or its allied diseases to consider whether they may not be due to ozone or antozone—another form of oxygen—and whether it may not be possible to neutralize the evil effects of one form of oxygen by the use of the other. Another question of interest presented is whether the administration of pure oxygen to patients may not be the worst treatment.

Mr. Draper's statements certainly afford food for thought, and the importance of the subject is sufficient to invite an adequate investigation of the inquiries he propounds.

The Work Completed.

Foreman Titus of the District Telegraph and Fire Alarm Company, informs us that the outside work and all the lines throughout the city are completed and that the system will be put into operation to-morrow. The Central office is located on Front street, opposite Park avenue, and men are engaged finishing up the work.

Adolph Jaeger of Hoboken, has an old Bible printed in 1543 in old wooden type. Johannes Guttenberg is the imprint and Wurtemburg the place. It has twenty-two woodcuts, four maps, a life of Luther and is still bound in the original leather and brass.

The Seminary of the Sacred Heart, at Vineland, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop O'Farrel of Trenton, assisted by thirty-three priests. The building was erected in 1868 by the Methodist Episcopal Conference and was sold before completion for $25,000.

Henry Shindle, a laborer of Trenton, was committed yesterday for assaulting his ten-year-old daughter. He says he was drunk.

Fire Last Night.

About 11.35 o'clock last evening the residents of this city were awakened from their peaceful slumbers by the violent ringing of the fire bell. The department quickly responded to the alarm, and after running some distance, discovered that the fire was further off than at first supposed. They ran on and located it on Mountain avenue, and upon reaching the scene it was discovered to be the stables of Samuel Allen. These stables are situated just outside of the fire limits. Nevertheless, Engine Co., No. 2, got to work and put a stream on the burning buildings. Soon afterward Gazelle Engine Co. arrived, but as there was no hose, that company could not get to work and turned back. It was thought that the dwelling house would catch fire at any moment, and it is believed that if it had not been for the opportune arrival of Engine Co., No. 2, all the buildings would have been consumed.

All the cattle and horses were rescued from the burning barn, but the other contents were destroyed.

Engine Co., No. 1. was greatly inconvenienced last evening, as the hose carriage horse was sick and they were obliged to draw that carriage by hand.

Later on the Scotch Plains Fire Department arrived upon the scene, but were too late to be of any assistance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Mr. Allen estimates his loss at between $2,000 and $3,000. The property was partially insured.

Joseph Allen, brother of Samuel, says that while returning home from town about half an hour before the fire broke out he was accosted by a suspicious looking character, who asked him for some matches. He says the man was of the tramp order and seemed to be under the influence of liquor.

Justice Nash's Court.

Justice Nash yesterday rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Hibbs and Gilman vs. Walker for $62.42 and costs.

Yesterday Justice Nash issued writs of attachment to James Dunn for a grocery bill and George Cole for a milk bill against Alexander Walsh. Mr. Walsh was an absconding debtor and the wagons containing his furniture were overtaken at Westfield and the goods retained.

About 10.45 o'clock last evening a man named Albert Philpit went into Charles Smith's saloon and called for a cigar. The bartender, William Grogan, placed the box upon the counter and the customer took one, and then asked the price of the box. He was informed, and while the bartender was attending to another customer, he picked up the box and deliberately ran out with it. A number of persons gave chase, and he was arrested by Chief Dodd. This morning Mr. Grogan made a complaint against him and Justice Nash sent him to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

"Wages of Sin."

The above play will be produced at Music Hall, ~~Monday, Oct. 5th~~, by a cast of star actors. The New York Tribune says: The melodrama of "The Wages of Sin," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, followed hard upon "The Pulse of New York," at the Star. "The Wages of Sin," an English melodrama, by Frank Harvey, is much the stronger drama of the two. It has no pretence to a generic character. It does not aim to illustrate an exceptional phase of any sort of life, whether civic or rural. It simply introduces a set of characters, and tells a story of love and sorrow, sin, error and retribution, with theatrical incident and climax. Sale of seats begin Saturday morning.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Samuel Wilbur is visiting friends in Saratoga County, N. Y.

Miss Maggie Cassidy of Bayonne City is visiting friends on Seventh street.

Charles Stanley of Wilmington, Del., is visiting friends on Grove street, North Plainfield.

Mr. Croose and bride are staying for a few days with the groom's brother on Liberty street.

Miss Lena Gardner of Elizabeth is spending a week with the family of Levi Hetfield of West Fourth street.

Miss Mary Galbraith of West Fourth street has returned from a two weeks' visit to friends in New York and Brooklyn.

John Hyler and bride are spending a few days with Tunis J. Carey of West Front street previous to their return home from their wedding trip to Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Greene of East Front street returned to-day from an enjoyable trip for a change of air in the Lehigh Valley, where they had been sojourning some days.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Snedeker, their son, A. Melvin, and their daughter, Florence, who have occupied the Fraley cottage, corner of Park avenue and Seventh street, during the Summer, returned to their home in Brooklyn to-day.

Edward Love of Poughkeepsie arrived in town yesterday to make Plainfield the permanent residence of himself and family, bringing with him about twenty young men and their wives where they are thus provided, all to permanently locate and carry on the business of engraving wall paper printing rolls.

William Francis Elliott, was the former proprietor of the Brighton House, Dunellen, a commodious hotel, which had accommodations for one hundred and sixty guests, and which it will be remembered was destroyed by fire last summer. The property adjoins the handsome villa of Charles Schepflin of the firm of Schepflin, Baldwin & Tweedy. Mr. Elliott has now taken up his residence on Fourth street in Plainfield, and has opened at No. 18 East Front street, what is to be known as Elliott's Bazaar, a branch of a New York store and also a Philadelphia store, in which he is interested. Mr. Elliott had the hotel insured for $19,000, and the insurance has been all paid up. He prefers, however, to invest his money in dry goods to the hotel business again.

"He Had 'Em Bad."

As David S. Pope, the book-keeper at the Scott Press Works, was on his way home yesterday about noon, he felt something queer moving about beneath his coat sleeve. He had previously during the day felt queer movements about his back and thought his suspenders had broken. He is not addicted to the jim-jams, for, be it known, David is a loyal temperance man, although he was puzzled to account for the queer movements of his garments contrary to his purpose. His other hand as an investigating committee of one clutched the moving portion of the sleeve, and oh, horrors, it gave forth a sound. People wondered at the woe-begone look of terror of a man rushing along the street with one hand clutching the other arm, as if "he'd got 'em," and when he got home, his wife was satisfied that he had indeed "got 'em." Off came the coat and out came a mouse, which had stolen between the coat and the lining while the coat had been suspended from a hook at the office of the works, and was unable to find its way out, its movements being to that end. Death ended its trouble.

Before Queen Victoria.

From "The Story of the Jubilee Singers:" The Duke and Duchess of Argyll were among the friends who gave the Jubilee Singers an early and hearty welcome to Great Britain. It was while spending an evening at Argyll Lodge, as their guests, that the Singers had the honor of appearing before the Queen. At the Duke's request they sang for her first, "Steal Away to Jesus," then chanted the "Lord's Prayer," and sang, "Go Down, Moses." Her Majesty listened with manifest pleasure, and as they withdrew, communicated, through the Duke, her thanks for the gratification they had given her. There was no stage parade nor theatrical pomp in the scene; but the spectacle of Britain's Queen coming from her palace to listen to the songs which these humble students learned in their slave cabins, and that not merely for her own entertainment, but to encourage them in their efforts to lift up their fellow freed people, was worthy a place in history.

Arrested for Assault and Battery.

Mrs. Frank Lockerty was arraigned before Judge Ulrich this morning on complaint of Bridget Hickey, charging her with assault and battery. The Judge gave her the choice between paying a fine of $5 or being committed for thirty days to the county jail. After many tears and protestations of her innocence she was led off to the lock-up.

Bridget Hickey was also arraigned for the same offense, and Judge Ulrich suspended sentence in her case on the condition that she would remove from the neighborhood within twenty four hours. The Judge cautioned her that if she ever was arraigned before him again on the same charge he would send her to the county jail for thirty days. All the parties concerned live in a house on East Third street, known as the "Great Eastern," and a row in that vicinity is almost a daily occurence.

STATE NOTES.

Newark Presbytery will meet on Oct. 7, in Park Avenue Church, Newark.

Westfield ranks high in Union County both for agriculture and the breeding of choice cattle.

The eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association will be held at Atlantic City to-day.

There has been some effort recently to revive the Rahway and Westfield Railroad for which a charter was obtained some years ago.

Coroner Taylor, of Burlington, shows three quinces raised by him that weigh thirty-five ounces. The heaviest weighs fourteen ounces.

The annual election for Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Rahway Fire Department will occur on the evening of Monday, Oct. 5th.

An interesting event took place at the Foundry M. E. Church, Millville on Sunday, 150 probationers being admitted into full membership.

The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Bible Society will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, at 10.30 a. m., at Perth Amboy, in the Presbyterian Church.

It is said that a cow belonging to Mr. John Smith of Bloomsbury, furnishes milk sufficient to churn fourteen pounds of butter per week. An offer of $125 for the cow has been refused.

Daniel Ingersoll, justice of the peace and undertaker at Pleasantville, has tied the matrimonial knot for over 125 couples, and has attended and conducted over 1,100 funerals.

Mr. John Wildey, a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association, says that he was present at the fire in Bayonne Sunday night last, and that the statements of the volunteer firemen being intoxicated were false.

A circular from Bishop O'Farrel was read in St. Mary's Cathedral, Trenton, Sunday. It relates to the proper observance of the approaching festival of the Holy Rosary, and the Peter's Pence collection in support of Leo XIII.

A coroner's jury last night found Joseph Flood guilty of having caused the death of Thomas Sexton, who was stabbed to death in Jersey City Sunday night a week ago. The case will be presented to the Grand Jury to-day.

An answer was filed yesterday by the Salvation Army of Millville to hotel-keeper Briant's bill of complaint, denying his charges of disorderly behavior. Vice-Chancellor Bird rescinded the restraining order till the final hearing on the application for an injunction.

Charles Gallery, a painter, was seriously burned while engaged in burning the paint from the door of No. 218 Eighth street, Jersey City yesterday, by the explosion of a gasoline heater. Gallery's burning clothing set the building on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

Ex-Gov. St. John has started a lively Prohibition boom in Passaic county. He spoke in Paterson last Monday evening to several thousand people. Yesterday the Prohibitionists held a largely attended convention in Washington Hall, Paterson, and nominated for Senator Henry R. Wells; for Surrogate, Joel M Johnson; for Assembly, First District, Albert L. Terhune; Second District, Edgar Tallman; Third District, Eugene Beggs; Fourth District, W. H. Dickinson. The probable effect of the movement will be to materially lessen the votes of Senator John W. Griggs, the present Republican incumbent.

Big bargains!

Elliott's New Bazaar
18 E. FRONT ST.
Branch of New York and Philadelphia.

JUST OPENED

With a large stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Underwear, Hosiery, Hats, Gloves, Millinery, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Stationery, Fancy articles.

DRY GOODS.

All wool dress goods from 25 cents up. Plaids, ginghams from 5c up, calico from 5c up, good muslin from 5c up, bonnet flannel 6c, red flannel 15c up, canton flannel 6c up, table linen 6c up, towels 3c up.

Ladies' and Children's Suits.

Ladies' cashmere flannel; ladies' clothhomespun from $4.98 up, children's suits from 75c up, ladies' cloaks, newmarkets, jerseys, jackets, walking jackets from $3 up. Children and infants mother Hubbards, short and long cloaks from $2 up.

CALICO SUITS

Ladies' calico suits, wrappers, from $1 up, children's calico dresses, aprons, drawers, petticoats, 19c up, worsted caps, sacks, mits, hoods, leggins very low. Ladies' chemese, drawers, corset waists, white skirts, from 25 cents up. Woolen skirts.

Ladies' Merino underwear 25c up, children underwear from 12c up, hosiery in all colors from 5c up, worth double.

MILLINERY.

Hats and Bonnets trimmed and untrimmed in the latest shapes, ribbons, feathers and wings at low prices.

Gents' and Boys' Department.

Linen bosom white shirts from 49c up, cambric shirts, merino shirts and drawers from 25c up. Neckties, silk and linen handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, hosiery, Boy's suits good for school wear, from $2 up, ages 5 to 12 years.

SHOES.

Ladies', children's, men's and boy's shoes below cost.

Crockery, Glassware and Cutlery. Dinner sets complete from $7 up, tea sets from $2.50 up, toilet sets, $3 up.

Hardware from 3c up.

Notions from 1c up.

I will say to Plainfield and vicinity and our patrons that they will find at this establishment good goods at New York prices, and they will save both time and money by calling on us before going to New York. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ELLIOTT'S BAZAAR,
18 East Front street, Plainfield.

EXTRA ! !
MUSIC HALL
MONDAY EVE'NG, OCT. 5,
MANBURY & OVERTON'S
Grand Dramatic Company
IN THE
GREAT MORAL DRAMA
THE
"WAGES OF SIN"
No Increase in Prices.
SEE PRESS NOTICES.
Sale of seats at Shaws and Reynolds beginning Saturday Oct. 31.

ENTERTAINMENT
IN BEHALF OF THE
Children's Home
The Original
FISK
Jubilee Singers
In the
PARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
THURSDAY, OCT. 1.
At 8 P. M.

TICKETS....................50 cents
RESERVED SEATS....................75 Cents.

On sale at the drug stores of R. I. Shaw and R. P. Reynolds, or by any of the lady managers of the Children's Home.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK.
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-25-3m

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Casino Skating Rink.
COMING
Europe's Latest Novelty,
THE
8 Venetian Troubadours 8
THE
GREAT MUSICAL WONDERS.
as they appeared in all the principal cities in Europe in their
NATIVE COSTUME.
THE ONLY
LADY MANDOLIN PLAYER
In this country will appear
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
OCT. 1, 2 & 3

And Saturday afternoon, October 3, in a special school children's matinee. Notwithstanding the great expense the management has gone to in engaging the Venetian Troubadours (eight in number) the prices will remain as usual. Rink open every day from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. General evening admission 15 cents. Afternoon 10 cents. A Full BRASS BAND in attendance every evening and Saturday Matinee. Absolutely no Free List.

☞ DO NOT Wait to be solicited.
THE PLAINFIELD
District Telegraph
AND
Fire Alarm Co.,
Will open on or before Oct. 1, their
CENTRAL OFFICE
5 EAST FRONT STREET.
opposite Park avenue
Now being fitted up.

The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the management by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once. P. O. Box 330.
W. H. PAGE, General Manager.

CARPETS & Oil Cloths
Our new Fall styles are now in, and you will find us Headquarters for these goods, at
Bottom Prices
AT
POPE BROS.

School Opening.
Now that school is about to begin a very large variety of School Books new and second hand, and School supplies, viz: School Bags, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Pads, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, Sponges, Rulers, etc., in fact everything pertaining to schools and scholars, together with a large line of fine stationery and toys, may be obtained at
ALLEN'S,
23 EAST FRONT ST.
N. B. Those wishing to exchange books should call as early as possible.

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

LAING'S HOTEL,
J. B. Miller and Bro., Props.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

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PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinville, Warrenville, Sterling, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

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Lock Box I. Plainfield, N. J.

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Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION,
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 27 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 10 a. m.
5 40 "	6 55 "	6 00 "	7 14 "
6 31 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	7 58 "
7 01 "	8 07 "	7 45 "	8 29 "
7 31 "	8 30 "	8 45 "	9 37 "
7 59 "	8 50 "	9 30 "	10 19 "
8 00 "	9 00 "	10 30 "	11 45 "
8 26 "	9 25 "	11 15 "	11 59 "
8 40 "	9 50 "	1 00 p. m.	2 08 p. m.
9 52 "	11 00 "	1 30 "	2 16 "
10 37 "	11 35 "	2 30 "	3 43 "
11 08 "	11 55 "	3 30 "	4 30 "
12 33 p. m.	1 17 p. m.	3 45 "	4 34 "
2 01 "	2 30 "	4 00 "	5 04 "
2 05 "	3 00 "	4 30 "	5 31 "
2 57 "	3 48 "	5 00 "	6 08 "
3 30 "	5 00 "	5 15 "	6 12 "
5 30 "	6 40 "	5 30 "	6 33 "
5 33 "	6 40 "	5 45 "	6 38 "
6 30 "	7 35 "	6 00 "	7 03 "
7 08 "	8 10 "	6 30 "	7 38 "
7 30 "	8 40 "	7 00 "	8 08 "
8 40 "	9 35 "	7 30 "	8 17 "
9 46 "	11 00 "	8 15 "	9 29 "
[illegible] "	12 30 a. m.	10 00 "	10 45 "
		10 30 "	11 45 "
		12 00 m.	1 22 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8 40 8 41, 10 33, a m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 7 07, 7 3?, 9 23 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 8 45 a. m., [illegible] m 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 7 00 9 30, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 27, a. m., and 11 32 p. m. Sundays 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 20, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 15, 10 45, 11 10, a. m., 1 05, 1 30, [illegible]40, 3 35, 4 00, 4 35, 5 05, 5 30, 5 50, 6 10, 7 05, 7 37, 8 15, 9 50, 11 30 p. m. Sundays, 6 30 a. m., 12 10, 1 50, 5 10, 5 35, 7 10, 9 25 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 10, 8 29, 10 40, 11 59 a m, 2 16, 5 04*, 6 08*, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 22, 5 10, 9 45 a. m., 6 10 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's, 8 30*, 9 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45* 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 12 00 p. m.

*Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

In 1876 a firm of English distillers registered a design as a trade-mark for cherry brandy manufactured by them, and printed the same upon labels on bottles containing cherry brandy of a certain quality which they had manufactured and sold since 1853. The design consisted of a hunting-scene, with the words "The Sportsman's Special Quality," printed below the manufacturers name, and the words "Morella Cherry Brandy," This cherry brandy became widely known as the "Sportsman's," and was sometimes refered to as such without the name of the manufacturers. It also became known as the "Hunters," and "Huntsman's" cherry brandy. In 1884 another firm of distillers (Barker & Son), who had been in the habit of obtaining brandy from the former firm, obtained the registration of a trade-mark containing as a design a hunting scene, with the words, "Huntsman's Cherry Brandy" printed on the label. This label they put on cherry brandy manufactured by them. The first-mentioned firm lately moved in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice for an order expunging Barker & Son's trade-mark from the register of trade-marks. The court granted the motion (re Barker's Trade Mark), holding that notwithstanding some dissimilarity in the designs, the latter trade-mark was got up for the purpose of passing off cherry brandy as that manufactured by the proprietors of the first trade-mark, and was calculated to deceive.

In the case of Kellow vs. Central Iowa Railway Company, decided by the Supreme Court of Iowa, it appeared that the defendant stopped one of its passenger trains at Mason City Junction, and, for convenience in transferring baggage, the baggage car was stopped in front of the baggage room of the depot, so that the rear passenger car was left standing over a cross track of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. In moving certain freight cars out of the way of an engine, the employes of the latter road pushed the cars on the cross-track, and some of them being heavily loaded, broke loose and ran down the grade into the passenger car of the Central, threw it from the track, turned it over, and fatally injured the plaintiffs intestate, a passenger thereon. The court held that the Central Company was guilty of negligence and liable for the injury.

Where an executor orally agreed to pay one of his testator's heirs-at-law a certain amount in consideration that he would not oppose the probate of the will, the Supreme Court of Vermont held (Bellows vs. Sowles) that the agreement was an orignal and not a collateral undertaking, and therefore not within the statute of frauds, and that the forbearance was a sufficient consideration.

HOW DID THE MONEY GO

FERDINAND WARD TALKS BUT THROWS LITTLE LIGHT.

His Counsel Objects to His Making Any Statement Before His Trial—Ward Says He Hasn't a Cent to His Name.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Ferdinand Ward was besieged with reporters all day. He took an entirely new tack and saw them all. He sat in Warden Kiernan's little office and talked a streak. He was inclined to be pensive.

"The insinuations," he said, "that have been made that I am rolling in wealth are all nonsense. I haven't a cent, and didn't have a cent when I came here. My brother and sister have been paying all my expenses, and the load has been very heavy for them. My board alone amounts to $2,000 a year, and then it costs a good deal every time I go down town. I have a little money left, and when that is gone I shall give up my room and go up stairs to an ordinary cell and feed like the other prisoners.

"A great many persons seem to wonder at this, and say that if I am penniless it is because I never had a chance to clear out with any money. A week before my failure, and when I knew the worst was likely to happen, I had $500,000 worth of 4 per cent. government bonds in my possession. Even at that time, when I suffered more than I have ever suffered since, the thought of flight never entered my mind. The idea that my wife is a wealthy woman is a wrong one. She has a small income from her father's estate that just enables her to live. I would not deprive her of one penny of this.

"Those schedules furnished by me to Receiver Johnston, of the Marine bank, and afterward turned over to Receiver Davies, were paid for by Mr. Johnston. Mr. Davies says he has no way of verifying the correctness of these schedules. I deny this. Every scrap of paper and every book that I got my facts from were turned over to him, and he had and has now a far better opportunity of going through them than I ever did.

"In my statement showing the dealings I had with W. S. Warner, not one item was found to be incorrect. Millions of dollars were handled in my transactions with Warner, and they are all made so plain that anybody can readily understand just what our relations were. A morning paper publishes what purports to be extracts from a letter written by my brother and sent to a friend in this city. These extracts are supposed to show what my line of defense will be. I don't believe my brother ever wrote any such letter, and even if he had, it is a very peculiar kind of friend who will make public a private communication. One of these extracts refers to the Grant family, and asks what the result will be if it is shown that the money lost by the Grants was lost in outside speculations, which had no connection whatever with the firm of Grant & Ward. Now, I have always refrained from saying anything about the Grants, because I entertain nothing but the most kindly feeling toward them, and I do not wish their name to appear in this trouble. But Col. Grant was just like any other man doing business in Wall street. If he saw what he thought was a good chance to make money outside of his firm he would avail himself of it. Whether Col. Grant did this or not I do not know, but I presume he did."

Receiver Davies was asked how much money Mayor Grace received from the firm of Grant & Ward.

"I do not know exactly how long Mayor Grace had been dealing with the firm," he said, "or how large these dealings were, but if the mayor says he is out $50,000 or $70,000 I am inclined to believe him. The schedules furnished by Mr. Ward are very peculiar ones; that is, they are all one-sided. He runs through a long list of names, and charges each man with having received so much money, but he doesn't say whether or not the man ever recovered the money he invested. I know that Ward received large sums on which he paid large interest for a short time, but in many cases the lender never got back the principal. He says he paid Warner $1,300,000, but he never says a word about what Warner paid him. When Mr. Ward says I have the means in my possession of verifying everything he says, he doesn't seem to understand that many of the documents only show what the firm paid, and do not show what the firm received."

"Does Mr. Ward charge himself with having received any of the missing $5,000,000?"

"I have been waiting to be asked that question for some days. In his schedules Mr. Ward says that he himself drew from the firm $638,000, which he says was invested in real estate."

Mr. Ward wrote the following letter after his interview with Gen. Tracy and left it in Warden Kiernan's office for the benefit of the reporters:

"I have prepared schedules and given them up to Mr. Davies and Mr. Johnston, which show what disposition was made of the money of Grant & Ward, and the names of the parties who received it and the amounts received by each.

"One of these statements shows that I paid out from 1880 to 1884 $663,000 for my personal account; it also shows that of this amount I invested $513,000 in real estate and personal property, all of which I conveyed to Mr. Warner the morning after our failure, and which property my assignee is seeking to recover back from Mr. Warner for the benefit of my creditors.

"This leaves a balance of $120,000 as expended by me in living expenses during four years. But included in this sum is $120,000 received by me as profits on my individual investments, such as dividends on Evening Star mining stock, etc., belonging to me.

"This proves that none of the money of Grant & Ward has been appropriated by me for my personal use in any way. Whatever wrong I have committed in the transaction of the business of that firm has inured to the benefit of other people, and not myself, but, pending my trial, which is expected to come on next month, my counsel objects to my volunteering any statement of the names of the parties who have received this money beyond what I have made as a witness in the case of Mr. Holt, my assignee, against Mr. Warner.

"I, however, have no objection to either Mr. Davies or Mr. Johnston making any or all the statements public.

"Adirondack" Murray's Wife Sues for Divorce.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 30.—The petitioner in a suit for divorce shortly to be brought in the superior court in this city will be Isadore L. Murray, wife of the Rev. "Adirondack" Murray, who is at the present time a resident of Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Murray asks for an absolute decree of divorce on the ground of desertion. The petition sets forth that she married William H. H. Murray Aug. 8, 1862, and that he deserted her July 1, 1880. The Rev. Mr. Murray, it is understood, is perfectly willing that his wife should take her decree without any opposition on his part. Mrs. Murray has practiced medicine in this city for about four years, and has built up quite an extensive and lucrative practice.

MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS.

A State Ticket Nominated—The Resolutions Adopted by the Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The annual state convention of the National party was called to order here at 11:15 a. m. Forty delegates were present. Prof. Toohey, of Boston, was made temporary chairman, and addressed the convention at length, prophesying the future domination of the Greenback ticket. James Winston, of Boston, followed, condemning the issue of "money" by national banks and predicting a political eruption.

Charles McLean announced himself as a repudiationist. He denounced Gen. Grant, President Cleveland, and the national banks, which last he characterized as "vampires sucking the life of the industrial interests of the country."

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the retirement of legal tenders of small denominations, the unnecessarily long sessions of the legislature and the poll tax, and demanding frequent elections and rotation in office; the settlement by arbitration of disputes between employer and employes, and the re-enactment of the secret ballot law.

The convention then discussed at length the advisability of putting a ticket into the field. It was decided affirmatively, and the following nominations were made: Governor, James M. Sumner, of Milton; lieutenant governor, James M. Buffum; secretary of state, H. W. K. Eastman; treasurer, Walter Harmon; auditor, A. H. Wood, of Lunenburg; attorney general, A. F. Hall. The state committee was empowered to fill all vacancies on the state ticket and all councillor nominations not filled ten days before election. Thanks of the convention were presented to the president for the courteous manner in which he presided over the deliberations of the convention. The present state committee was re-elected.

FOUR NEGROES LYNCHED.

One of Them a Woman—The Terrible Sequel to Cold-Blooded Murders.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 30.—Four negroes—Jerry Finch, his wife, Lee Tyson and John Pattishall—were lynched one mile from Pittsboro, Chatham county. They were taken from jail, and their bodies were found suspended to a tree near the public road.

This is the terrible sequel to the triple murder of the Finch family on the night of July 4 last, and of the murder of the Gunter family near the same spot some months ago. There were two of the Finch family—Edward, aged 79, and his sister, aged 81. They were found on the morning of Sunday, July 5, with their throats cut. Near them lay the negro servant boy, aged 16. All had been knocked in the head with an axe. Suspicion early rested on the negro, Jerry Finch, and he was arrested. It was a great task from the first to prevent the lynching of these parties. Lee Tyson was afterward arrested, and some time after Pattishall was taken on the charge of being concerned in the Gunter, and possibly in the Finch murder. He was said to have been seen near the spot where the Gunters were killed, and next morning was in another county, and told the first news known there of the crime. Richmond detectives worked up the case. The verdict of the coroner's jury was long delayed, they feeling that if it was adverse to the prisoners they would be promptly lynched. The verdict, when reached, was against the prisoners. A majority of the people appeared to be well satisfied that the prisoners were guilty of both murders, for the two were mysteriously connected.

What the Pan Electric Company Is.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The prominence given to the Pan Electric company by the suit brought against the Bell Telephone company under the authority of the department of justice has led to inquiry as to the origin and character of the Pan Electric company, which was organized in this city some years ago. It appears that it was organized by Messrs. Rogers—father and son—with a nominal capital of $5,000,000, the object being to develop the undiscovered in electric science through the agency of the genius of the junior Rogers, whose merits as a scientist and inventor the elder Rogers lost no opportunity to proclaim. Senator Harris and Casey Young, relatives of the Rogers, were, it is alleged, given $500,000 stock for the nominal sum of $120, and Attorney General Garland, R. T. Looney, of Memphis; Gen. Joe Johnston and one or two others are said to have been taken into the company on the same basis, the only stipulation being that they should not put their stock on the market until it reached par, while the Rogers retained the right to work off the remaining amount of stock at such figures as they might be able to obtain. It is stated that Attorney General Garland was unwarily led into the scheme by certain persons who were more familiar than he with the details.

How Smallpox May Reach Us.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Surgeon Austin reports to the surgeon general of the marine hospital service that many employes of the Grand Trunk railroad are French Canadians and have families sick with smallpox in Montreal. Very few of them have been vaccinated. A customs officer states that a wife of the conductor on one of the trains is sick with smallpox in Montreal, and that he visits her daily, but still continues his duties on the trains. This will be stopped by the inspector. The United States consul at Montreal reports 145 deaths from smallpox from Sept. 20 to Sept. 23 inclusive, and during the same period in municipalities adjoining Montreal, 31 deaths.

A Puzzle to the Surgeons.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 30.—On Sept. 1 a small boy named George Conners, living at Rome, N. Y., fell and cut his lips and mouth. The wound has never healed, and all efforts to stop its bleeding have failed. The boy is now at the point of death owing to loss of blood.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic of this city will hold a Grant memorial meeting on to-morrow evening. Gen. Logan will deliver the address. The president and members of the cabinet have been invited, and are expected to be present.

Mr. H. G. Jacobs, the assistant supervising architect of the treasury, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Manning, desiring to engage in private business. Mr. Jacobs has been in the department for twenty-five years. His resignation was entirely voluntary.

South Australia has asked for a convention with the United States for the delivery of all prepaid correspondence without any additional charge upon delivery, and for the exchange of money orders. A convention is requested upon the ground that the colony declines to join the Universal Postal union. The request will be granted.

The register of the treasury has recommended that the division of currency be consolidated with the division of coupons, and that the resignation of Chief Neale of the former be accepted; also that the resignation of N. B. Walker, chief of the division of tonnage, which was formerly attached to the register's bureau, but which has since been transferred to the bureau of navigation, be accepted.

ENGLAND'S BUGBEAR.

HER STATESMEN AGAIN WORRIED BY IRISH AFFAIRS.

Russia Said to be Mobilizing Troops to March Against Turkey—Cholera on a French Transport. Germany and Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Once more the Irish question is coming to the front in English politics almost to the exclusion of everything else. Ever since the dissolution of the late parliament there has been a steady increase in the number of uprisings in Ireland. Simultaneously with this there has been a wholesale and unprecedented application of the boycotting principle in revenge for alleged wrongs of every description, some of which are purely personal, while many others are fantastic or imaginary. All this is despite the fact that Earl Carnarvon, the new viceroy, has pursued a most conciliatory policy; that Ireland gained more concessions from parliament during the past twelve months than during any previous year since the union, and that Mr. Parnell has implored the Irish to keep the peace until after the elections. The English begin to regard these acts of violence as the deliberate answer of the common people of Ireland to Lord Carnarvon's conciliations and the late parliament's concessions. There is in England a growing belief that the Irish people regard every concession as a confession of weakness and an encouragement to take the law into their own hands for the redress of their alleged wrongs; that the hope of independence which has been fanned in Ireland by incautious speeches has incited the peasantry to a warfare which resembles Nihilism in its methods, and that Parnell is hopelessly unable to control the whirlwind he has raised.

The Tory government, in the meantime, is absolutely quiescent in regard to Irish matters. Its energies seem to be devoted to the tardy formulation of the party platform, which, it is now announced, is to be incubated for still another week, and submitted at next Tuesday's cabinet council. All the Tory speakers thus far have fought shy of the Irish question, and Lord Randolph Churchill, who could not well be trusted to speak at all on the subject, has been shunted off by a convenient illness. The Radicals have come out plumply with a defiant rejection of Ireland's aggressive claims, and have thereby captured the heart of the average Englishman. The Whigs have mildly indorsed this plank of the Radical platform, but the Tory leaders are still silent. This is causing much discontent and many signs of incipient rebellion in the rank and file of the Tory party. Denunciations of the government's Irish policy are published daily in increasing numbers, and one after another the Tory papers in London and the provinces are joining in the demand that the government shall suppress boycotting if nothing more. The friends of the government assert that the cabinet is powerless to do anything until Lord Carnarvon shall arrive at a decision. The moderate Parnellites are undoubtedly alarmed at the ferocity and the independence of the local branches of the National league. These bodies are daily ordering the boycotting of people of all classes on the most frivolous ground. The branch at Fermoy has just put The Cork Herald under the ban, ordering that it shall not be read, bought or patronized by any member of the league and that all tradesmen who continue to advertise in The Herald shall also be boycotted. Its reporters are also to be excluded from all future meetings of the league. The cause of this action is that a reporter of The Herald, while on his way to a recent meeting of the Fermoy branch, ventured to speak in a friendly way to a man who had already been boycotted.

These arbitrary measures are leading to defensive action on the part of the victims. The Loyalists are arranging County conventions of landowners and magistrates throughout the country, and by the time of the general elections the bulk of the people of Ireland may be found arrayed against each other not on lines of politics or principle but on neighborhood squabbles, most of which seem too contemptible for the serious notice of grown men.

The Servian government has sent dispatches to the powers demanding to be represented at the approaching diplomatic conference at Constantinople upon the Bulgarian question. It is regarded as certain that similar demands will be made by Roumania and Greece, but the consent of the powers is doubtful. The universal desire of Europe is now to localize the existing trouble, and above all to prevent its extension to the western principalities of the Balkan peninsula. If the grievances and aspirations of all the Balkan states are to be discussed the whole work of the Berlin congress will be reopened and the Berlin treaty might as well be waste paper. Moreover the diplomatic conference will have no plenary powers, and those Balkan states which are not immediately interested in the present question may well be left to be heard through the ordinary channels of diplomacy. In the meantime the revolt in Albania is growing, and fresh signs of ferment are observable in Macedonia. Large numbers of agitators are crossing the frontier into Bulgaria on the north and Greece on the south. There are ostensible cordons of native troops on all the frontiers, but their vigilance is so lax as to make their sympathy with the revolutionists very evident.

The interesting letters which Mr. George Augustus Sala is writing to The Daily Telegraph from Australia are expected to attract great attention to that country's advantages to colonists. A curious fact about the letters is that a syndicate of Australian newspapers is paying Mr. Sala $200 apiece for writing them with a view of inviting immigration from England.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—Senor Castelar, in a public speech, said that he considered the colonial policy of Germany a menace to Spain. He severely condemned the conduct of Germany in the Carolines affair, but declared that Spain had only herself to thank for the position in which the incident placed her.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Rumors were circulated that two Russian army corps were being mobilized in expectation that trouble between Bulgaria and Turkey is imminent. The rumors affected prices on the Bourse considerably.

CAIRO, Sept. 30.—A French transport ship, filled with soldiers returning from Tonquin, has been quarantined at the entrance to the Suez canal. A large number of cholera patients were found on board, and the authorities refused to allow the vessel to pass through the canal.

A Relic of Revolutionary Days.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—A stroke of paralysis which seized Benjamin Chew, of Germantown, early in the spring, terminated fatally at 9 o'clock p. m., and removed a descendant of the famous Chew family whose name is interwoven with the dark days of the revolution. Mr. Chew died at Cliveden, the old mansion of the Chews, which played so important a figure in the battle of Germantown.

THREATENED STRIKE AT PULLMAN.

The Men Say Wages are to be Reduced. Denial by the Company.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—An evening paper printed as an advertisement a notice to the effect that a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of car builders and carvers employed in the Pullman Palace Car company's shops at Pullman had been ordered and warning all workmen to keep away from Pullman till the "strike" was settled. Officers of the Pullman company said there was no strike at Pullman, no reduction in wages had been ordered, and none would be made. Employes at Pullman who would be affected by an order of the kind described told a different story. Some of them said they had been officially notified of the reduction. One man said the notice was given to a gang of men in the works Saturday morning. Such strenuous objection was raised by the men that an order was issued from the main office to postpone the reduction. Day work in the Pullman shops among the car builders and carvers is paid for at the rate of $2.15 a day for the best workmen. The poorer workmen get as low as $1.80 a day. At piece work, according to the statement of the men, the best workmen cannot earn more than $2.75 a day. The men say that if they are kept on piece work and given steady employment they will stand the reduction, otherwise they will strike. There are about 2,300 men employed in the Pullman shops. Pullman has a population of about 9,000. Every person lives in houses owned by the company, and is forced to buy the necessaries and luxuries of life from merchants doing business in the Pullman stores or go out of town to make his purchases.

SPORTING NEWS.

Racing at Jerome Park—Old England Victorious—Hanlan's Intentions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The first race at Jerome park was for 3-year-olds and upward, with winning penalties and maiden allowances, over one mile and a furlong. Strathspey first, Parole second, Buckstone third. Time, 1:59.

The second race was for the Champagne stakes, for 2-year-olds, with winning penalties, over three-quarters of a mile. Dewdrop first, Inspector Barnes second, Lansdowne third. Time, 1:18¼.

The third race was the Hunter stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, one mile and three-quarters. East Lynne first, Maumee second, Heartsease third. Time, 3:14.

The fourth race was a free handicap sweepstakes, one mile and three-sixteenths. Jennings first, Long Knight second, Wallflower third. Time, 2:06¾.

The fifth race was a selling purse for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. Tabetha first, Bonnie S. second, Saluda third. Time, 1:19.

The sixth race was a handicap hurdle race of a mile and three furlongs, over six hurdles. Quebec first, Tarquin second, Schoolmaster third. Time, 2:46.

Trotting in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—First day of the races at Chester Driving park. Attendance good.

First race, 2:40 class, purse of $800, was won by Jessie Hammond. Time, 2:31, 2:32¾, 2:33, 2:32¾. The second race, 2:25 class, purse $800, was won by Harry C. Time, 22:26, 2:25¼, 2:28, 2:30¼.

What Hanlan Will Do.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Hanlan says he will challenge Teemer and Ross for a double scull race no matter how the Pleasure island race between Hanlan and Lee and Courtney and Conley, Oct. 13, may terminate.

Old England Victorious.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The international cricket match closed with a victory for the Englishmen by the following score: Englishmen, 112; New Englanders, 96.

Baseball.

At Chicago—Chicago, 7; New York, 4.

At Detroit—Detroit, 13; Providence, 1.

The St. Louis-Philadelphia game was postponed on account of rain.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Boston, 13.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 3; Pittsburg, 6.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 7.

At New York—Metropolitan, 1; St. Louis, 3.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 7.

Reunion of New York Veterans.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The veterans' reunion in this village was a memorable event in the Mohawk valley. A large proportion of the survivors of four regiments were present, comprising about 200 of the One Hundred and Twenty-first, 175 of the One Hundred and Fifty-second, 150 of the Thirty-fourth, and 100 of the Eighty-first. There were also in the procession delegates from various Grand Army posts, and two of the finest military companies in central New York—the Citizens' Corps of Utica and the Remington Rifles of Mohawk. The day fireworks were very fine. The parade of military and firemen, under command of Col. Lintner and staff, was the most successful ever witnessed here. The column was reviewed by a number of distinguished military visitors. A dress parade followed. Gen. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., the reviewing officer, highly complimented the companies and their officers.

To Fill Mr. Flowers' Shoes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—At the session of the Democratic state committee it was announced that Gen. Slocum had positively refused to accept the nomination for lieutenant governor, and Gen. Edward A. Jones, of Binghamton, was unanimously selected by the committee to fill the vacant place on the ticket. On motion of Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, a committee consisting of James W. Ridgeway, Burke Cockran, Hubert O. Thompson and John M. Wiley was appointed to notify Gen. Jones of the committee's selection. A few minutes later Gen. Jones was escorted into the committee room, where he made a brief speech accepting the nomination. After several speeches approving the nomination and predicting its popularity the committee adjourned.

Gen. Toombs' Mind Wavering.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 30.—A dispatch to The Constitution says the condition of Gen. Toombs is but little changed. He grows gradually worse, and his relatives are daily more apprehensive that the end is not far. The paralysis with which his left side has been attacked has completely deprived him of the use of his left leg and arm, and that side of his body is gradually yielding to the stroke. His mind wavers, and he frequently imagines himself participating in the stirring events of the war or arguing some important case at the bar. He recognizes his intimate friends, but in conversation carries them back with him to the period at which his mind seems to rest. He is constantly attended by his physician, Dr. G. W. Mulligan.

A Very Lively Centenarian.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30.—John Chandler celebrated his 100th birthday by walking up two flight of stairs without fatigue to be photographed, and holding a public reception.

QUIET IN MONTREAL.

TROOPS GUARDING PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE HOUSES.

Great Excitement Prevails, but no Further Fear Felt that the Mob will Again Resort to Violence—The Authorities at Last Aroused.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—Montreal has been in a state of tumult all day. Such scenes as those that disgraced the city have rarely been witnessed. For over four hours the eastern portion of the city, inhabited for the most part by the French population, was in the hands of the mob. Riot and disorder reigned supreme, and the authorities were set at utter defiance. The citizens, on all sides, gave vent to their indignation, not so much at the conduct of the mob as the disgraceful manner in which the police force acted. The streets were thronged with thousands of rioters, and all the police did was to arrest two men. Montreal is in a fine condition of affairs. Its worst enemies are in its own governing body. In fact, three French Canadian aldermen are openly charged with being the ringleaders of the disturbances. One of them is the chairman of the police committee, and, instead of being at the head of the police, he was nowhere to be found. His conduct is condemned in the strongest terms.

One redeeming feature at the present crisis is the conduct of the mayor himself, a French Canadian. He arose from a sick bed, drove to the city hall and did all in his power to put an end to the riot. Mayor Beaugrand took measures at once to prevent a recurrence of the scenes. He issued a proclamation at an early hour calling upon all law-abiding citizens to lend their aid in supporting the constituted authorities, and urging them to remain within doors, so as not to impede the action of the police and the military, should their services be required. A requisition was also prepared to the senior commanding officer of the district asking him to call out the military.

At noon a meeting of all the commanding officers was held, when it was decided to order the whole force under arms, in anticipation of another riot. The force called out numbers 1,340 men, including the Prince of Wales Rifles, Victoria Rifles, VictoriaR ifles, Royal Scots, Sixth Fusileers and Garrison artillery and cavalry. The militia mustered at their armories at 3 o'clock, and were early in readiness. Ten rounds of ammunition were served out to each man, and detachments are placed at the various points where disturbances are feared. A strong force is placed on guard at the exhibition buildings behind the mountain, which have been turned into a hospital. Magistrates accompany the various detachments, in order to read the riot act and give the command to fire, if necessary.

Crowds have gathered in knots on the principal streets discussing the situation. Hundreds were in front of The Herald office, viewing the damage that had been done to the building. The board of health was called together at an early hour to discuss the situation. The feeling unanimously expressed was that there must now be no backing down, and that the people must be made to respect the law and to submit to compulsory vaccination. One citizen expressed the opinion that the board of health has been altogether too negligent in the past, and that its members should be indicted for murder. The committee resolved to take possession of the large exhibition buildings, which are capable of holding over a thousand patients at once, for hospital purposes, and to add two new wings to the present buildings. The authorities will enter upon possession of the buildings at once, and they will be in readiness to receive patients in a day or two. The epidemic, notwithstanding all the efforts of the authorities, shows no sign of abatement. The figures continue to creep up, and there were seventy deaths in the whole city.

Alphonse Moreau, a shoemaker, and William Black, a barber, who were arrested while the riot was in full progress in the act of throwing stones, were arraigned before a police magistrate and remanded. Besides Chief of Police Paradis, Constables Bennie, Connors and Beriault were injured, but none of them seriously.

At a meeting of Protestant clergymen a committee was appointed to distribute relief to Protestant sufferers.

The mayor and several aldermen have been notified that their houses will be burned.

Thousands of people have lined the streets, and the greatest excitement prevails. There has been no trouble, owing to the appearance of the military. No disturbances are reported. The military are guarding the city hall, the mayor's residence and the houses of prominent health officials. Thousands assembled around the exhibition buildings and in the east end, but were kept in order by the militia, and, with the exception of hooting and cheering, nothing happened. At 10 o'clock several of the regiments paraded the principal streets, and passed through dense lines of spectators in the English quarters, who cheered them to the echo. The troops will be kept in readiness at the armories, but no trouble is now anticipated. The mob has evidently been cowed by the active preparations made for their reception, and are not likely to attempt to repeat the disturbance.

Enlarging the Welland Canal.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—The government engineers have completed plans for the enlargement of the Welland canal to a fourteen foot draft, to enable a large class of vessels to pass down to the lakes and the St. Lawrence river, from Chicago to Montreal, without lightering. The work will cost over $1,000,000, and tenders for carrying it out will at once be called for.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Grant memorial fund in New York has reached $82,502.18.

Cleopatra's needle, in Central park, New York, is crumbling into dust, owing to the action of the climate.

The New York park commissioners have approved the selection of Riverside park for Grant's tomb.

Inspectors have been appointed for trains entering Vermont from Canada, to guard against smallpox.

The estate of the late Emory A. Storrs is placed at only $2,500, and consists principally of a law library and office fixtures.

There were 615 patents issued for the week ending Monday, the largest number ever issued in one week in the history of the patent office.

The Ohio state live stock commissioners have quarantined against cattle coming from New York, New Jersey, the District of Columbia and Kentucky.

John, the 16-year-old son of J. P. Shillinglaw, of Attica, N. Y., while driving his bicycle between the double tracks of the Erie, near Castille, was struck by a fast train and killed.

John Devereaux, who was arrested on the charge of blowing up a tavern at Nineteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, with dynamite last August, has been held in $1,000 bail for trial.

SHERMAN ON WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

And One of the Guild Gives His Opinion of the Veteran Pretty Plainly.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—An interview with Gen. Sherman was published by a morning paper in which the general, speaking upon the Halstead letter, unburdened himself as to the part played in the war by war correspondents in general. He said: "Halstead was not the only man that wrote and felt like this. McCullagh was just as bad if not worse. The fact is, these parties remained at home and wrote about events at long range."

"What did he base his assertions on?"

"Simply on the word of some $100 a week newspaper correspondent who hung around our camp and acted as spies. These fellows were more particular about writing good English than telling the truth."

Gen. Sherman said that army men had tried to get rid of these spies, but could not do so, and declared that the newspaper men sent home the worst kind of lies to create sensations, and the editors at home believed them. He went further and asserted that "the good newspaper men were all enlisted and the papers had to take the riff-raff that was left."

Mr. J. B. McCullagh, who was thus particularly classed among the letter writers of the Halstead stamp and the "riff-raff," was found by a reporter in his office. The subject of the Sherman interview was introduced and was met by a shrug of the shoulders from Mr. McCullagh.

"Have you anything to say about Gen. Sherman's charges?" asked the reporter.

"There is nothing to say. It is a lie. That's all. It's a lie. Sherman is a privileged character. He says what he pleases; no one can say anything agains him. He is a garrulous old fool and goes around making assertions concerning things he knows nothing about."

"He was severe on war correspondents?"

"Yes, unnecessarily and unjustly so, but there is nothing to say about his statements. Sherman has been retired on $13,000 a year, with nothing to do but to make a garrulous ass of himself."

A THREE CORNERED DEBATE.

Foraker, Hoadly and Leonard to Discuss the Issues of the Campaign.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 30.—The following letter has been sent to the Republican and Prohibition executive committees:

GENTLEMEN: The correspondence already had by your committees separately with ourselves, clearly shows that all three committes claim they desire debate between the three candidates for governor. For the purpose of definitely settling the matter we hereby challenge Judge J. B. Foraker and Dr. A. B. Leonard to meet Governor Hoadly in debate upon the issues of the present campaign. If this challenge be accepted our chairman will meet you or any delegate from your committees at once in order to arrange the details immediately. We suggest, however, that we meet Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the rooms of the Republican state committee at Columbus, or will accept any day or place you may name. Please let us hear from you.

J. E. POWELL, Chairman.

The following is Bushnell's answer:

We accept your challenge for Judge Foraker to debate with Governor Hoadly, either alone or in company with Dr. Leonard, as he may prefer, on condition, however, that if Governor Hoadly desires Dr. Leonard to help him, he shall divide his time with him. You can arrange in your own way with Dr. Leonard's committee, as that is exclusively your own affair. We are prepared to meet representatives of your committee at our committee rooms at 7 o'clock.

A. S. BUSHNELL, chairman.

The answer of Chairman Thompson was as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, , Sept. 29.

Hon. T. E. Powell:

Your challenge is accepted on the understanding that each of the debaters is to have equal time. Wire answer [illegible] as you hear from Capt. Bryant and I will meet you in person or by representative, at such time and place as you and he may choose.

R. S. THOMPSON, chairman.

A G. A. R. Memorial Service for Gen. Grant.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 30.—Sixty-eight New York and Brooklyn Grand Army posts, the Meade post from Philadelphia and various other visiting posts engaged at the Academy of Music in a memorial service for the late Gen. Grant. The building was crowded. Mayor Low and other city officials were present. Maj. B. R. Corwin, chairman of the committee of arrangements, opened the services. He read letters of regret from President Cleveland, Governor Hill, Commander in Chief Burdette, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hancock, Rev. R. S. Storrs and others. After appropriate musical selections Mayor Low delivered an address on behalf of the city, eulogistic of the dead general. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford then delivered an oration, after which the memorial service according to the G. A. R. ritual was celebrated. Rev. Dr. Newman offered prayer, and Gen. Horace Porter was the closing orator.

To Issue $2,000,000 Additional Stock.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The directors of the New York and New England Railroad company, at their regular monthly meeting, voted unanimously to issue $2,000,000 of preferred stock for paying the debts of the company. The stock is first to be offered to the shareholders in the proportion of one share of preferred to ten shares of the common. Every one of the directors present took his proportion of the preferred shares. Some of the creditors of the company have signified their desire to take preferred shares, but as the stock is a 7 per cent. cumulative one, the directors judged it their duty to offer it to the shareholders pro rata before offering it to the creditors in settlement of their claims. The plan has the unanimous indorsement of the board and also of the receiver.

Sugar on Toast is Extra.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—One day in March, 1884, Donald McDonald went into a Clark street restaurant and ordered a breakfast of milk toast. The bill of fare set forth that the price of this delicacy was ten cents. The Scotchman thought sugar would improve the toast and added it to the dish. The waiter took away a ten cent check and substituted one for fifteen cents. McDonald refused to pay the check and appealed to the cashier. The latter assured him that sugar on milk toast cost five cents extra, and when McDonald refused to pay had him ejected from the restaurant. The Scotchman brought a suit in the superior court for $5,000 damages. The trial lasted two days. The jury held that McDonald should have paid the five cents for the sugar he used.

Another Coachman Marries an Heiress.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Miss Anna McFarland, of Caledonia, a Scotch settlement about nine miles from here, a young lady who is worth $70,000, has caused considerable excitement by marrying her coachman. She is 31 years old, and the man she has chosen is named John Barks, a rather undersized, plain looking youth, about 20 years old. The marriage took place last Tuesday in this city, Rev. Dr. Robinson, of the First Presbyterian church, performing the ceremony.

LIFE OF A SAILOR.

JACK'S PROBABLE EXPERIENCE ON THE GREAT INLAND SEAS.

Notes by an Observer, for the Benefit of Would-Be Runaway Boys—Wheelman, Mate, Captain — Deck-Hands a Sorry Lot.

[Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Coming out of Chicago I had a chance to notice something of a sailor's life on the lakes. *Life* on the lakes in any capacity is *desperately* hard. A season is about nine months, from early spring till late fall. Thus all kinds of weather are experienced. Many of the boats do not lay up until December.

The regulations of the Cheltenham, our boat, are much the same as those of her sister boats. On her the watches began at 7 a. m., and were six hours each. The captain left everything to his two mates, standing no watch except when he chose or when he thought necessary. Of course there are several varieties of work on a boat. Let us, for the benefit of the boy who wants to run away to the great inland seas, see what these are and their requirements. Each large boat carries about twenty-three or twenty-four men—a captain, two wheelsmen, two watchmen, two mates, two engineers, two firemen, two cooks, and eight or ten deckhands. A wheelman's task is tedious and laborious. He is given a course and told to keep it to a hair, which is saying a great deal in a few words, for a large boat is continually sheering off even in calm weather, so that a continual twisting of the wheel is necessary. In rough weather two or three men have their hands full trying to keep the boat somewhere near her course. Once in while a big wave will strike the rudder, and around will come the wheel, throwing those who attempt to hold or stop it from one side of the pilot house to the other.

AT THE WHEEL.

I used to imagine that a wheelman had nothing to do but get his course, fasten his wheel with a rope, and then, leaning back in a chair, put his hat on the back of his head and puff away at the pipe, at the same time lazily turning the pages of a novel. Or, I thought, he might even double his feet under him and take a nap with the self-satisfying assurance that, having once gotten his course, he had done his whole duty and the vessel would appreciate the fact by behaving like a thing of sense and life. Boys, ye who want to run away and don a pair of flowing trousers and become free and easy sailors, pirates or captains, give ear. This ideal picture of the wheelman is all mist. I didn't notice in the wheel-house a single novel or lazy-back chair. There seemed to be a perfect scarcity of pipes also.

But I did notice that if a wheelman was wanted, the mate did not scruple to rouse him out of his bunk, even at 1 o'clock in the morning, no matter if it was very cold outside; and I also noticed that the man said nothing about "Yes, sir, I'll be there in a minute," or "Wait till I finish this nap." He came right out, and, taking his partner's place, held it for six weary hours amid a silence that would chill one. So, my boy, when you pick up your possessions in a red handkerchief and steal out of the back window of a dark night to run away to the lakes to become rich and famous, like "Billie, the Boy Whaler, or the King of the Quarter Deck," don't try wheeling.

Cabin boy? The lake steamers carry no cabin boys; the cook is the best they can afford in this line. But then there are the sailors, the men with pretty blue blouses, with anchors at their shoulders, they who wear jaunty hats over one ear, "lay out on the yardarm," who sleep in hammocks and who sing—

[illegible] ar, am I,
A [illegible] ocean-bird—

DECK-HANDS.

There are these men, surely? No, my son; on the lakes these noble men are scarcer than mountains in the Sahara desert. There may be a few sailors of this stamp on the stage, but that is the only place you'll find 'em. The lakes are sadly deficient. Those who correspond nearest to sailors on a steamship are the deck-hands, who are a sorry lot, indeed. Scum, my boy, scum. All the deck-hands I ever saw looked pretty much alike—*an old pair of trousers, one* suspender, an old hat, and a shirt and a coat which a tramp would scorn. And as for work—I hate to say so—but the captain or mate never seemed contented unless he had these ideal fellows sticking their hands in tar-buckets or paint-pots, or making them scrape down masts, tar down rigging or such like inviting tasks. The deck-hands of the lakes, my boy, are coal-heavers and cargo-handlers, and are, as a rule, a shiftless, indolent, lazy, riotous set, who have to be driven to work and watched like children, who seldom keep a place over one trip, and who have been known to come aboard a steamer, eat a couple of hearty meals and then run away.

But there are the mates! Correct, there are. Mates are men who have sailed years and years, and who, for being steady and principled, have been rewarded—with what? A mate's berth—a place of importance, to be sure, but one having in it all the mean, menial, dirty, tedious work of a deck-hand—and the responsibility of a captain. A mate, besides standing watch, has the immediate supervision of this mean, menial, dirty, tedious work aforesaid, and in many cases its performance, also. You pass, do you not, my son?

THE CAPTAIN'S HARD LOT.

But after all it is the captain of a lake vessel who fares the hardest. He must be up, day or night, coming through the rivers and wherever there is the least difficult navigation. He has some times to be up fifty hours on a watch. He has to see out every piece of bad weather if it lasts a day or a week. This is a part of his responsibility. Then perhaps he has twenty-odd lives on his hands, a $150,000 steamship and a valuable 2,000-ton cargo. Or if he has a tow he may have the care of over 100 lives and a million-odd dollars of property. This is another part of his responsibility. Besides, he must keep track of the internal workings of his ship, and if any one has a tendency to shirk duty, he must know it. So occasionally he will need lend a hand at painting and scrubbing, especially if his men are awkward or clumsy or need directions. On all steamers, captains, no matter what their age or dignity, are called the "old man" or the "skipper."

Is it hard to become a captain? That depends. Build a ship and you can command her, if you don't know a rudder from a mast, but try to work up so you can recommend yourself to others for the place, and the probabilities are that you would be twenty years in reaching your object.

So, my boy, any time you get dissatisfied with *three meals a day* and a home that compels you to split kindling every night, pack up that little red handkerchief and start for the lakes; but don't blame me if you return in a month or so with a telescoped spine, hands like hams and a burning desire to attack a wood-pile two hours every morning by way of amusement.

LIVE SHAKESPEARES.

BLOOD RELATIONS TO A "PLAY-ACTING KIND OF A COVEY."

William Howitt's Visit to a Public School—Picking Out the Young Shakespeares—The Tewkesbury Boatman—A Bad 'Bill.'

[Whitehall Review.]

There is a tradition that John Shakespeare, the father of the immortal William, had a *brother* who was a *respectable* yeoman and resided in Gloucester street. A gentleman of literary eminence once asserted that he could select the descendants of John Shakespeare, the Gloucestershire yeoman, by the resemblance of the contour of their heads or facial outline to that of the bust of William Shakespeare in the church of Stratford-on-Avon. His power of ability to do so was disputed, and he volunteered to put it to a practical test. This happened more than fifty years ago.

COLLATERAL DESCENDANTS.

The gentlemen heard that there were several boys of the name of Shakspere or Shakespear who went to the public school of the neighborhood. The two gentlemen visited the schoolmaster. The interview occurred outside the porch. "I have heard," said the literary gentleman, "you have several boys attending your school of the name of Shakespeare?" "I have, sir." "They are children of parents who reside in the neighborhood?" "They are, sir," the schoolmaster replied affirmatively. "They are of different ages and belong to different families or parents of the same name?" "They do, sir." "Now," said the gentleman, "these children have the traditional reputation of being the descendants of Shakespeare, the great dramatist—collateral descendants, or they are supposed to be descended from the uncle of the great dramatist, who lived somewhere in this immediate neighborhood. I have a theory, or a hypothetical idea, or fancy, that by observing or comparing the shape of the head and the face I can select every boy in your school (numerous as it is) who bears the name of Shakespeare."

"Perhaps," said the schoolmaster, "you have seen them before." "No," replied the gentleman, "I am a perfect stranger to the neighborhood, and have never seen you or your school before to-day. Well," continued the gentleman, "this is what I want you to do—*to permit me to walk into your school,* from form to form, to look steadfastly at every boy, and for you to send up to your desk every boy whom I may touch on the head, and as soon as I have completed my facial and cranial scrutiny to inform me how many Shakespeares I have found or selected from your promiscuous assemblage of boys." The schoolmaster assenting to this, the gentleman in the most contemplative and studious manner walked from bench to bench. The boys were in a state of anxious suspense; some imagined the gentleman was trying to mesmerize them, and some of them thought they had been committing some terrible offense, and were being sent up for punishment.

TRUE TO THE TYPE.

As soon as the gentleman had completed his examination he walked up to the desk, accompanied by the schoolmaster and his incredulous friend. "Now," said the gentleman to the pedagogue, "please to tell me how many Shakespeares I have found." "Well," responded the schoolmaster with a smile, "all the boys you have selected are Shakespeares, and they comprise the whole of the boys of that patronymic attending my school." The gentleman could not disguise his delight, but his incredulous companion was a little chagrined. "Allow me," said the gentleman, "to ask you one more question." "Certainly, sir." "Are they all of one family?" "No, sir. Some are brothers, and some are cousins." The gentleman relieved the anxiety of the boys by a profusion of compliments and by sixpence a head. It is said that William Howitt was the person who visited the school.

An extract taken from the notebook of a gentleman formerly connected with the shipping trade at Gloucester runs: "I was once sitting in a merchant's office, waiting for a boatman to sign his waybill or consignment note. It was during the dinner hour. I had a volume of Shakespeare open on the desk, exhibiting his vignette or portrait, and a fac-simile of his autograph. The boatman took off his hat. I was struck with his remarkable face and head. It bore some resemblance to the portrait before my eyes. The face and head of the boatman bore some resemblance to what I imagined Shakespeare's bust at Stratford would be if it had been thrown from its pedestal, scratched and bruised, and begrimed with dirt, tar and coal dust. 'What meeks 'ee stare at m' gaffer? Ain't yu never zed m' afore?'

"WILLUM SHAKSPERE."

"I felt rather ashamed, but I laughed, and he followed my example. 'Can you write?' I inquired. 'Yes, gaffer; or mak' me cross.' 'Well, then, write your name; there is a good fellow.' I read my book while he wrote his name in two places. He aroused me from my reverie by exclaiming: 'Wool that do, gaffer?' I looked up for the purpose of tearing off and giving him the counterfoil, and you may imagine my amazement when I saw he had written 'Willum Shakspere.' My astonishment was intensified from the resemblance to the autograph before me. I again gazed at him and said: 'Are you any relation to the celebrated William Shakespeare, the poet?' I found I had spoken Greek to him, for he did not understand me. I tried again. 'Are you any kith or kin to any big man of that name who lived at *Stratford-on-Avon?*' '*No, I da* live at Tewkesbury. We ha always lived som'ur thereabouts; but I ha yard gran'faythur, old John Shakspere, say as how we spring'd sometime or noather from a play-acting kind of a covey.'

A BAD "BILL."

"Bill Shakspere and I shook hands, and we parted. I closed the office door and walked toward the lock, meditating on the vagaries of human life, when I heard the not very mellifluous voice of an aquatic termagant crying: 'Bill Shakspere, you young devil, thee leave that kid alone and come aboard, or I tell thee faythur, and he wool smack thee.' I looked—I recognized traces of the features of 'the great play-acting covey' in a pugnacious, black-faced little rascal, who was heartily fisticuffing another juvenile boatee on the quay. Bill Shakespeare obeyed the maternal command, and scrambled on board with alacrity. Seven or eight young Shaksperes of both sexes played on the boat's deck amid the grimy smoke of the chimney.

There is no probability of the race being extinct. More than fifty years ago old Thomas Lucy, the eminent corn merchant and miller at Stratford, prosecuted one boatee William Shakspere, not for stealing a deer, but for stealing dear wheat. That Thomas Lucy, unlike his ancestor, caught his "Will," and sent him to Warwick jail. The unfortunate incident, or accident, to William Shakspere caused several jocular paragraphs to be inserted in the local press. Alas! it was no joke for poor Shakspere.

HIS LAST RESTING-PLACE.

A Reminiscence of the Explosion of the Man-of-War Westfield.

[Galveston Cor. Globe-Democrat.]

Two miles and a half to the northward of this city lies a small sand islet, but a few feet above ordinary tide, known as "Pelican Spit," from the large number of those aquatic birds resorting there. The waters of the bay in this locality abound with fish, and it was for the purpose of playing angler that the reporter found himself one morning anchored in Bolivar channel, a few hundred yards north of the "Spit," and the ruins of the rebel batteries upon it. Noticing a huge mass of iron projecting a *few* inches above the surface of the water, and marked by a "tripod" to give passing vessels warning of the obstruction, inquiry was made of the ex-naval officer accompanying the party as to what it was.

"That," responded the gentleman, "is all there is to mark the last resting-place of Commodore Renshaw, of the United States navy, who was in command of the fleet when Galveston was recaptured by Magruder and the rebels on the 1st of January, 1863. On that morning Magruder made a land attack with infantry and artillery, which was supplemented with a naval attack of "cotton-clad" gunboats under command of Commodore Leon Smith, who afterward was murdered by a drunken Indian in Alaska. Magruder and his land forces were repulsed by the Federal fleet, and were about to retreat, when the cotton-clads came down the bay and carried the Harriet Lane by boarding, after nearly all her officers had been killed. This piece of iron marks the spot where the man-of-war Westfield, the flagship of Commodore Renshaw, lay aground and unable to move.

"Finding the tide of battle had turned against him, Commodore Renshaw signaled a retreat, and removing his officers and men to the gunboat Owasco, applied a slow match to the Westfield's magazine, in order to prevent her from falling into the hands of the victors. Several moments elapsing and no explosion occurring, the commodore took Midshipman Zimmerman and a boat's crew and returned to the Westfield to see what the difficulty was. Just after they got alongside and mounted the ship's deck a deafening explosion, which was heard for 100 miles, took place, and the air was filled with fragments of the ship and the ill-starred boat's crew, not one of whom was ever seen again. That is how Renshaw died, and to this day the place is known as the Westfield. The Federal fleet then steamed out of the bay, leaving the rebels in possession; and they in a few days sent divers down into the wreck and recovered a portion of the ship's armament of 9-inch Dahlgren shell guns, which they placed in shore batteries, where they remained until the close of the war.

"While Renshaw, the Federal commander, expired amid the ruins of his ship and the defeat of his forces, it was reserved for the victorious Magruder to end his days in indigence in a Houston hotel; to have his inanimate clay brought from that place to this city amid a grand flourish of trumpets and the promise of a magnificent monument, to be shoved into a private vault in the cemetery, where it remains to-day, unmarked, and only under the sufferance of the owner—Michael Cahil—a Texan veteran."

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The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

New York, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of *Dunellen*, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
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Call at our store and get a Sample Bottle of KEMP'S BALSAM, for the throat and lungs You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large size 50c. and $1. Respectfully
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In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made *department and devote my attention* exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
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25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
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The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation. Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 21 Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 46.
JOHN BROWN

ON THE SEA.

[Mrs. C. E. Perry.]

Tossed by the tide I drift.
A tangled weed my life appears
Nor plans have I, nor hopes, nor fears
That reach out in the coming years—
And on life's tide I drift.

Torn by the waves I drift,
All purposeless and vain;
No end to seek, no goal to gain,
My life seems impotent and vain—
Torn by the waves I drift.

Drenched by the flood I drift,
Borne out to the broad, deep sea;
The soundless sea, the boundless sea,
Whose shore is eternity—
Drenched by the flood I drift.

Arouse, weak soul! no longer drift,
Nor let the evening's sun
Set ere thy work be done;
Haste! ere the night wanes on;
Nor longer meekly drift.

A NEGRO AS A DECOY.

Running the Risk of Becoming Bait for a Mississippi Alligator.

[Detroit Free Press.]

We went out to a Mississippi swamp accompanied by several negroes, and as the colonel had promised two bits to the first black man who should sight an alligator there was a feeling of rivalry among them. The day was awful hot, and though alligators were as plenty as frogs, we beat around for an hour without getting sight of one. It was their hour for sleep. As we finally gathered on a long spit of sand, which projected out into the bayou for 200 feet, the colonel called up one of the blacks and said:

"Come, Moses, if you'll swim for it I'll made the prize half a dollar."

"Sure I won't be cotched, massa?"

"Oh, there's no danger. Here are five rifles to protect you."

The negro went half way down the spit, and then had deep, dark water on each side of him. He closely scanned the surface in all directions, and then speedily di-robed and plunged in with a great splash.

"He's baiting 'em!" whispered the colonel.

"But suppose one of the reptiles seizes him?"

"Then I'll give the money to his widow!"

The black swam out about thirty feet, kicking and splashing and we walked slowly down the spit. All of a sudden he screamed out and turned for the shore, and *as we looked we saw from ten to fifteen* great saurians making a bee line for him from as many different directions. Everybody opened fire and the reports of rifles, the yells of the swimmer and the shouts of the other blacks made an exciting scene. Two of us took a big alligator which was directly in the man's wake, and, though we fired ten or twelve shots at his snout at close range, he was within three feet of the negro when the swimmer was pulled out. He ran his fore feet on the bank, opened his mouth like a barn door, and, as he snapped his jaws together, a piece of stick or tooth flew clear over our heads. The five of us kept firing away, but he turned and sailed off as if the bullets were so many peas. When the battle ended two of the reptiles were floating belly up, and *they were hauled ashore and left to be skinned.*

"How did you feel?" I asked of the swimmer when he had dressed.

"Didn't have no feelings t'all, sah," he replied. "It was jist like my arms an' legs war' tryin' to swim a piece of ice back yere."

The Cloak Trade "Form."

[New York Sun.]

Every afternoon at 5 o'clock a richly attired woman emerges from a down-town cloak establishment. Her figure is perfection, her face is beautiful, and her carriage is graceful.

"Oh! she is our form," said one of the proprietors, when asked about her.

"Your form?"

"Yes. *I see you are not acquainted with* trade terms. A form is indispensable to cloak establishments. The sale of cloaks depends on their attractiveness. The buying for the fall and winter season has begun, and country merchants are in town or are coming to purchase their stock. We must show them how the garments look. To display the cloaks to the best advantage, we have a woman to put them on, and thus buyers view them as they actually appear when in use. Wire dummies will not answer. They have no heads, no arms, no feet. They are enveloped in paper muslin, and they cannot move."

"Our form, you must have noticed, is a shapely woman with handsome features. You do not often see a more stylish appearing woman, either in dress or in movements. A cheap cloak loses its cheapness on her. She knows how to draw the cloak around her to exhibit it to the best advantage. She knows the position to assume and the style in which to walk and reveal to the customer's eye the cloak in a favorable way."

"In putting on cloaks and walking around and posing before your customers all that your form does?"

"Yes, and we are mighty glad to get her without asking any more of her. We pay her $30 a week the year around. We let her have a vacation in the summer. She returned from the seashore recently. She is so valuable to us that we paid her expenses while she was away, and we also pay for the dresses which she wears in our house. We do as well by our forms as any concern, and we have as good a one as there is in New York."

Mike's Other Gait.

[Harper's Bazar.]

In a down-town restaurant much frequented by bankers and brokers is a surly *old Irishman, a waiter,* who never by any chance makes a straightforward answer. To plague him, two customers pretended to disagree as to his nationality, and finally one of them referred the matter to him.

"What nationality is yours, Mike?" said the customer. "Are you French or Irish?"

"Sure," said the old man, "no nations is a-quarrelling over me."

Once, when he was especially grouty, he gave feeble expression to his ill temper by moving so slowly about his work that he may be said to have crawled.

"Have you no other gait than that, Mike?" a customer inquired.

"Indeed I have, sir," said Mike; "but it's slower than this."

Wanted to Become a Citizen.

[Chicago Herald.]

There was submitted to the commissioner of Indian affairs a request from a Kiowa Indian studying at Lincoln university, Pennsylvania, to be admitted to citizenship. He was informed in reply that it could be done only by some act of the general government. The fact that Indians are born in the country does not make them citizens.

A Chronological Abbreviation.

The abbreviation "Cir," used in chronology, means about; as, for instance, Cir. 1610, A. D.; about 1610, A. D. The word is from the Latin "Circum," meaning around.

Spontaneous Combustion.

In twenty-seven cases of cause of fires reported in New York, the flames burst spontaneously from piles of rags or rubbish, fifteen of the piles being oily rags.

WHAT HE REGRETTED.

[Original.]

Four of us were comparing country experiences in a cozy study one evening last week. Shellman had idled the summer away in the mountains, Culver in England, *Emery on the wild borders of a little northern lake,* while I had a melange of sea, mountain, river and city.

Emery was the only one who had anything very dramatic to tell. He had been drowned in his beloved lake and brought to life again by the arduous and prolonged efforts of his friends and the grace of Heaven. In regard to this experience he reeked with sensations, which he was in no way averse to describing.

I was the last to hear the tale, with all its embellishments, and I reproduce it from memory:

"Those little Minnesota lakes are as treacherous as red Indians. They will be as unruffled as a prairie, and in ten minutes a malignant little squall will dart out of nowhere and be down upon you like a roaring lion and a deputy sheriff before you have had time to shift the mainsail or turn yourself around. You wouldn't suppose danger could lurk in such sweet lairs as those blessed little lakes. They look like bits of glittering silence dropped here and there to rest human beings, not to menace them. *And as for fish, they're alive* with them.

"*On one of the brightest afternoons in* early August, about 2 o'clock, two friends and I went out in a dancing little boat not much bigger than a bath tub, built for rowing but equal to an adjustable sail when occasion demanded. There was a light but steady breeze when we started. *It sent us* plowing into the middle of the lake in no time, and then fell away, to come and go fitfully every few minutes like a cat playing with a mouse.

"*One of my friends was trolling without* much success, and the other, a lucky rascal when it came to piscatorial performances, was hauling in bass often enough to dazzle an amateur fisherman. I managed the boat, and I'm no novice at it either. Grew up in a *Long Island* seaport town, you know, and lived on and in the water most of my time. We were idling along that afternoon on the shady side of the lake, enjoying the beauty and quiet and freshness which are to be found on water only, never upon land. I cast an eye around quite frequently for cats' paws, and, as captain of the craft, considered myself ready for any emergency.

"I wasn't, however. An emergency in the shape of a tearing, blustering gale, from *a cloud that had miraculously concealed itself* until that moment, was upon us in a twinkling. I dropped the rope to ease the sail and sprang to the prow to remove the sail. Before I reached it there was a flash of lightning, a snap like twenty pistol shots, close by our heads, apparently, and a sudden shivering and splintering loud and terrible enough to be the dismemberment of an ocean steamer. The snap was caused by the splitting of the sail to the very mast, while the *crash* came from the splintering of the mast close to the boat. It was twisted out of its socket and flung on the water in an instant, exactly as though a spiteful giant had done the work with his hands. An electric or magnetic current was in the breath of that wind, perhaps. I'm sure I know nothing about such things.

"What I do know is that the water and the sky became inky black; a heavy sea began to roll, and although I grabbed the oars and tried to keep the boat in shape to ride the sea, I didn't keep it that way long. The oars were blown out of my hands. The wind had a grip in it wickedly human. Without oars the Marigold was blown about like a hat in a whirlwind. In a few seconds a *wave struck her stern and over she went.* I lit near the broken mast and grabbed it. My two chums clung desperately to the boat, which luckily soon righted itself again. One of them caught one of the oars, crawled into the Marigold, and, as the gale abated in five minutes, they reached the shore. I held to the mast an hour or more, but at last overcome with weakness I lost my hold and sunk.

"Talk about the sensations of a drowning man; I know them. You may doubt it, but I was drowned if ever a man was. The boys rowed out, half dead as they were, and picked me up and we landed close by the camp of some city fishermen who had brandy, blankets, hot water—everything necessary *for the occasion.*

"I was very weak when I sank the first time, but I knew what was happening. It seemed to me that I could see through the water to the sky, almost. After the first roaring sound, when my ears were filling with water, all was utter silence. I was at the bottom of the lake drowning, and I knew it. I could do nothing to save myself, and, indeed, I didn't think of doing anything then. My mind was busy with the panorama of my past. I have listened with incredulity a hundred times to the stories of drowning men remembering every act of their lives as they were sinking. I believe them to be true now.

At least I remembered everything. Queer*est feeling in the world. I forgot that I was* drowning—that is, I forgot to be frightened by it. I seemed to be resting on some elevation and watching my life fly past me, one scene after another, just like a panorama. I tell you I winced several times as certain things, long forgotten, were pictured in strong colors. Many a deed that I had lightly committed and lightly dismissed from mind, looked very dark to me. And there was no shutting my eyes to them. There they were, *grim accusers,* accompanying me to the bar of judgment. I believe in a recording angel, and I think his name is Memory. I have seen his account against me up to that date, and I'll do my best not to increase it.

"I can't explain how it was done, but every deed carried its motive and consequences in full view. I have often wondered which of my sins would seem the darkest when I should look them over from the other side of life. I know now, and I'll tell you. It was a sin of cowardice—moral cowardice. A young girl in our town got the tongue of scandal after her. She was almost alone in the world and poor, but as bright as a diamond, and with a pleasant face and graceful manners. She was employed as a bookkeeper in one of the stores, and somehow there began to be some damnable gossip about her and her employer.

"It may all have been the most malignant lies for aught I knew. At least, I had no right to judge her. In any event she was my superior in morality. And how bravely she bore it all, high-spirited creature that she was. She never bent an inch under the malice of those accursed tongues, but she must have suffered cruelly. I suppose that every particle of pride she had was wounded every day, again and again. We had been at school together, and quite friendly after we grew up. I had formerly been very proud to take her out as often as I could. What did I do when they began to hound her down with their coarse suspicions? Never went near her. Worse than that, it so happened that one morning as we were both going down town I overtook her on a corner. *I spoke to her courteously, of course,* but feeling so cowardly within that, I dare say, my embarrassment showed in my face and manner. I thought of what Mrs. So and So would say if we were seen walking down street together, and so, like the poltroon I was, I crossed the street and walked down on the opposite side.

"Think of it! I felt base at the time. *I feel* vile now when I remember it. I don't suppose it would have hurt her as badly if I *had knocked her down, or even stuck a* knife into her. Oh, she was very proud. I saw a stony look come into her face as I left her that I can never forget, though I wish I could.

"Well, the gossips did their work. They drove her out of town at last. She went to the city and died of starvation, while trying to find honest work to do. Well, I haven't lived the life of a saint, but of all the scenes memory revealed to me while I was under water that one on the street corner was the most hideous—the one I most regretted.

"I had been such a contemptible coward when it would have been so easy to be brave. *I had dealt a dastardly blow to a woman who was making a brave fight* against poverty and injustice. I grow weak at the thoughts of it now.

"While looking at that scene with bitter regret I lost consciousness, and some time later I awoke to life in the fishermen's camp, in great physical anguish. Oh, how it hurts to come back to life when one has been so far out of it as I was. And oh, what wouldn't I give if I had treated that girl like a man, and not like a dog."

MAX ELTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

LITTLE ROMANCES.

Told in Plain Language Exactly as Seen.

[Original.]

HIS OWN BROKER.

"Success in life," said the pleasant *raconteur,* Mr. L. Hunt, "depends on making your connections." Frank Wintergreen was a clerk of the firm of Sweinfleich, Lazarus & Co., the richest bankers in New York. One morning recently Frank walked up to Mr. S.:

"Will you take me into your firm as full partner?"

"No," gasped Sweinfleich, divided between rage and wonder.

"Not when I am engaged to the only daughter of Hamilton Rodent?" Frank named the richest merchant in the city.

"We shall be proud of the honor you do us," said Sweinfleich, smiling like a swarm of bees.

Frank bowed and lost no time in calling on Mr. Rodent.

"Will you favor my addresses to your daughter?"

"What?" yelled the merchant, looking about him for a blunderbuss. "No, sir!"

"Not when I am a full partner in the firm of Sweinfleich, Lazarus & Co.?"

"I could not wish for a better son-in-law," said Mr. Rodent, stretching out his hand.

What New York girl can resist a banker? Caroline's affections were soon won, and Frank became a husband, lion and a millionaire.

What a quick snap and gentle device of love!

REVENGE.

"How does Fate do business with you nowadays, on the square?" asked my friend on his return from Europe.

"The injustice of the world," I replied, "has reduced me to poverty, and poverty has changed me into that man to whom alone words are luxuries, a poet."

"You have taken a terrible revenge upon the world," said my friend.

A SKEPTIC.

"I have heard strange stories about you," said Miss Milton to me.

"Madame," I replied, "I have heard some very bad stories about myself, but I never gave them much credit."

SIDE EFFECT.

Last week David Lord, with whom his wife had very properly quarreled, was shedding a tear over the sickness of a well-known actress. His wife surprised him, and mistaking his grief for remorse, threw her arms around his neck. She is now the happiest woman in the city.

TOO LITERAL.

"Charley, is it you?"

I blushed; the waiter blushed; we had met in a gaunt resort, a ten-cent restaurant in Chatham street. We had both seen better days; nothing could be more embarrassing. I was the first to again break silence.

"Why did you leave your place in Sixth avenue, Charley?"

"The boss fired me out."

"Without cause?" I asked.

"I cannot say without any cause, but for a cause wholly inadequate to the catastrophe." Charley had been an actor, when the stage was still immaculate—I give his own version of the affair—but had been forced to leave his profession on account of a slight scandal that had connected his name with one of our *leading* actresses.

"What was the boss' pretext for discharging you, Charley?"

"You know," he said, "as the old play has it, I always spell like a gentleman rather than a scholar. One day the boss asked me to write out the bill of fare. As luck would have it, instead of blindly sticking to precedents, and writing corn beef and cabbage, the dish of the day, I wrote, 'Corn Beef and Garbage, 30c.'

"Whether there was too much truth in my spelling, or the house had for patrons more pedants than gentlemen, I don't know; but the boss swore that I had ruined him and bounced me—bang."

WILLIAM WASHBURN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

One of the most beautiful traits in Walt Whitman's character is his love for children. And it is at the fireside the magnetism of the man and the real sweetness and light of the poet's mature shines forth with most brightness.

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(6 doors below Music Hall)
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Tan, Brown, Slates and Black. 49 cts.
Every Pair Warranted.
Underwear
FALL AND WINTER
A complete stock and Bee Hive Prices are sure to tell.
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Men's Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy, at 25, 45, 48, 62, 75 cents, etc.
Children's Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy, 16 inch at 12c and rise of 3c per size.
Scarlet Goods—Ladies' 73c, Gent's 69c.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Cashmere Hose.
Children's Cashmere Dresses $1.
Comforters 79c up.
Germantown Wool 9c per Hank.

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NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
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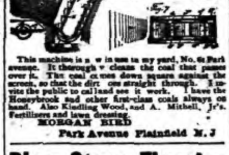

This machine is now in use in my yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
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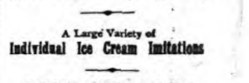

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